

The Sympathetic Nervous System (SNS)

A not so “sympathetic”
regulator of immune
function in autoimmune
disease:

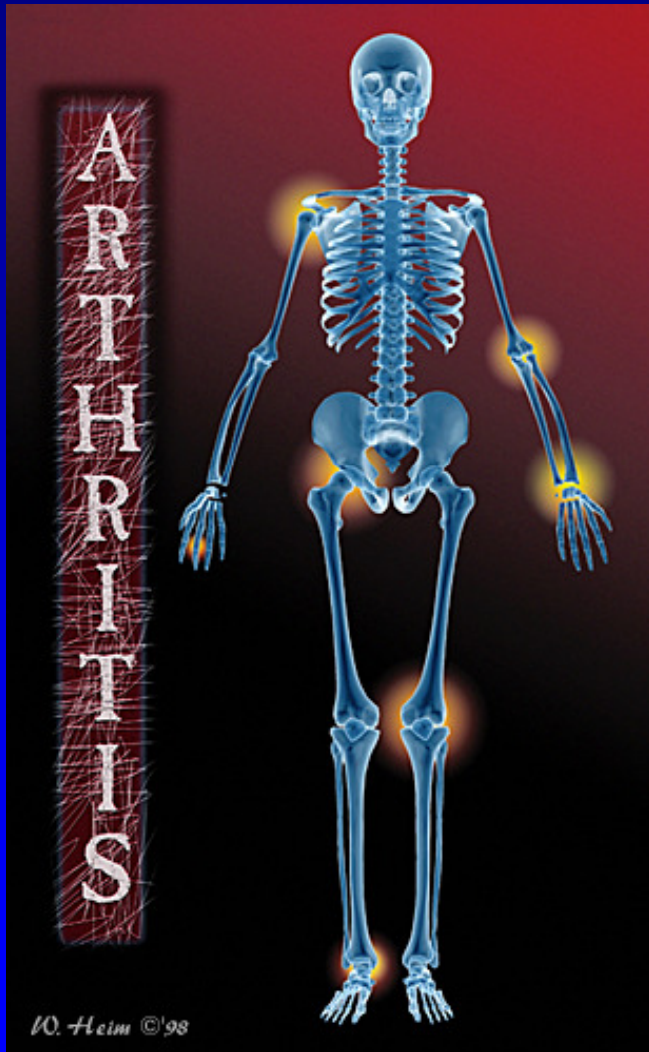
RA as an example

Dianne Lorton ‡

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Loma Linda University[Ⓜ]



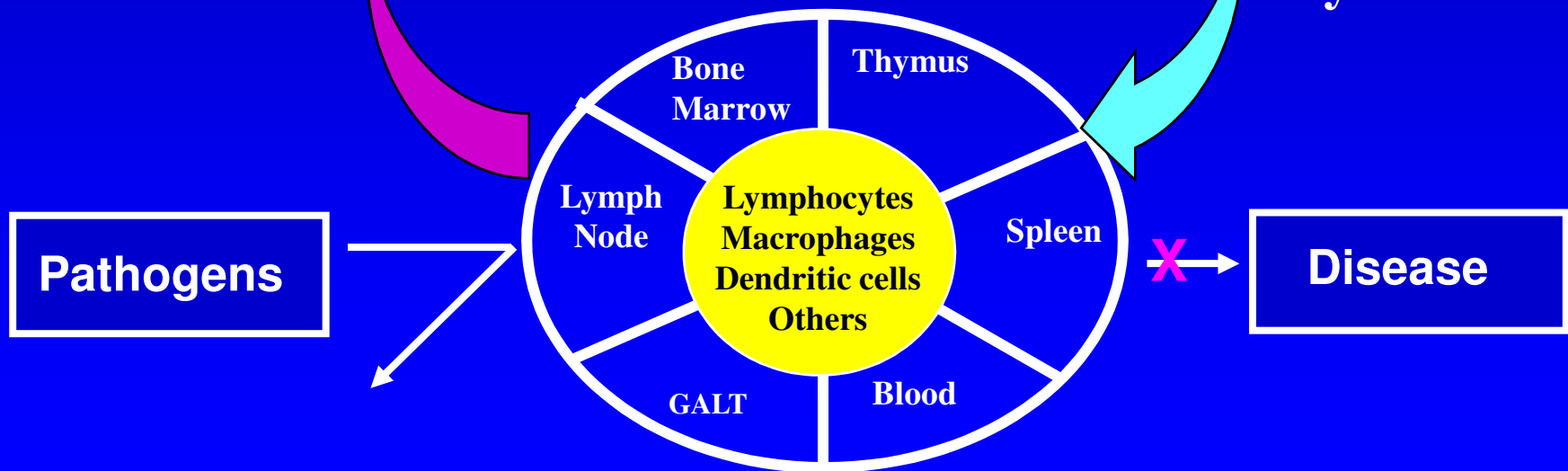
3rd International Conference on Clin,
& Cell. Immunol, Sept 23- Oct. 1, 2014

Neural-Immune Cross-Talk



**Blood Borne
Signals**
TNE, IL-1, IL-6

**Sympathetic
Nervous
System**



Rheumatoid Arthritis

➤ Autoimmune Disease

- Chronic inflammatory response
- Production of autoantibodies

- Loss of Tolerance: Imbalance between autoreactive effector T cells (CD4+ Th1 & Th 17) and T reg cells

➤ Th cell balance regulated by the SNS

➤ SNS activity is chronically elevated in RA patients

➤ How this impacts Th cell balance is not known



SNS Regulates Th Cell Differentiation via β^2 -AR Activation of cAMP-PKA Pathway

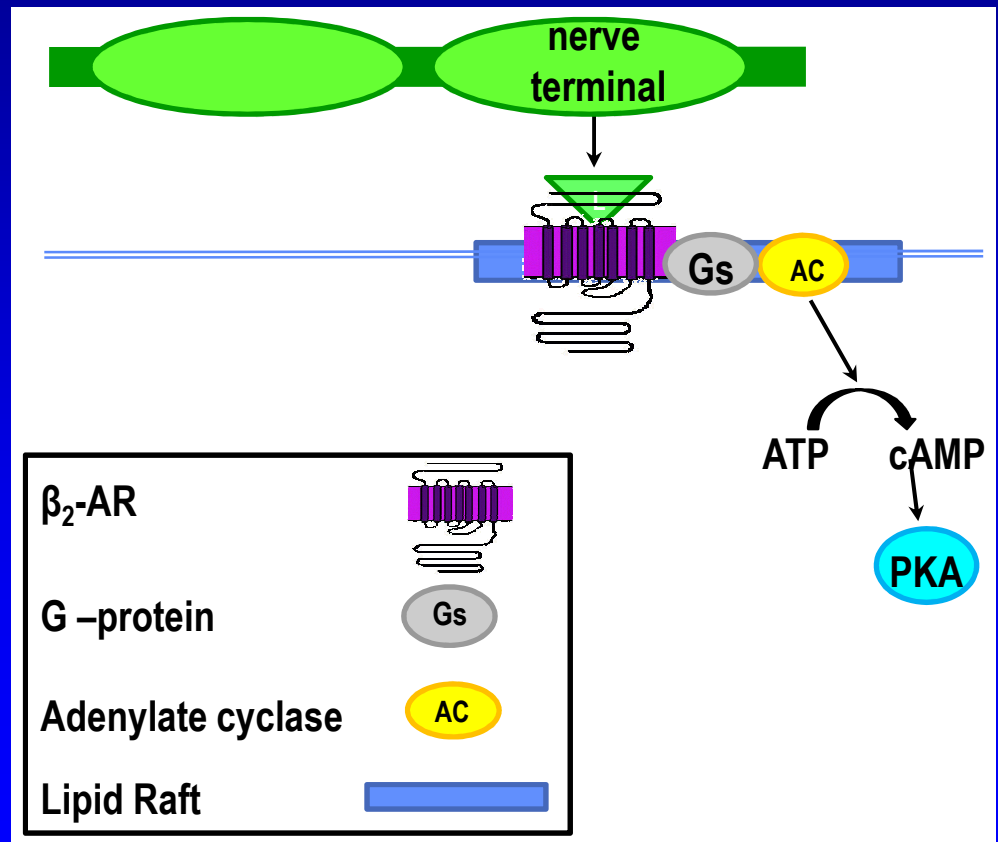


CD4+ β_2 (200-750 sites/cell)
CD4+ Th1 clones β_2 (250 sites/cell)
CD4+ Th2 clones (no detectable β_2)
CD4+ Treg cell¹?
CD4+ Th17 cells?

APCs

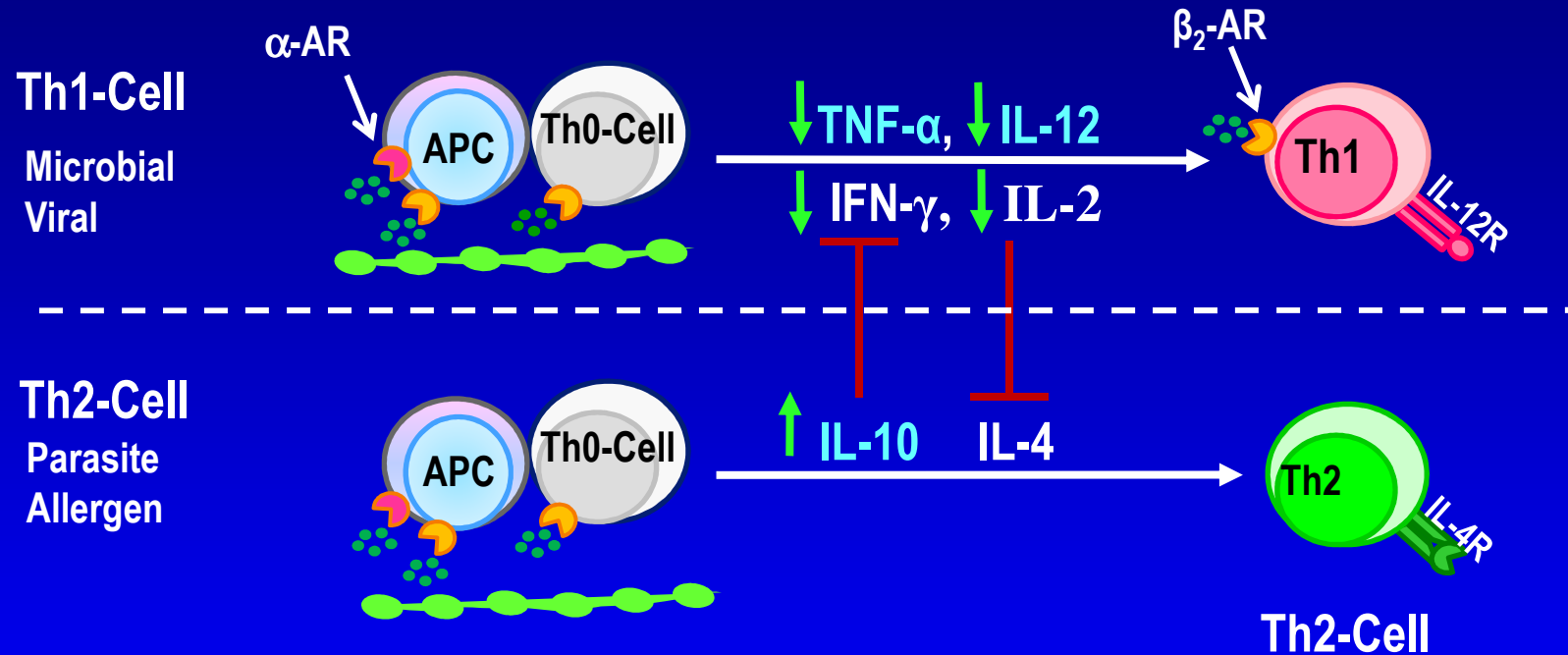


$\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta, \beta_2$



¹Guereschi et al. Eur J Immunol. 2013 Apr;43(4):1001-12.

β_2 -AR Shifts Th0 cell \rightarrow Th2 Differentiation



Tregs?
Th17?

Guereschi et al., 2013

Hypothesis: Reduce disease severity is due in part to a β_2 -AR driven shift in Th1 vs Th2 cell balance.

