

# Effects of 5-lipoxygenase pathway inhibition on rhinovirus-associated bronchial epithelial inflammation

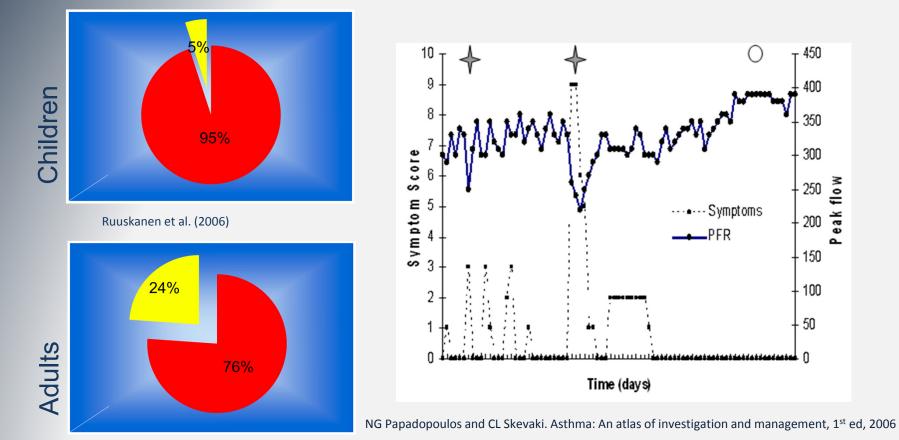
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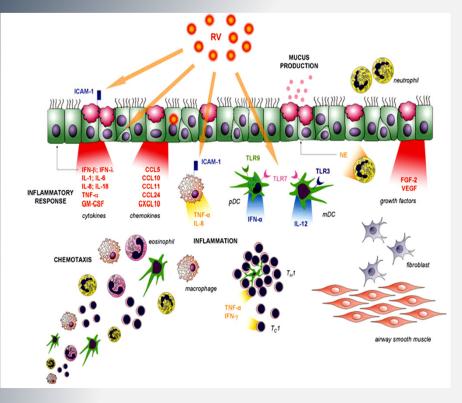
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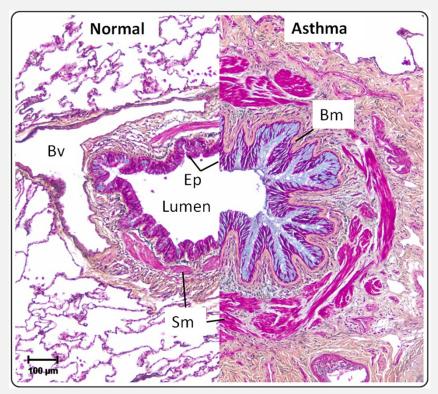
### **RVs and asthma exacerbations**