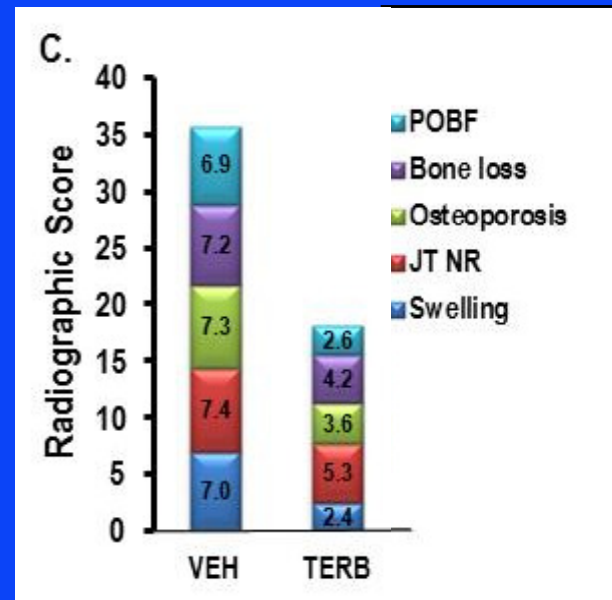
Challenge



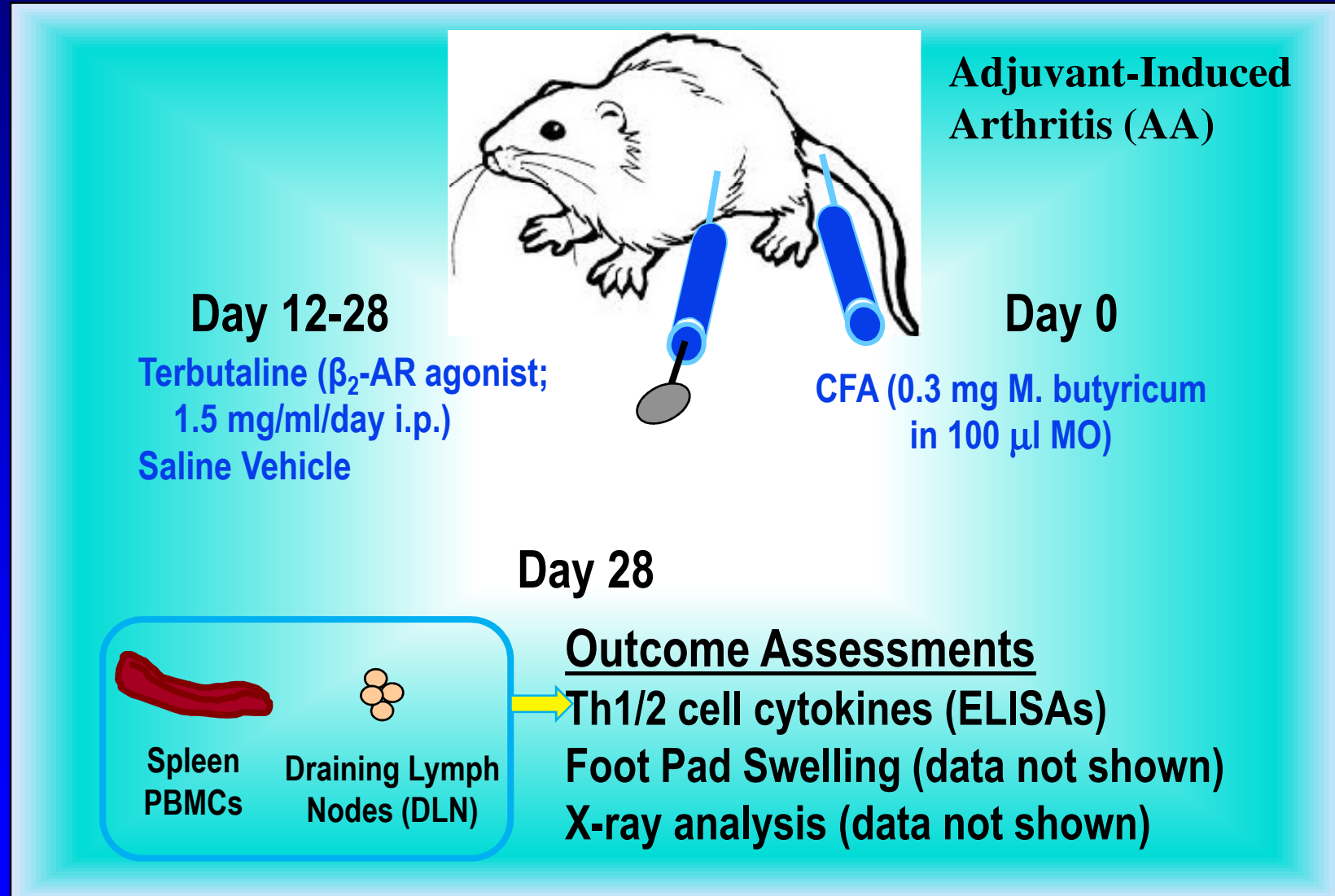
**Ag Processing/
Clearance**

Disease

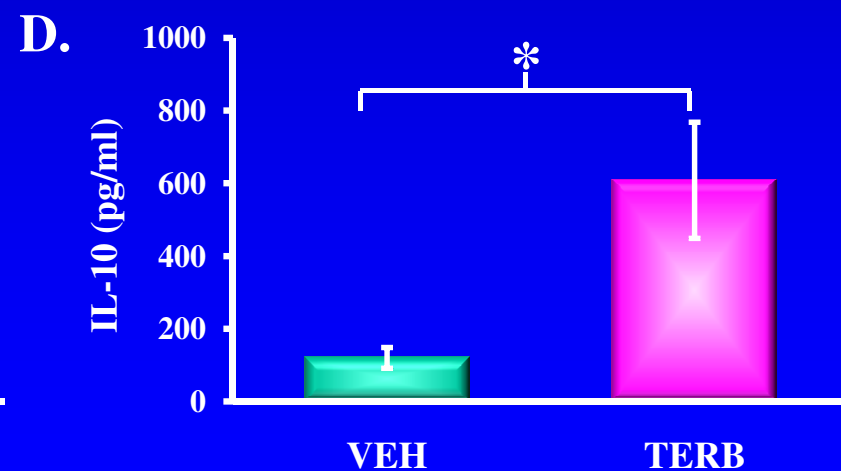
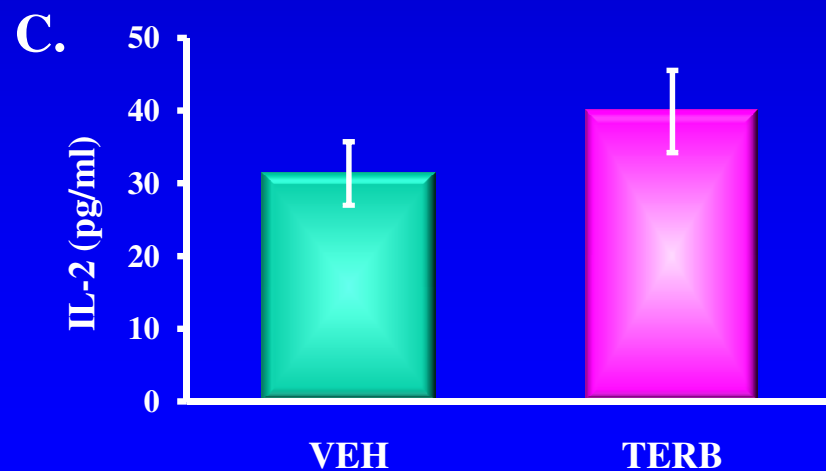
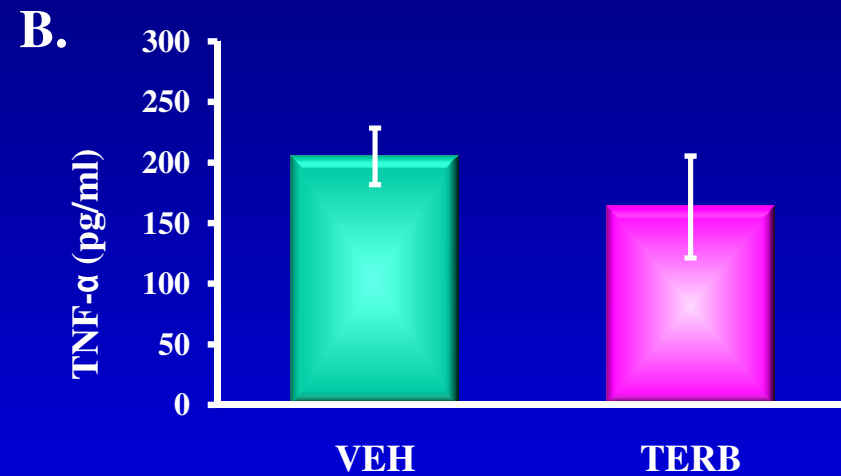
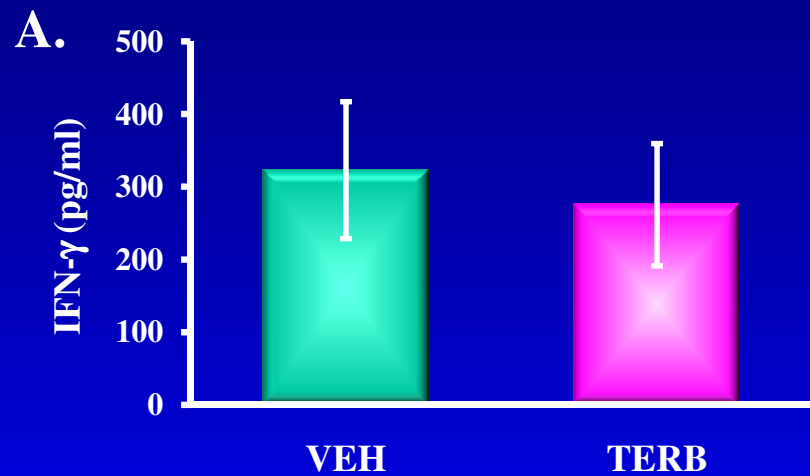
(AA: Lorton et al., 1998; 2004)
(CIA: Malfait et al., 1999; Härle et al., 2005)



Experimental Design



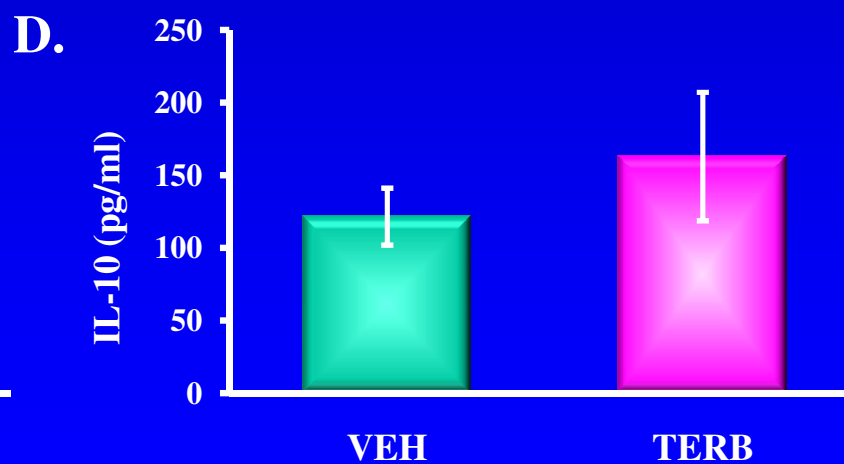
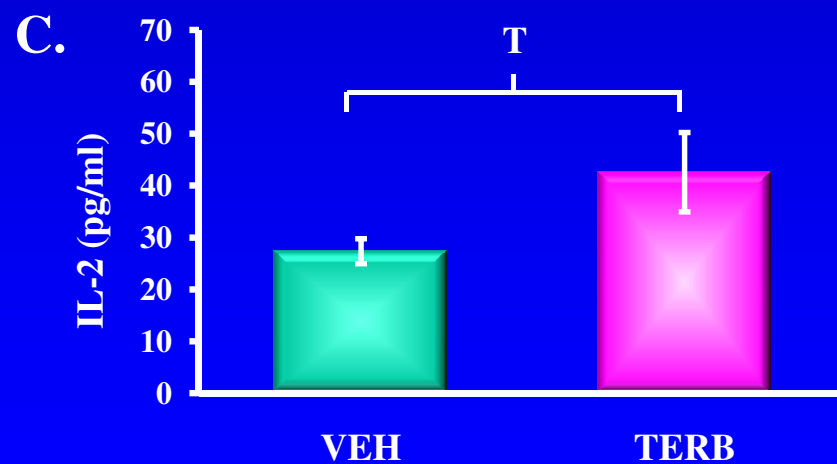
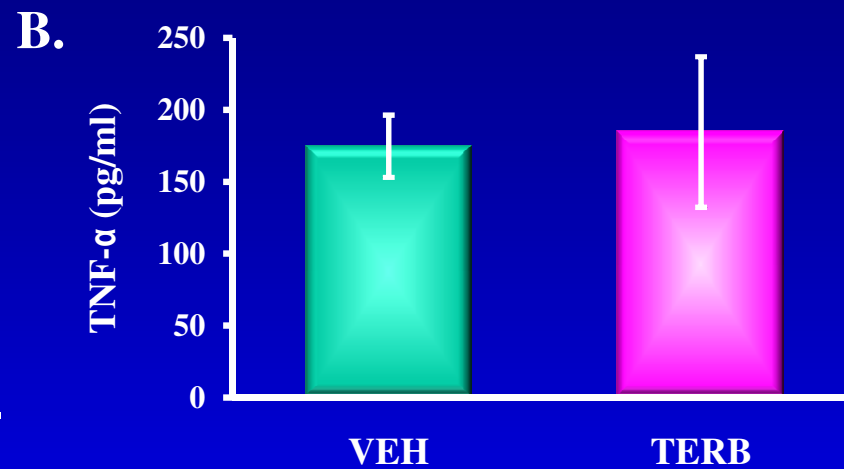
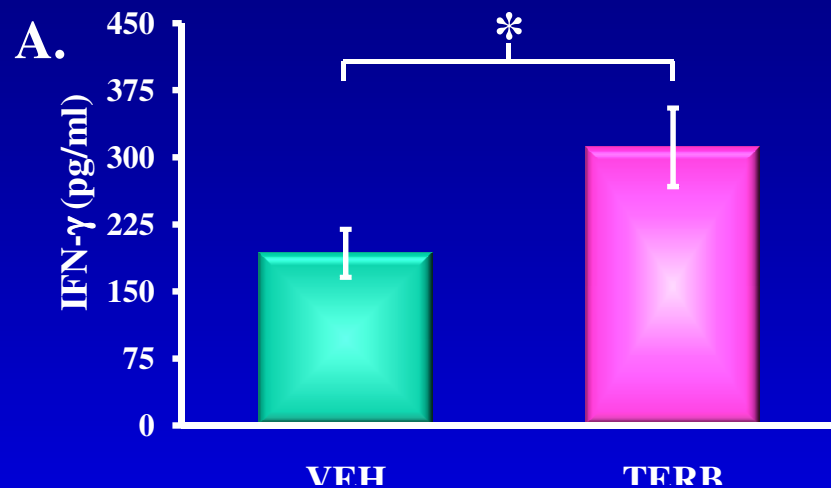
Spleen: Failure of a β_2 -AR agonist to shift from a Th1 to Th2 cytokine profile



No Change in IL-4; (40-80 pg/ml)

Anova with Bonferoni post-hoc test, N = 8

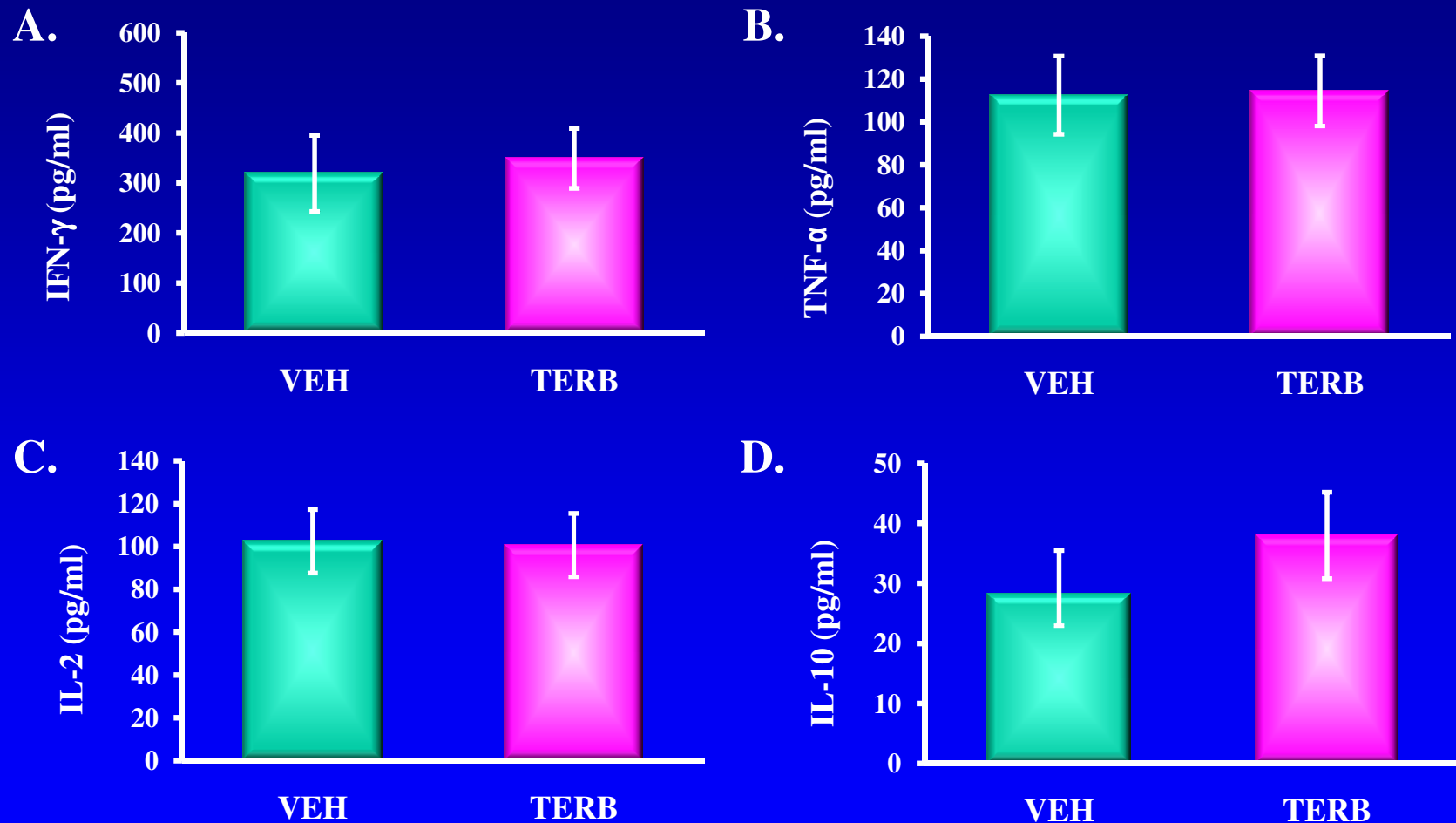
DLN: β_2 -AR agonist promotes a Th1 cytokine profile



No Change in IL-4 (40 -80 pg/ml)

Anova with Bonferoni post-hoc test, N = 8; *P<0.05

PBMC: Failure of a β_2 -AR agonist to shift Th1 cytokine profiles



Wahle et al., 2006. Failure of catecholamines to shift T-cell cytokine responses toward a Th2 profile in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Res. Ther.*, 8(5):R138.

Conclusions

- Different responses in each tissue examined: animal models critical for understanding RA
- Stimulating β_2 -ARs after disease onset fails to inhibit Th1 cell driving cytokines
 - Spleen: β_2 -AR agonists produced no change IFN- γ , IL-2, IL-4 or TNF- α , and increased IL-10 (source ?)
 - DLN stimulating β_2 -ARs promotes IFN- γ & IL-2, no change in IL-4, IL-10, TNF- α
- β_2 -AR stimulation under normal circumstances inhibits IFN- γ and IL-2 production via cAMP-PKA
- These findings indicate abnormal β_2 -AR functions

Conclusions

- In spleen cells, the inability of terbutaline to reduce IFN- γ and IL-2 could be easily explained by the well-known down-regulation and desensitization of β_2 -AR with repeated stimulation.
- Subsequent, cAMP assays and receptor binding experiments, confirmed this hypothesis (Lorton et al., Clin Dev Immunol., 2013)
- However, the terbutaline-induced increase in IFN- γ and IL-2 were intriguing. \rightarrow not explained by canonical signaling of β_2 -AR

Does Altered β ₂-AR Coupling to Second Messengers Occur in DLNs in AA: cAMP-PKA to ERK1/2?

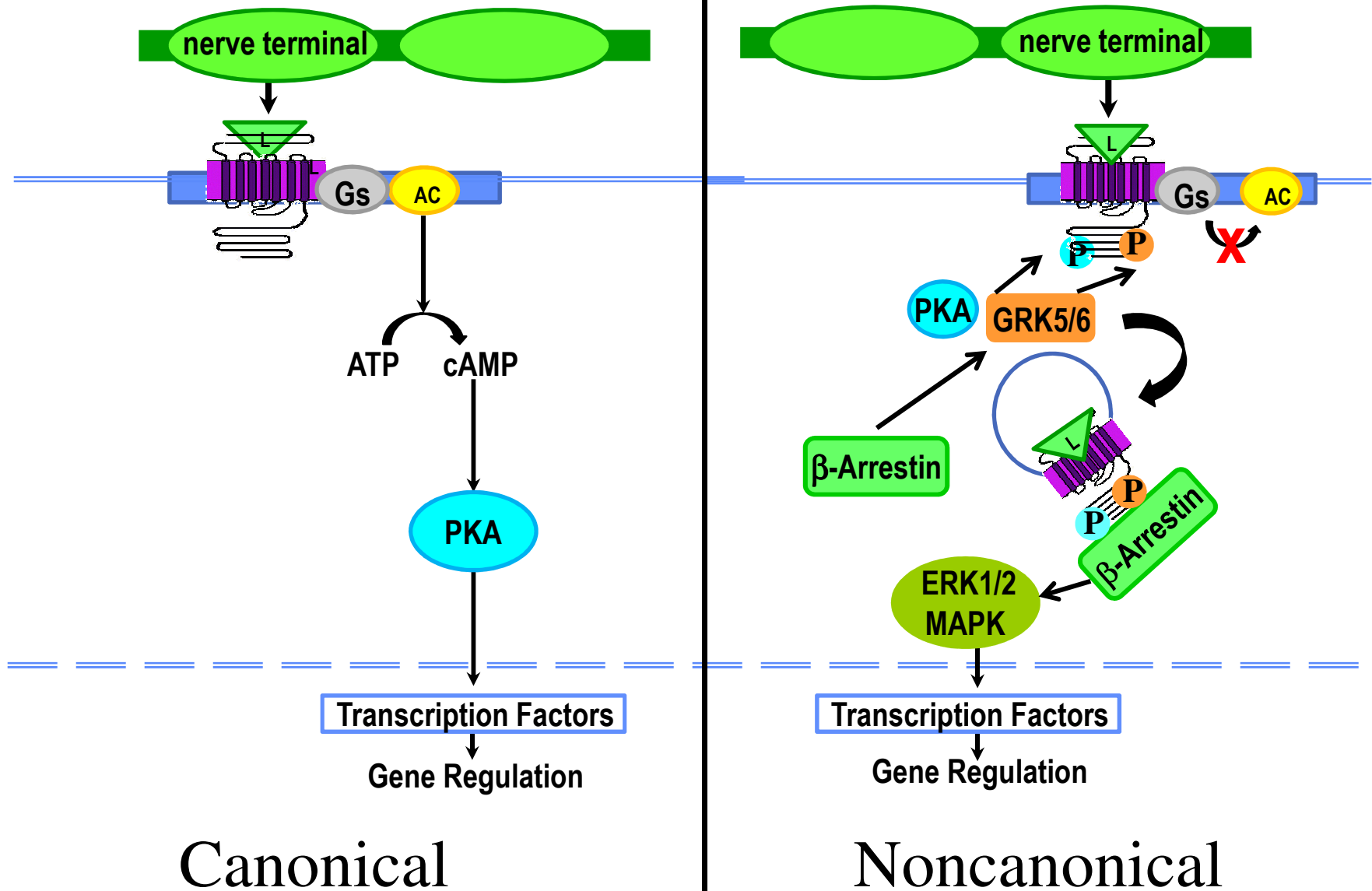
THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY VOL. 281, NO. 2, pp. 1261–1273, January 13, 2006
© 2006 by The American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Inc. Printed in the U.S.A.

β -Arrestin-dependent, G Protein-independent ERK1/2 Activation by the β ₂ Adrenergic Receptor*

Received for publication, June 16, 2005, and in revised form, November 2, 2005 Published, JBC Papers in Press, November 9, 2005, DOI 10.1074/jbc.M506576200

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Altered Receptor Signaling in the DLN?

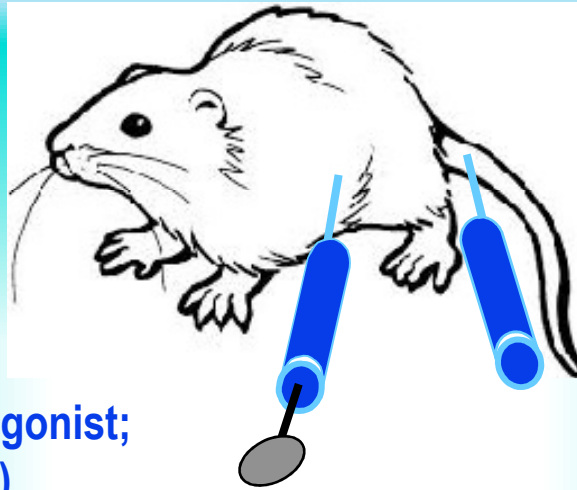


Hypothesis: Terbutaline induces a shift in β_2 -ARs signaling from cAMP-PKA to ERK 1/2 in the DLN

Adjuvant-Induced Arthritis (AA)

Day 12-28

Terbutaline (β_2 -AR agonist;
1.5 mg/ml/day i.p.)
Saline Vehicle



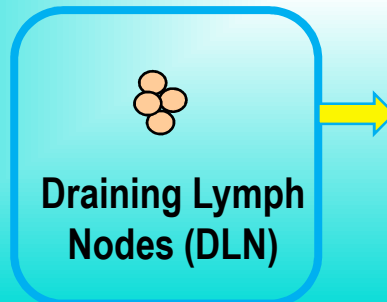
Day 1

CFA (0.3 mg *M. butyricum*
in 100 μ l MO)
Mineral Oil (MO)
M. Butyricum (in saline;
SMB)
Saline

Day 21 or 28

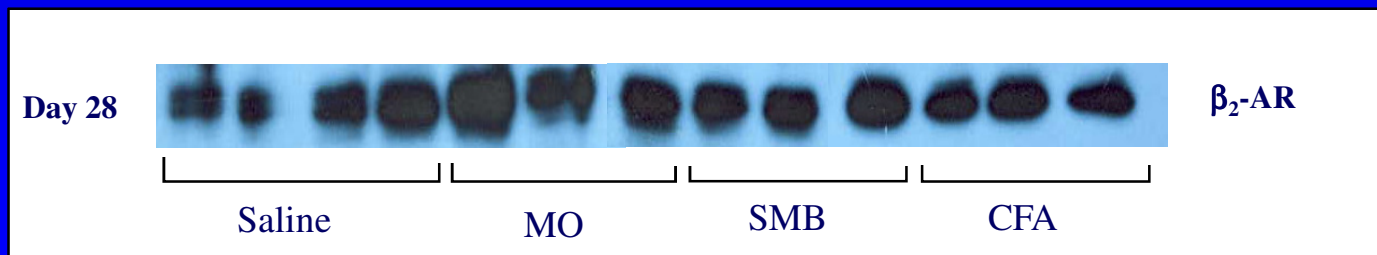
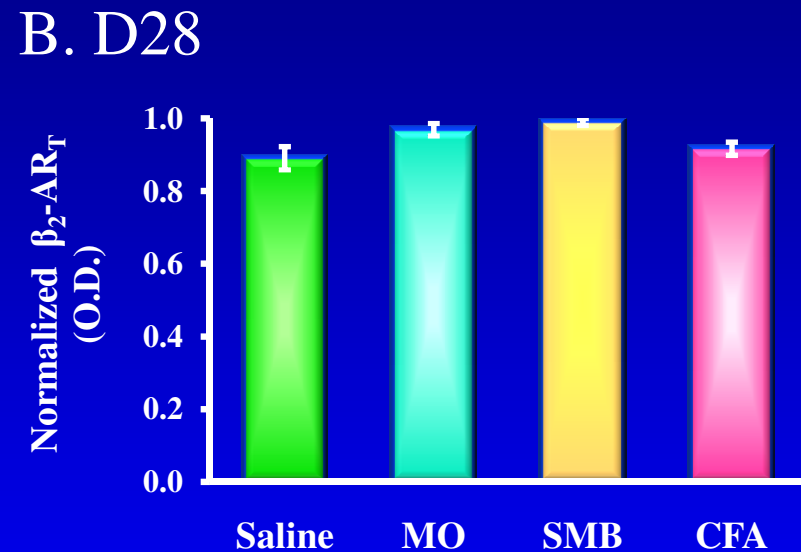
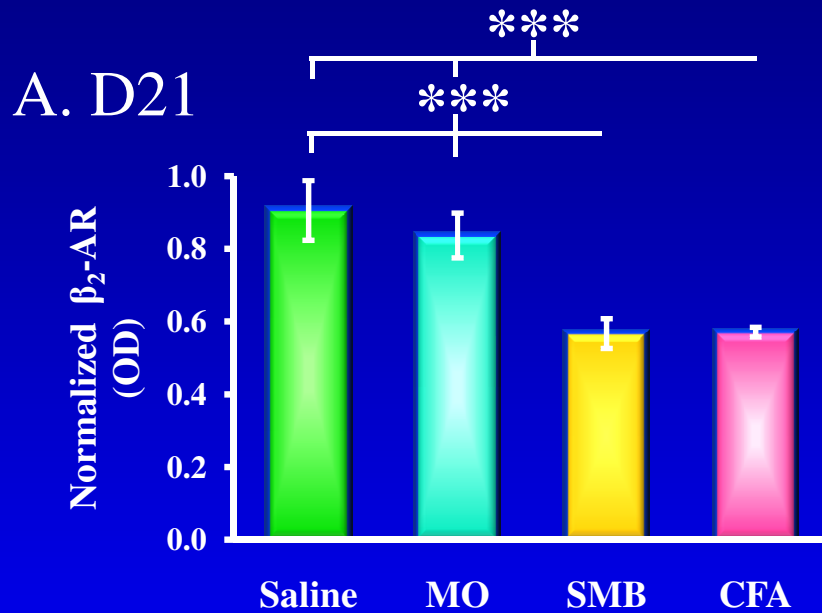
Outcome Assessments

DLN: β_2 -AR Western Blots
(antibodies to detect β_2 -ARs,
and β_2 -ARs phosphorylated by
PKA and or GRK)



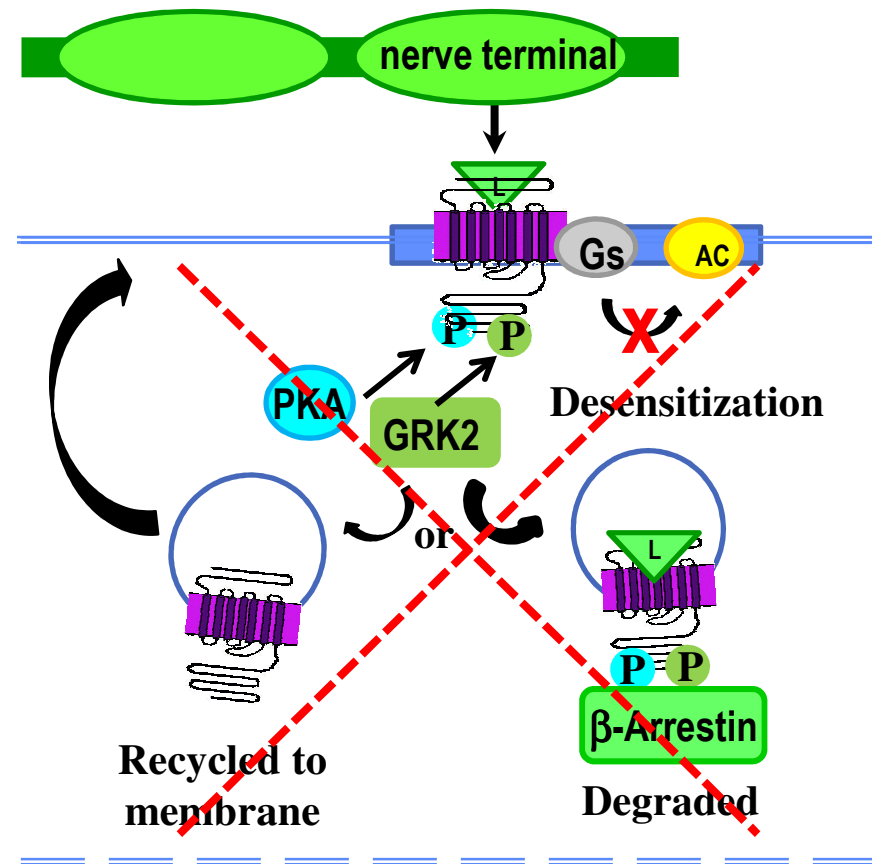
Draining Lymph
Nodes (DLN)

Unchanged DLN β_2 -AR Density Late Disease



ANOVA; Bonferoni Post-Hoc Test N=4; *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001

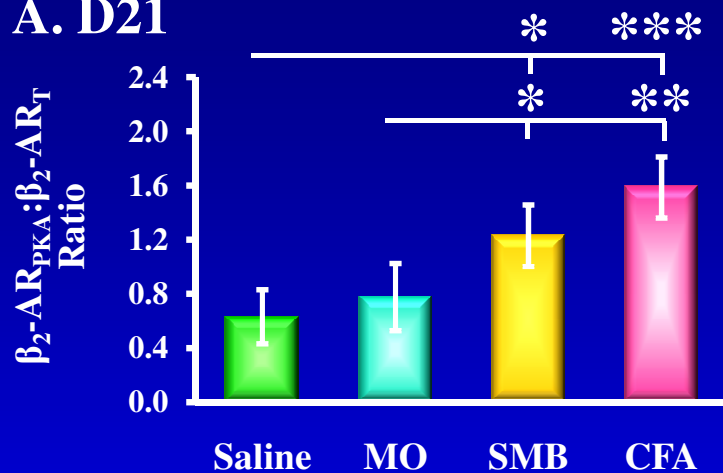
Altered Receptor Signaling in the DLN?



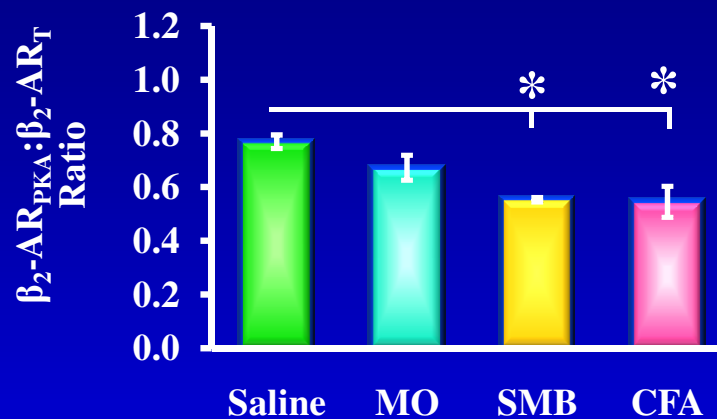
Conclusions: These findings along with increased IFN- γ indicate that β_2 -ARs in DLN are NOT down-regulated or desensitized.

β_2 -AR phosphorylated by PKA and GRK in DLN

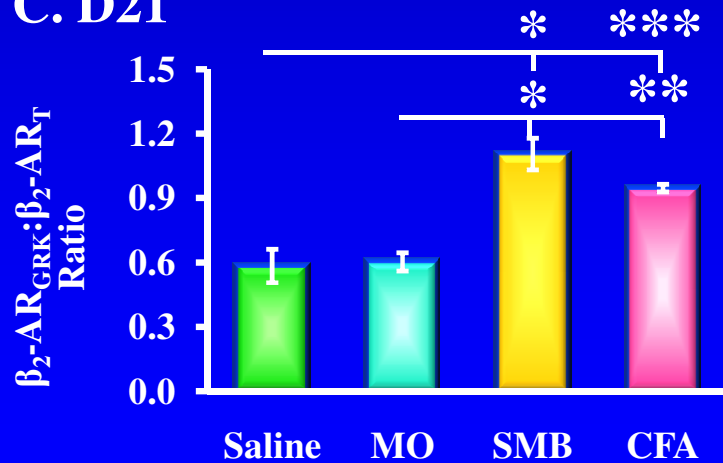
A. D21



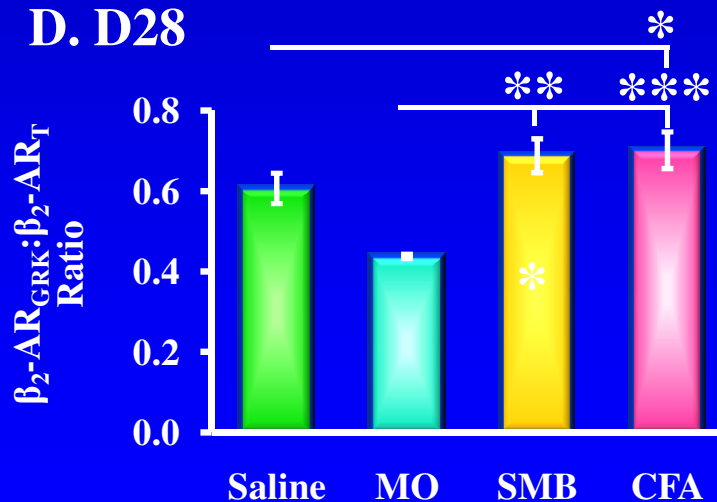
B. D28



C. D21

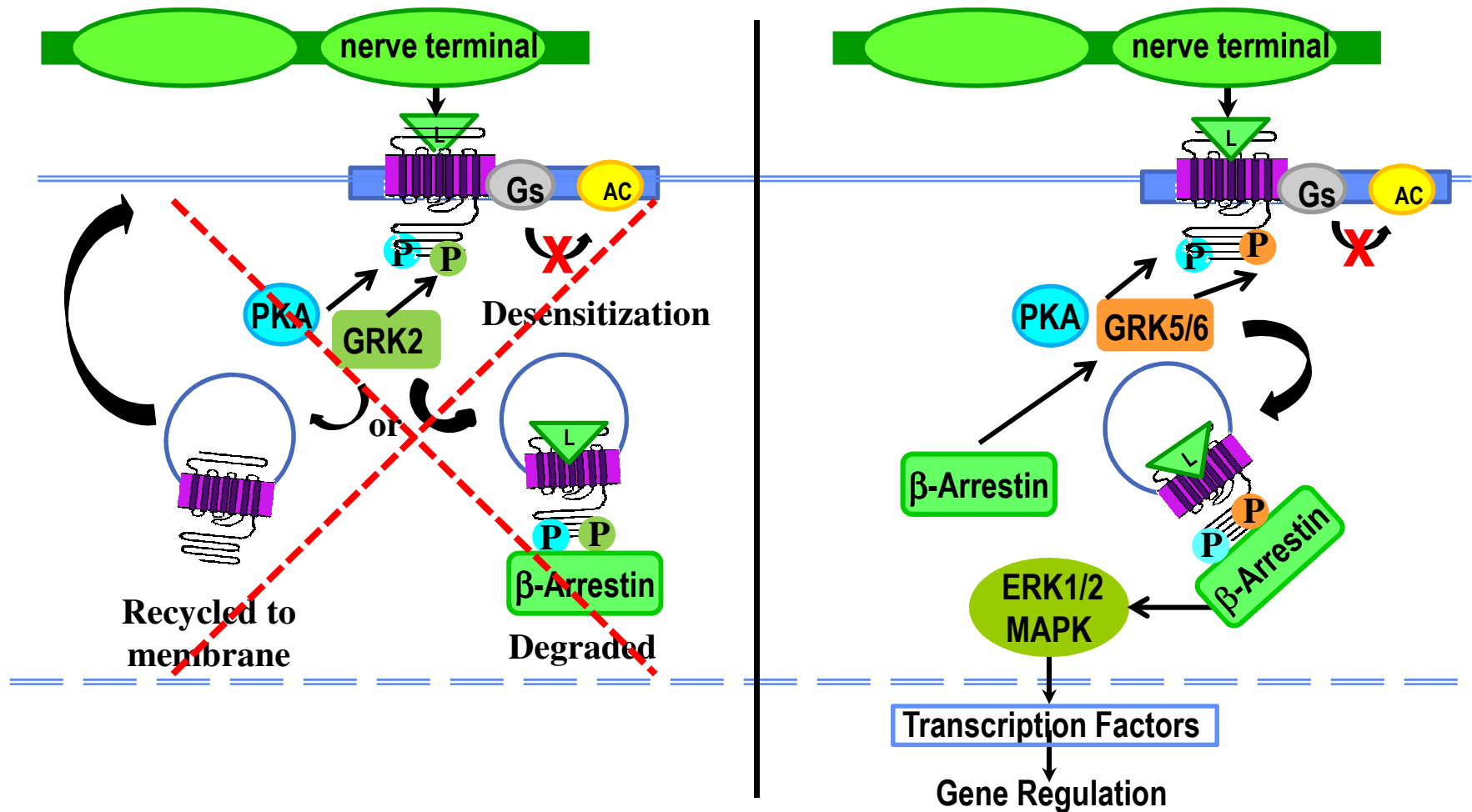


D. D28



ANOVA; Bonferoni Post-Hoc Test N=4; *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001

Altered Receptor Signaling in the DLN?



Conclusions: These findings coupled with increased IFN- γ , provide support β_2 -AR signaling via ERK1/2.

Summary

- Findings support a shift in β_2 -AR receptor signaling from cAMP-PKA to ERK1/2 in DLN
 - β_2 -AR agonist elevated IFN- γ and IL-2
 - No change in β_2 -AR density,
 - Receptor phosphorylation by PKA increased PKA (day 21) and GRK phosphorylation (day 21 and 28)

Future Studies

- Are GRK5/6 and ERK 1/2 elevated in DLN cells?
- Can production of IFN- γ be blocked by inhibitors of ERK1/2 pathway?
- Why the different profiles in the spleen and DLN?
 - Inflammatory cytokine levels
 - CFA distribution/concentration
- Does the SNS regulate balance between Th17 and Treg cells?

Acknowledgements

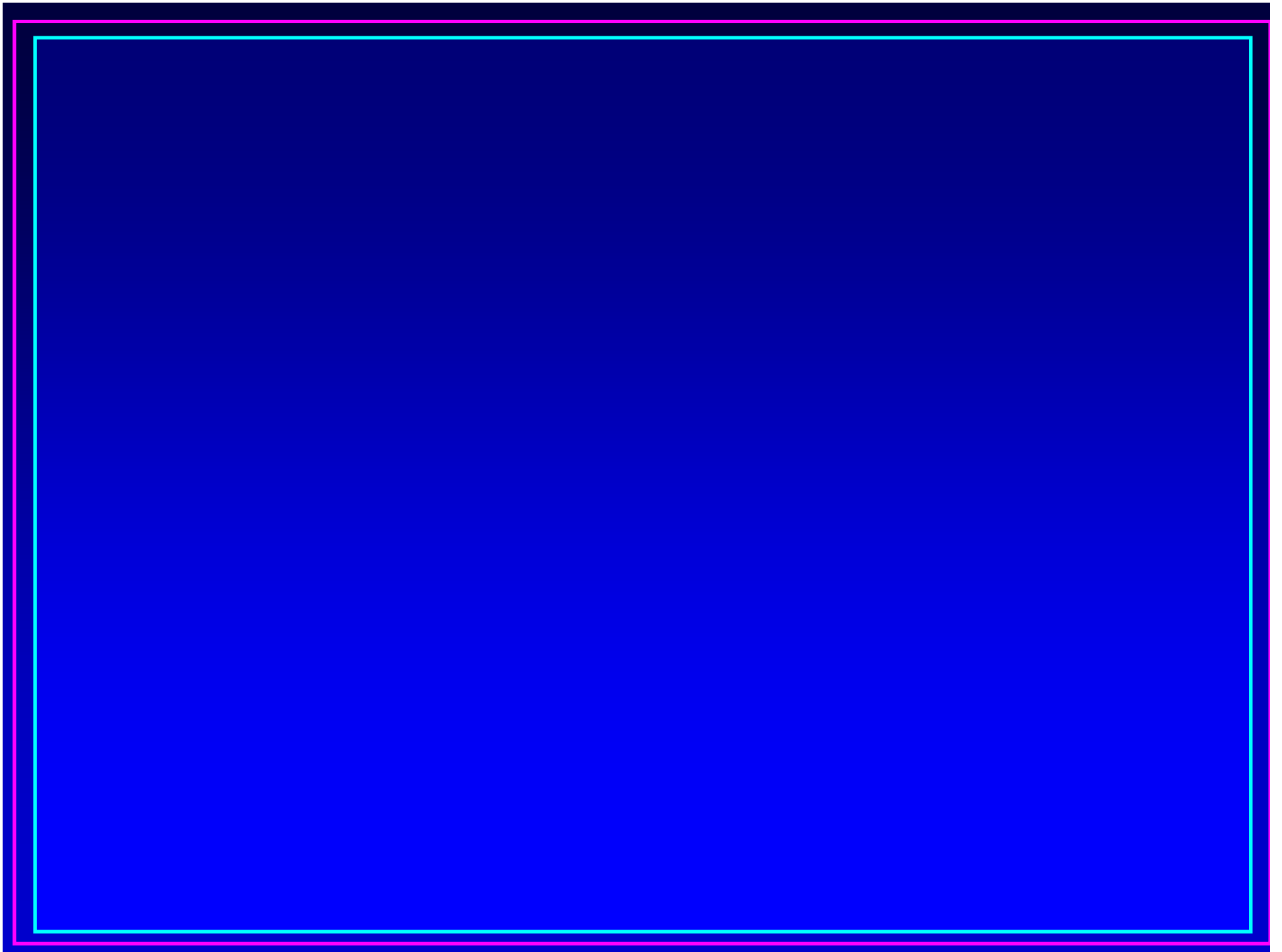


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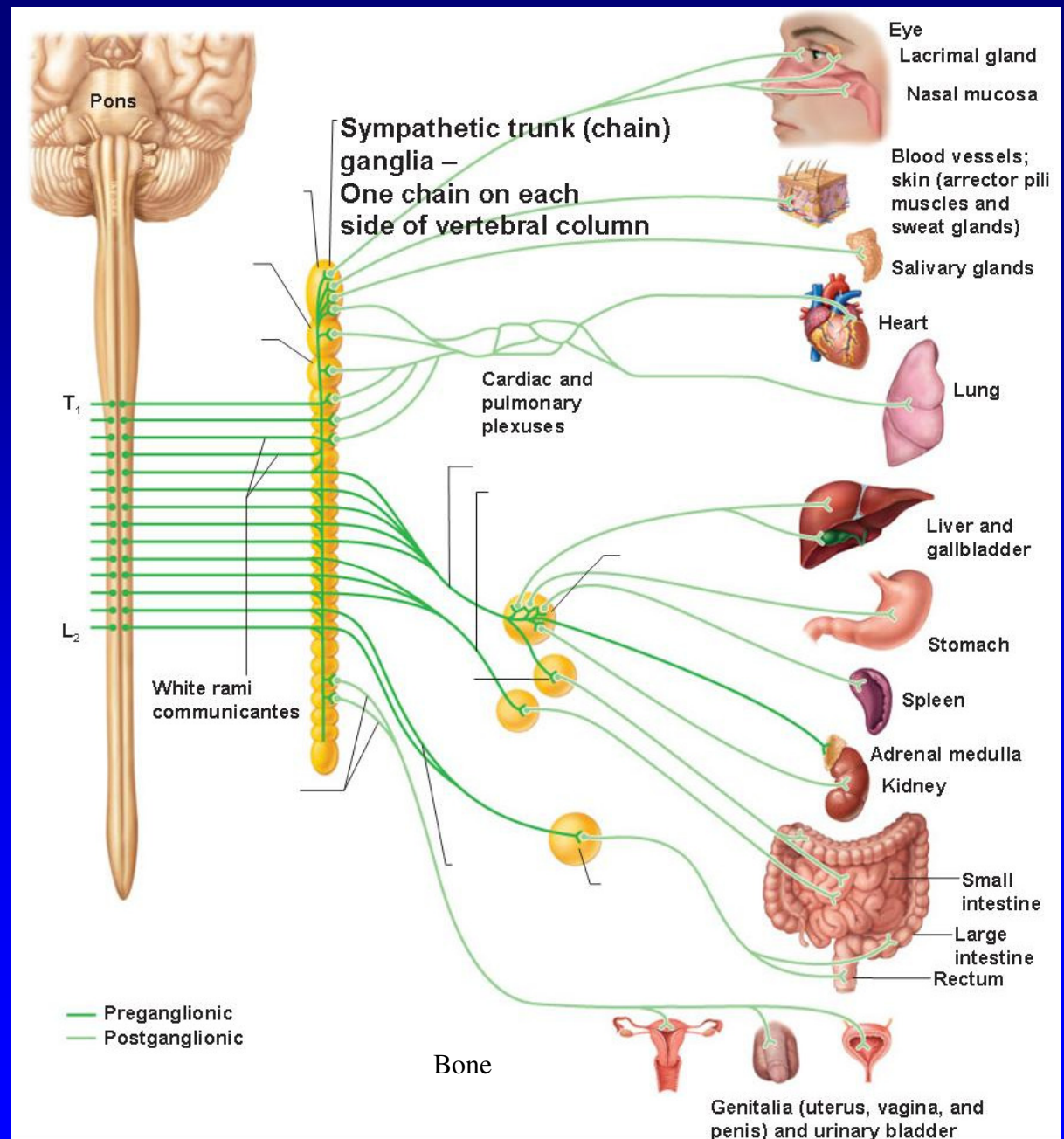
Loma Linda University
School of Medicine
Denise Bellinger, Ph.D.
Christine Molinaro

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SNS Function:
Respond to stress
&
maintain normal
body functions
(homeostasis)


The SNS
integrates the
functions of many
systems required
to mount an
immune response

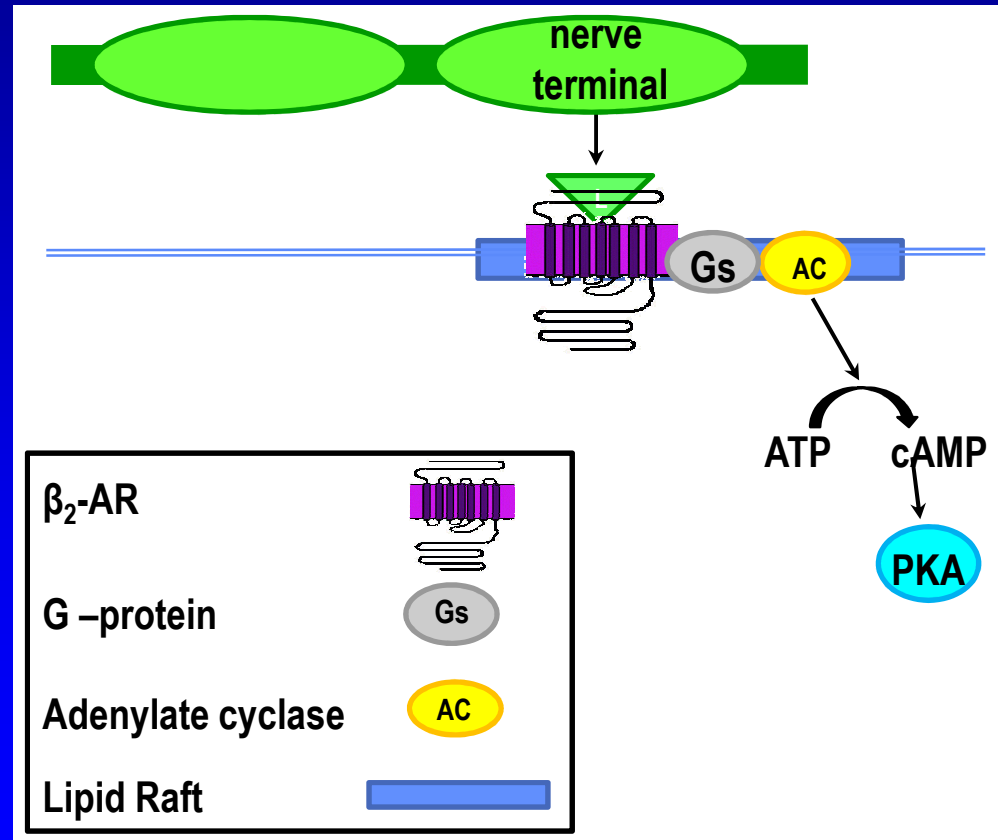


SNS Inhibition of Th1 Cytokines (IFN- γ and IL-2) to Push Th2 Cell Differentiation Occurs via β_2 -AR of cAMP-PKA Pathway

 **T** β_2
CD4+ β_2 (200-750 sites/cell)
CD8+ β_2 (500-2500 sites/cell)
CD4+ Th1 clones β_2 (250 sites/cell)
CD4+ Th2 clones (no detectable β_2)
CD4+ Treg cell¹
CD4+ Th17 cells?

 **B**
 $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta, \beta_2$

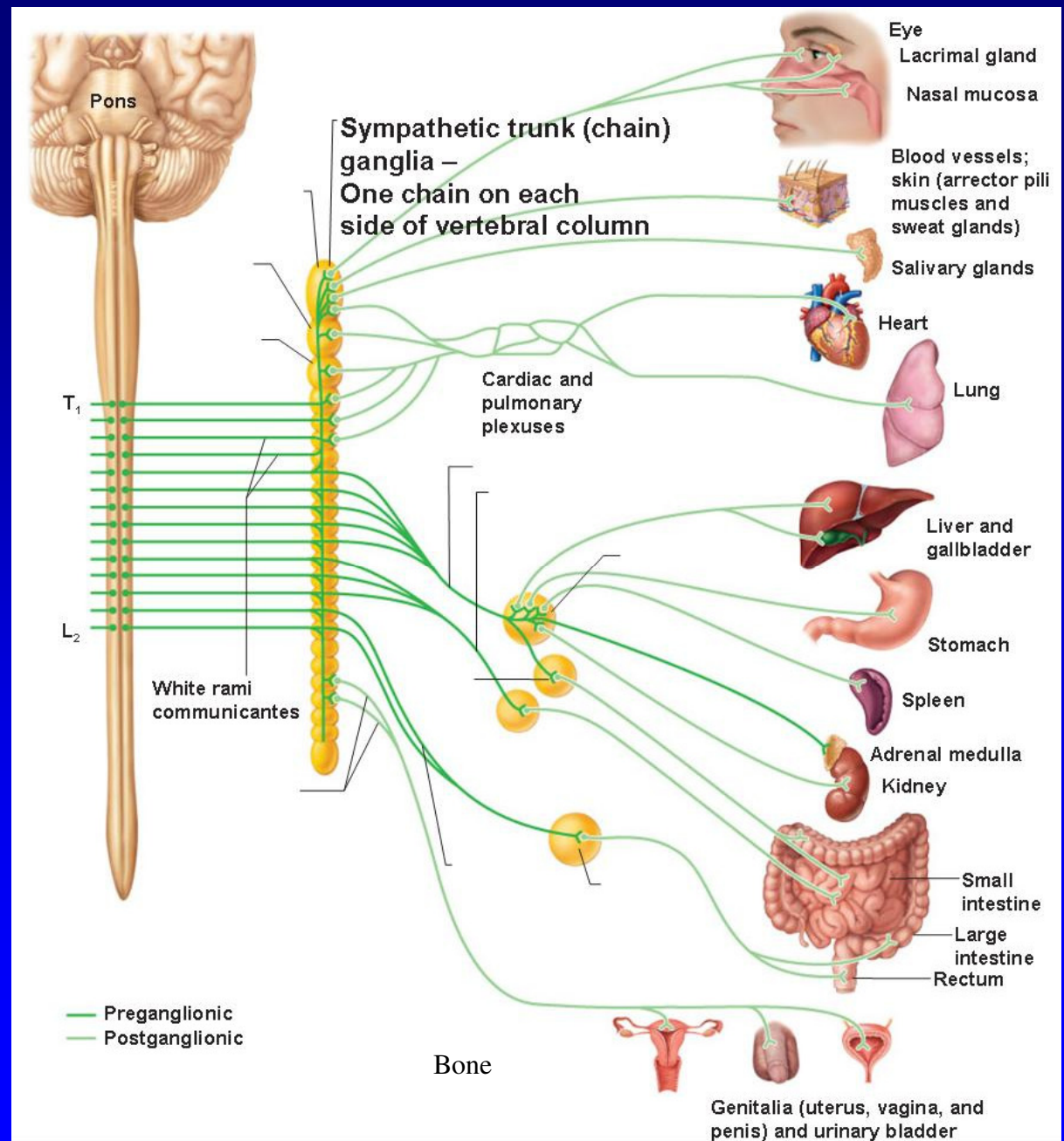
 *macrophage*
 $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta, \beta_2$



¹Guereschi et al. Eur J Immunol. 2013 Apr;43(4):1001-12.

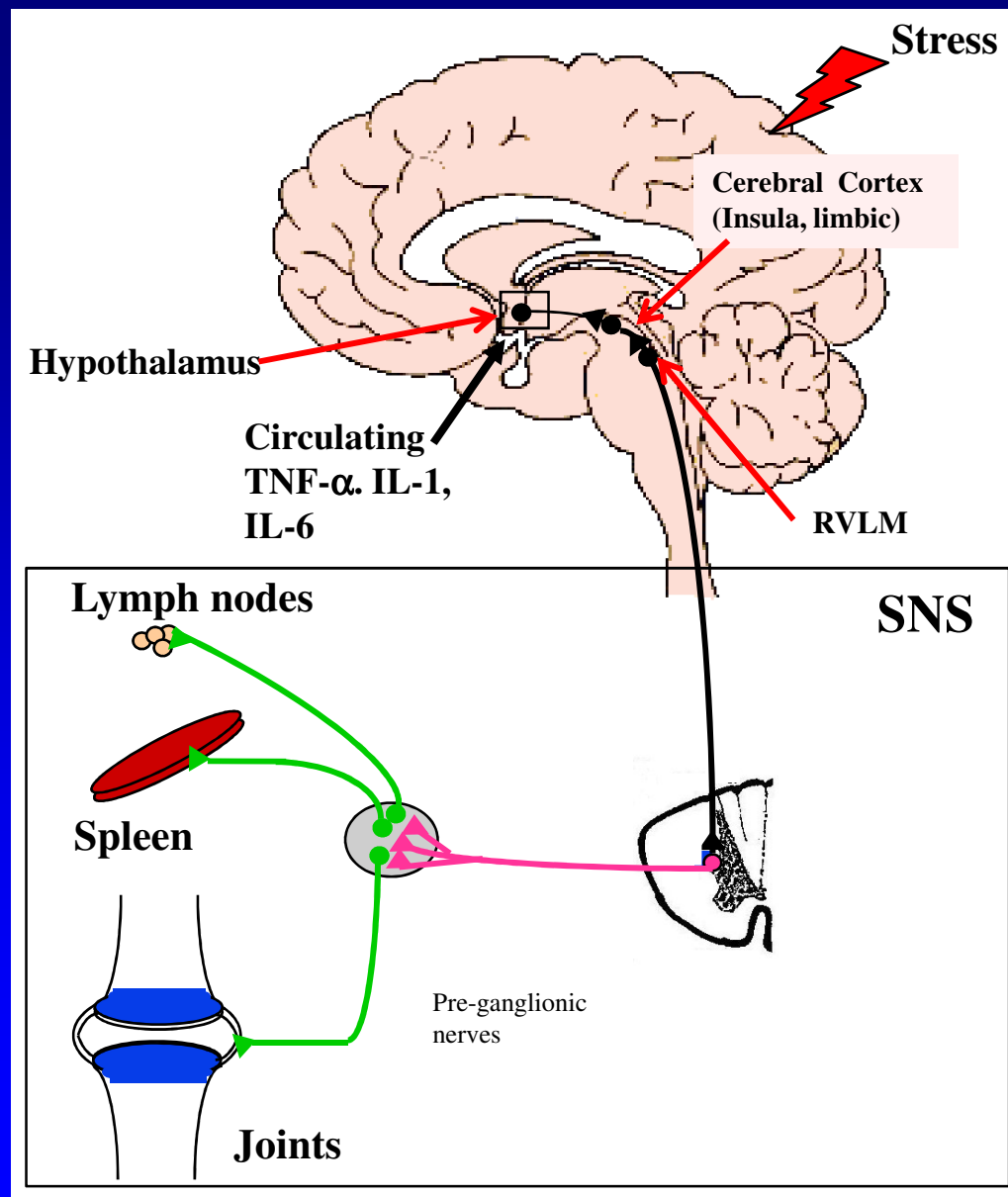
**The SNS
integrates the
functions of many
systems required
to mount an
immune response**

**Function:
Respond to stress
&
maintain normal
body functions
(homeostasis)
(allostasis- a new
“adaptive”
normal)**

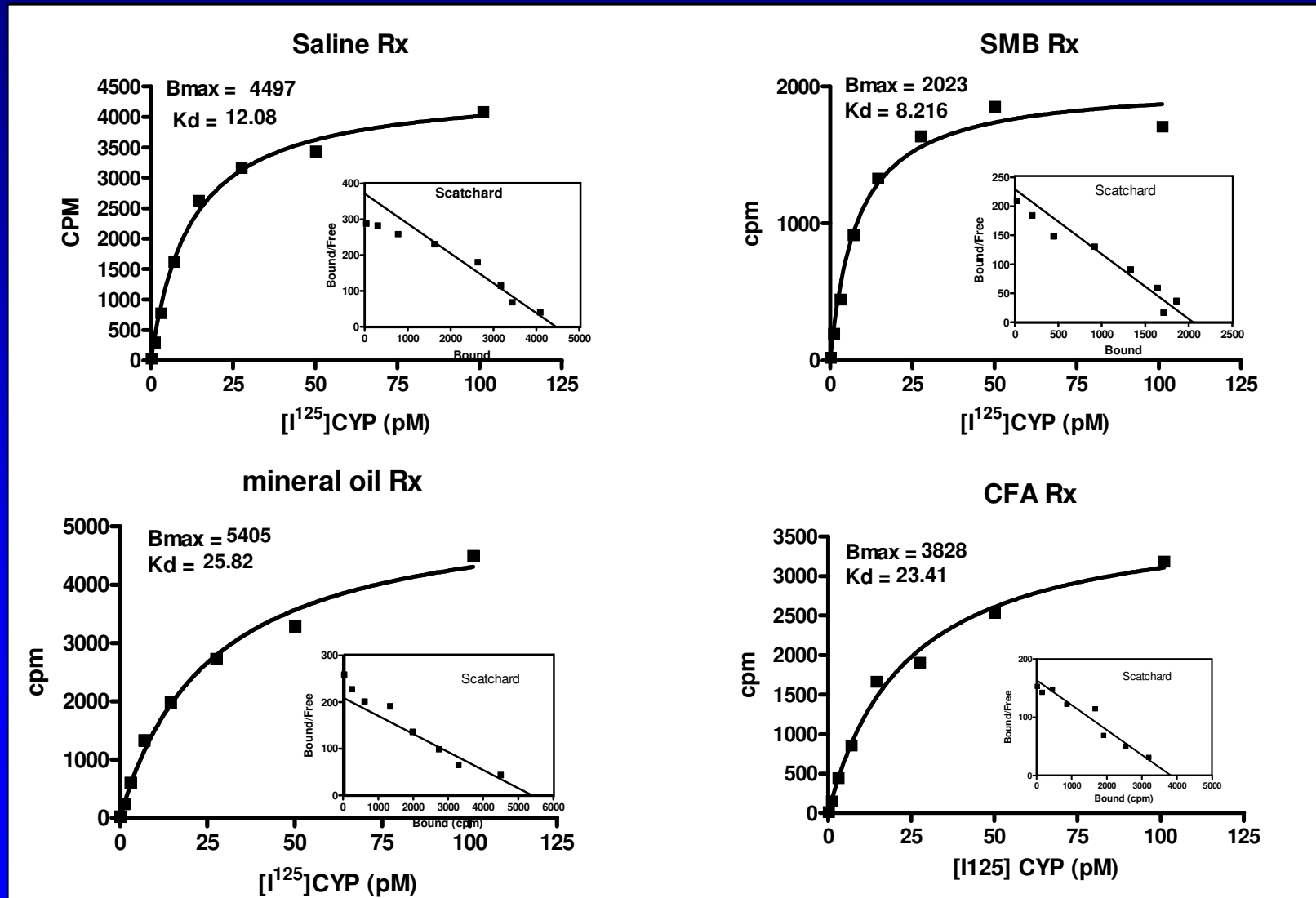


Reciprocal Immune System to SNS Communication in RA

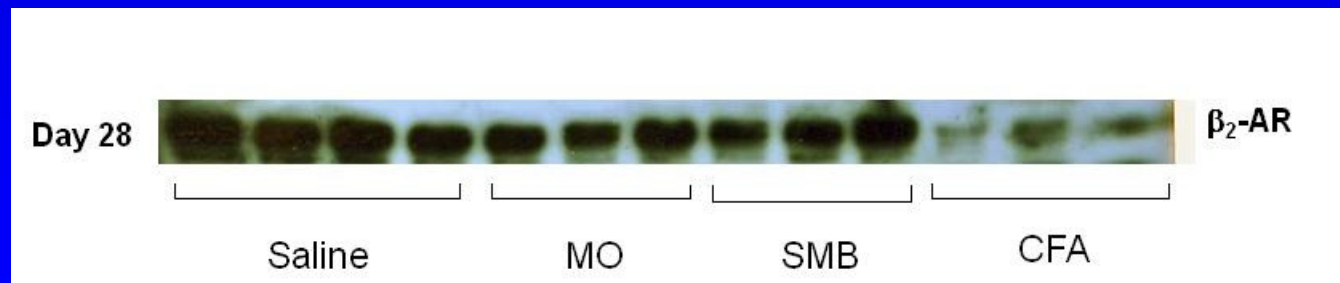
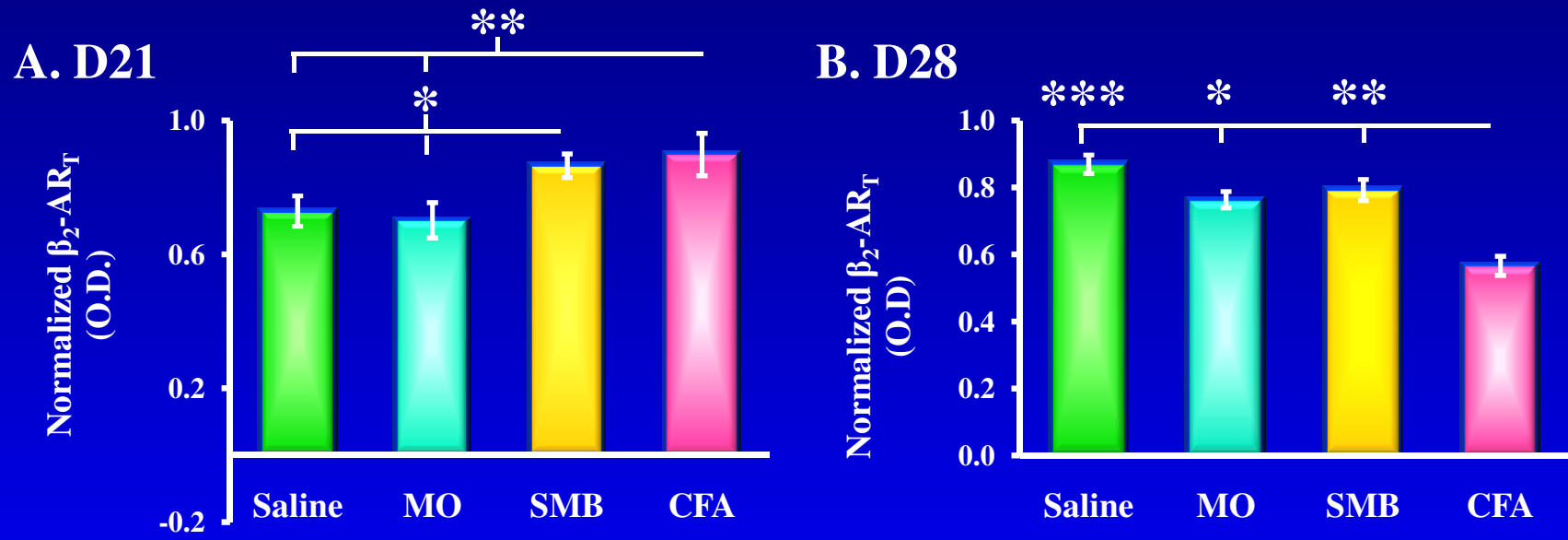
- Mechanism for emotional distress to impact health & disease
- ~ 80% of patients associate disease onset with a severe emotional life stressor (Trigger?)
- Stroke Victims: no RA in paralyzed limbs (↓ vs ↑ SNS nerve activity)



Splenocyte β_2 -AR Receptor Binding in Arthritic Rats: Saturation Curves



SNS-IS Cross-Talk Pathology in RA: Reduced Spleen β_2 -AR Density Late Disease

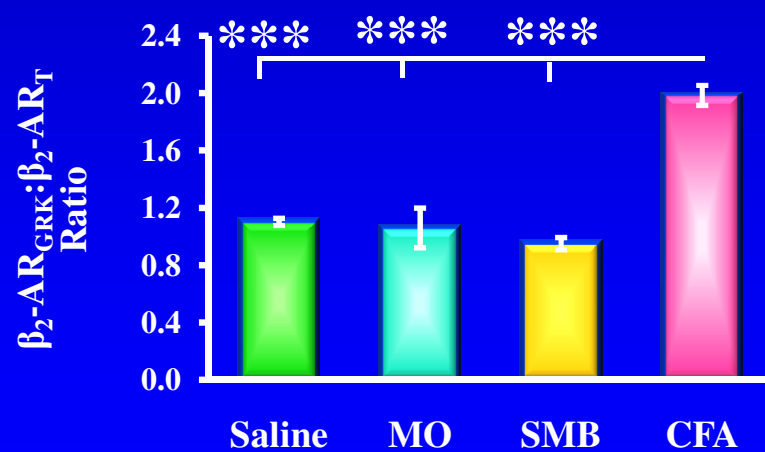
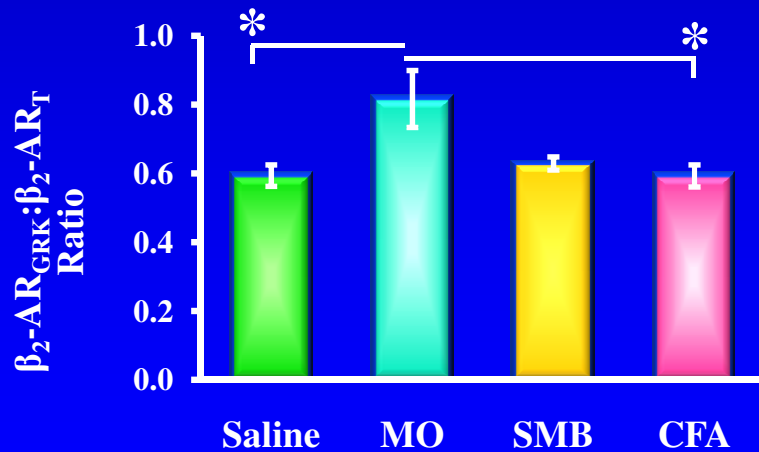
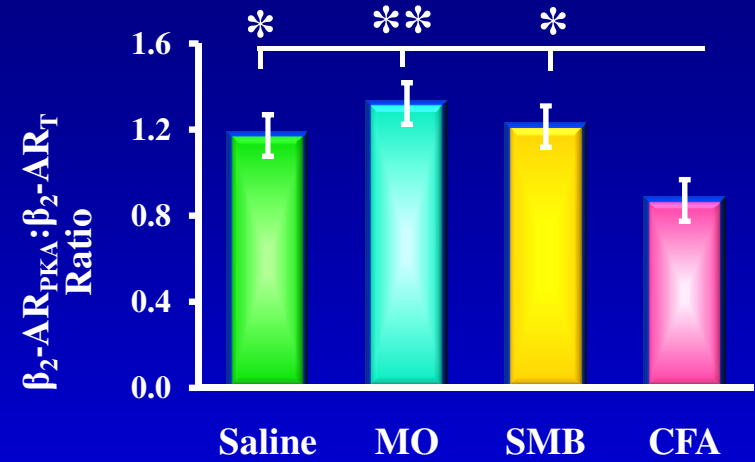
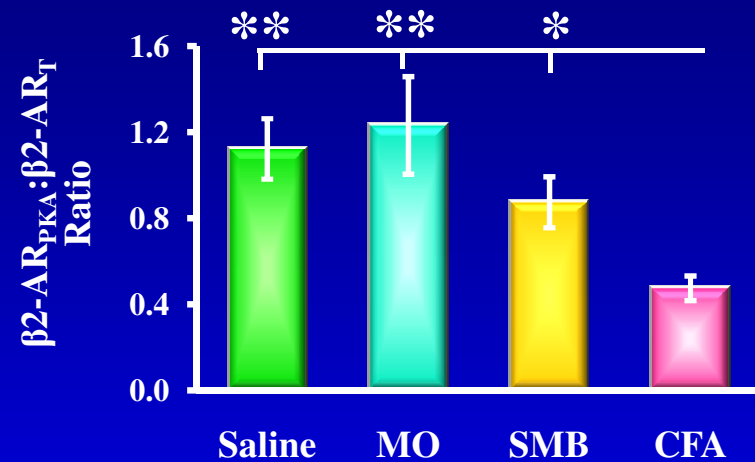


ANOVA; Bonferoni Post-Hoc Test

N=4; *P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001

Lorton et al., (2013) Clin Dev Immunol.;2013:764395

β_2 -AR Phosphorylation Patterns in the Spleen



ANOVA; Bonferoni Post-Hoc Test

N=4; *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001

Hypothesis: Chronic high SNS activity in RA induces β_2 -AR down regulation and desensitization

Day 1

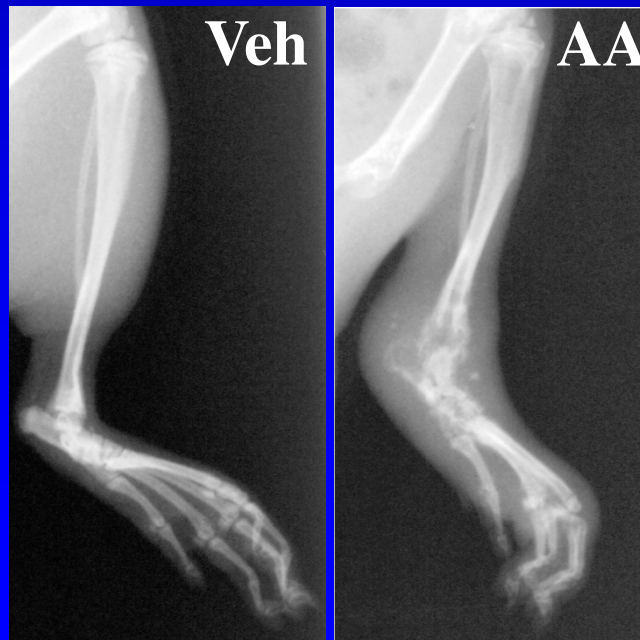
**^a0.3 mg Mycobacterium butyricum
in 0.1 ml sterile mineral oil**



**^aCFA/ICA (vehicle)
Autoantigen: HSP 65**

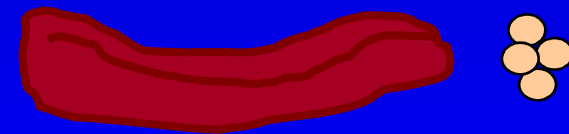


Day 28



Day 21 or 28

Harvest Spleen & DLN cells



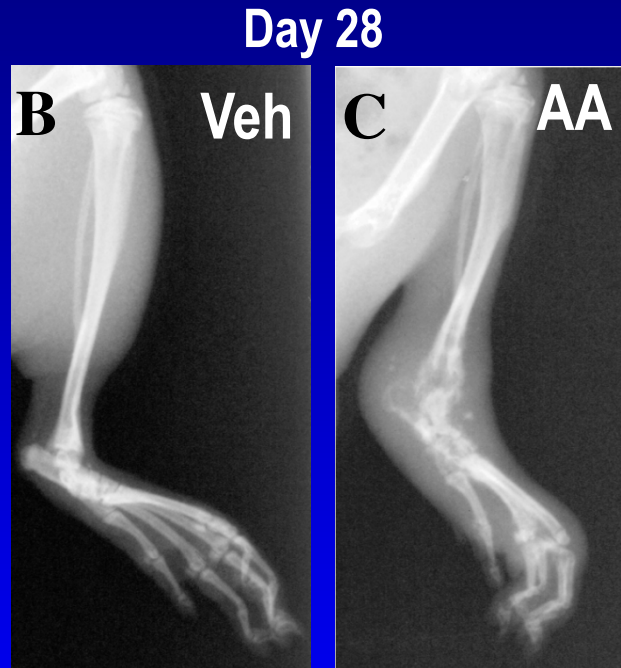
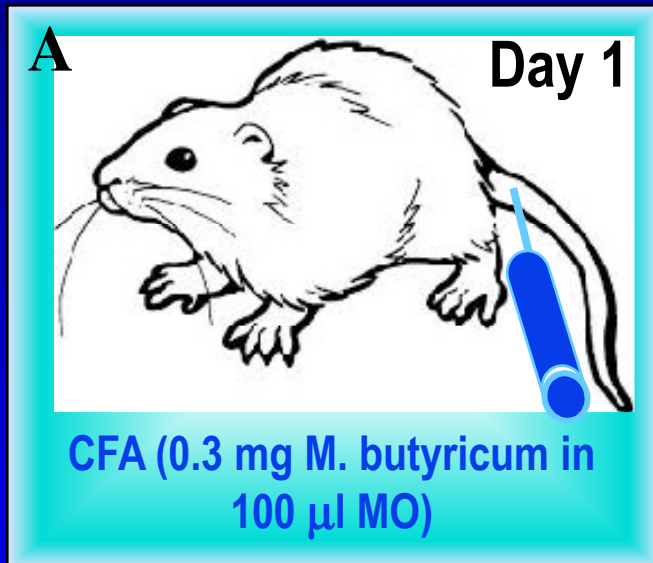
cAMP assay

β_2 -AR Receptor Binding Assays

β_2 -AR Western Blots

**using antibodies to detect
phosphorylated receptor**

Adjuvant-Induced Arthritis Rat Model



Disease Induction

Autoreactive T cells in DLNs

Autoreactive T cells in spleen

Disease Onset

Peak Disease

Chronic Disease

0

3

7

12

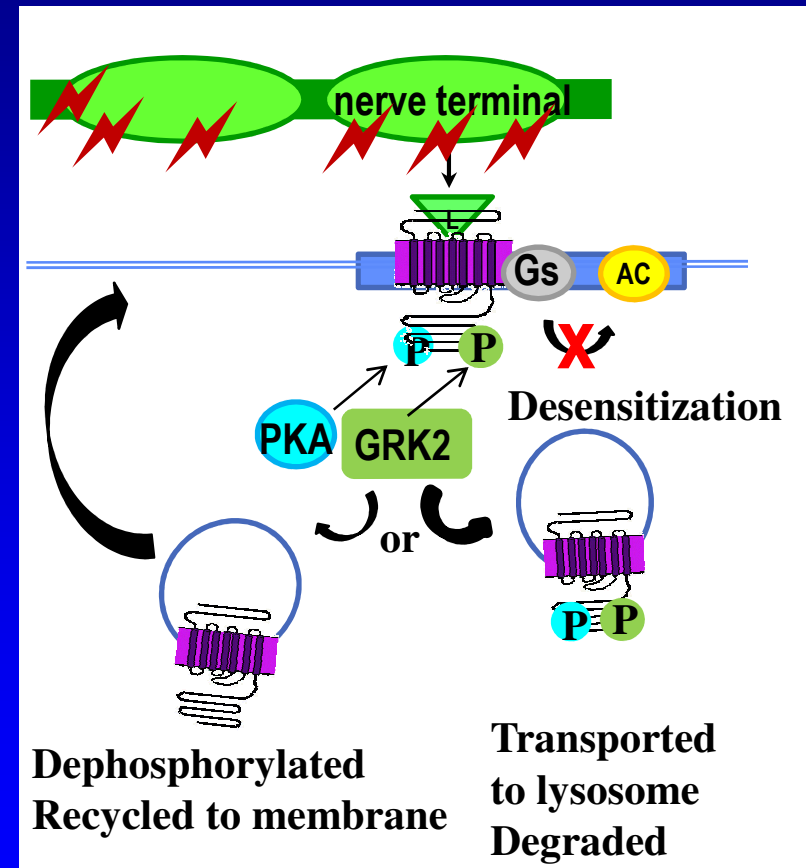
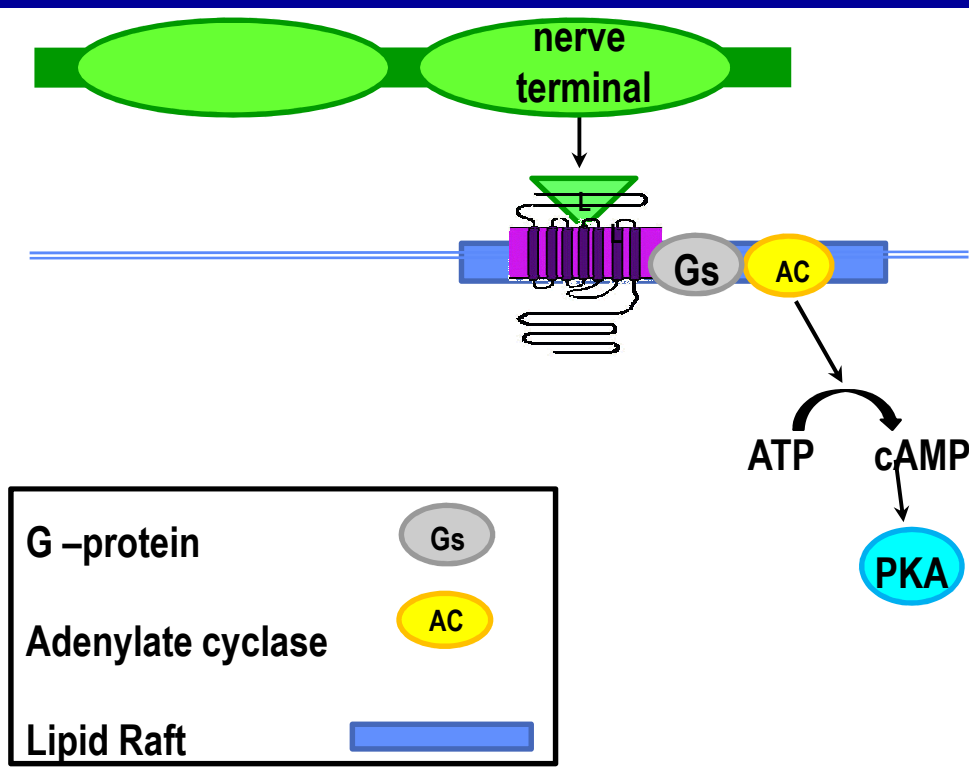
21

28

Days

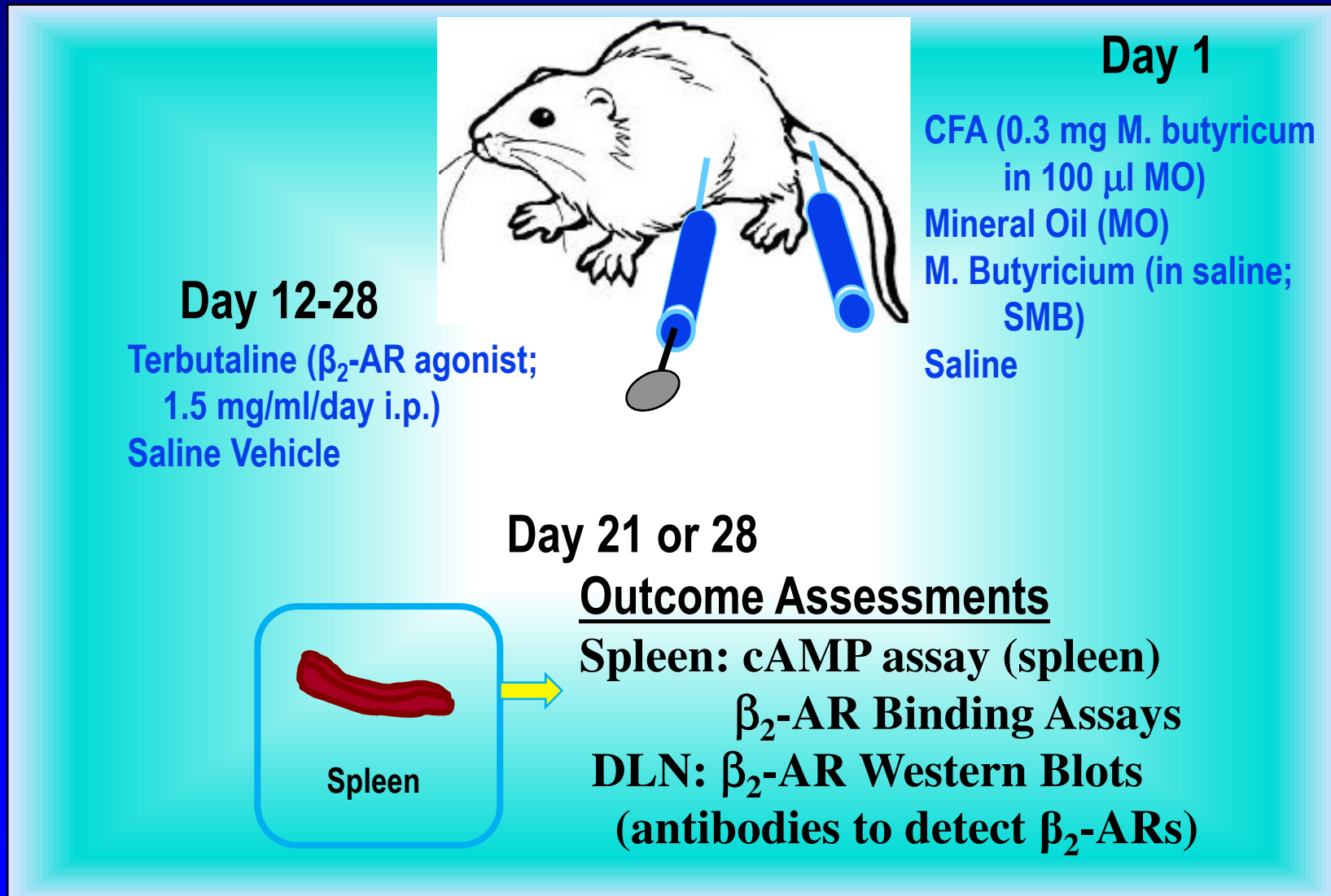
SNS-IS Cross Talk in the Spleen?

β_2 -AR & Signaling via the Canonical Pathway: cAMP



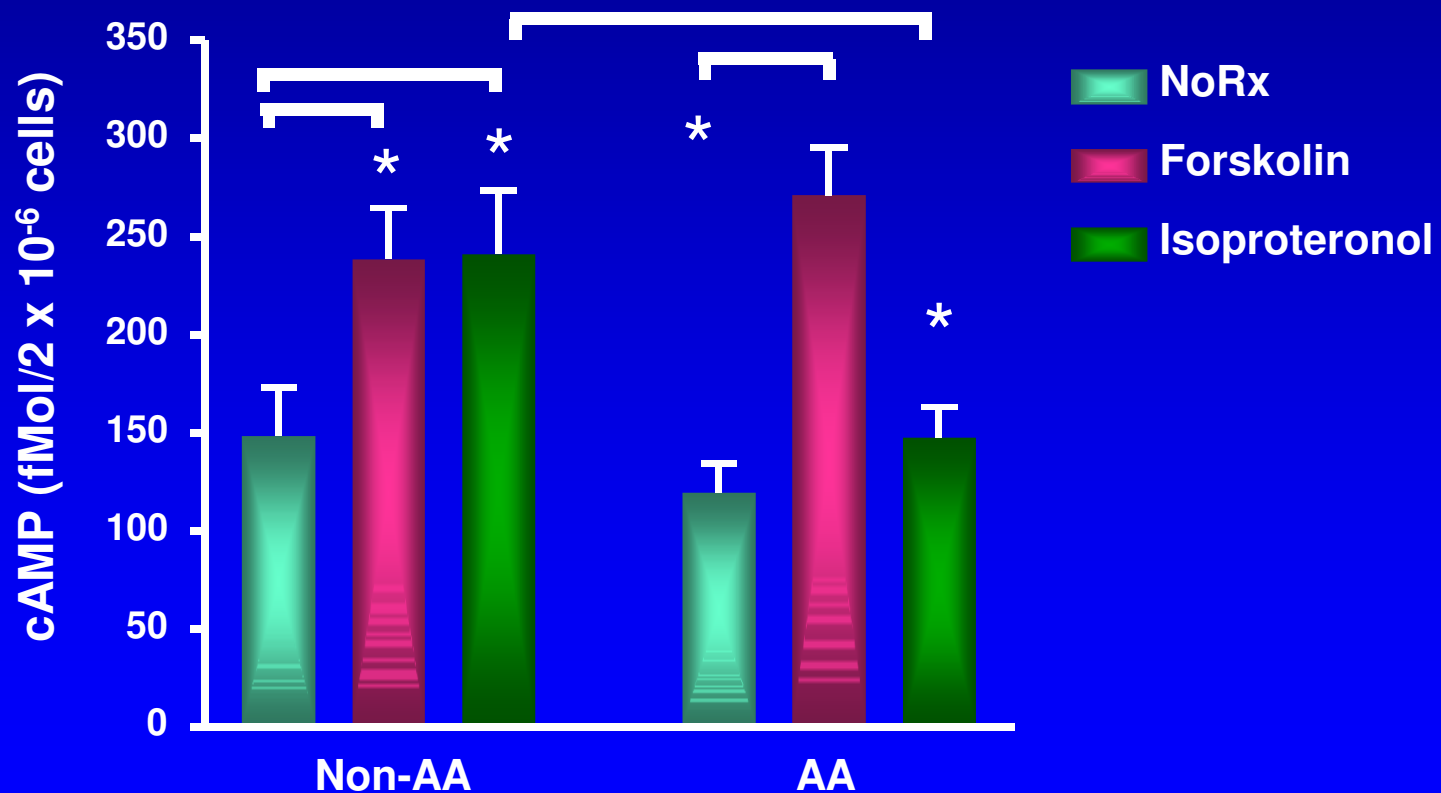
Hypothesis: Chronic high SNS activity in RA induces β_2 -AR down regulation and desensitization in splenocytes

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SNS-IS Cross-Talk Pathology in RA:

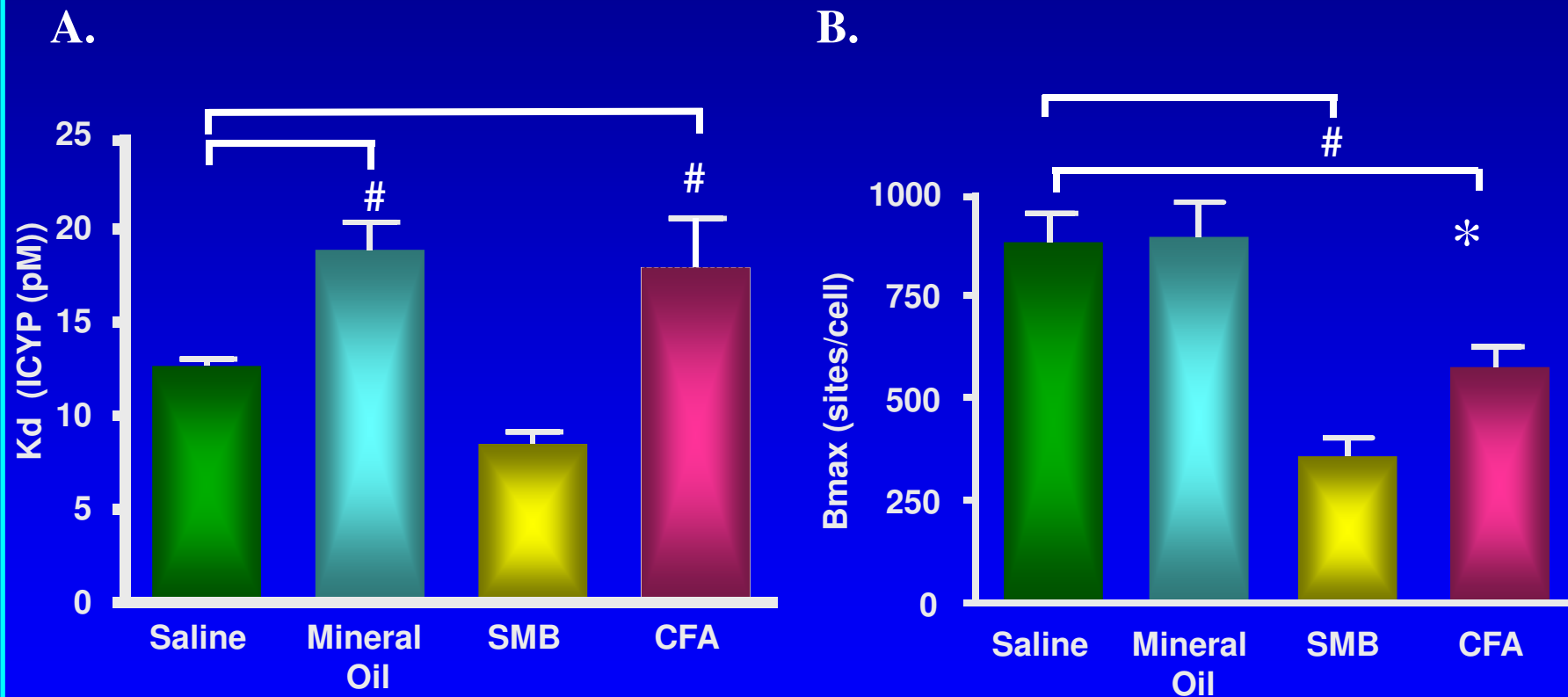
β_2 -AR Agonist Fails to Induce cAMP in Splenocytes



Anova with Bonferoni post-hoc test,
Day 28; N = 8; *P<0.05

Lorton et al., (2013) Clin Dev Immunol.;2013:764395

SNS-IS Cross-Talk Pathology in RA: Splenocyte β_2 -AR have Reduced Agonist Affinity and Density

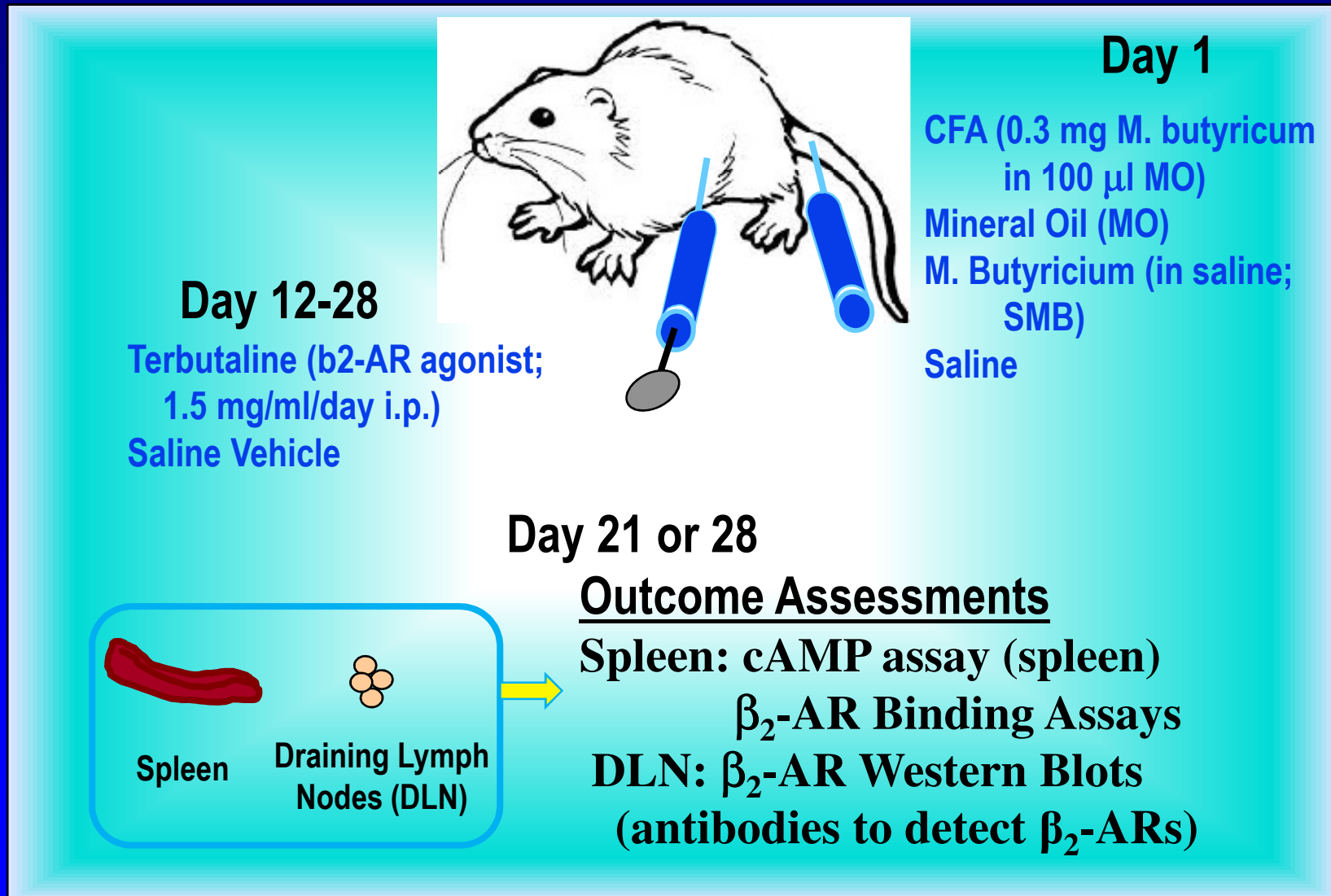


ANOVA; Bonferoni Post-Hoc Test

N=6; * P < 0.05; #P < 0.01

Lorton et al., (2013) Clin Dev Immunol.;2013:764395

Hypothesis: Chronic high SNS activity in RA induces β_2 -AR down regulation and desensitization in the spleen



Altered Receptor Signaling in the DLN?

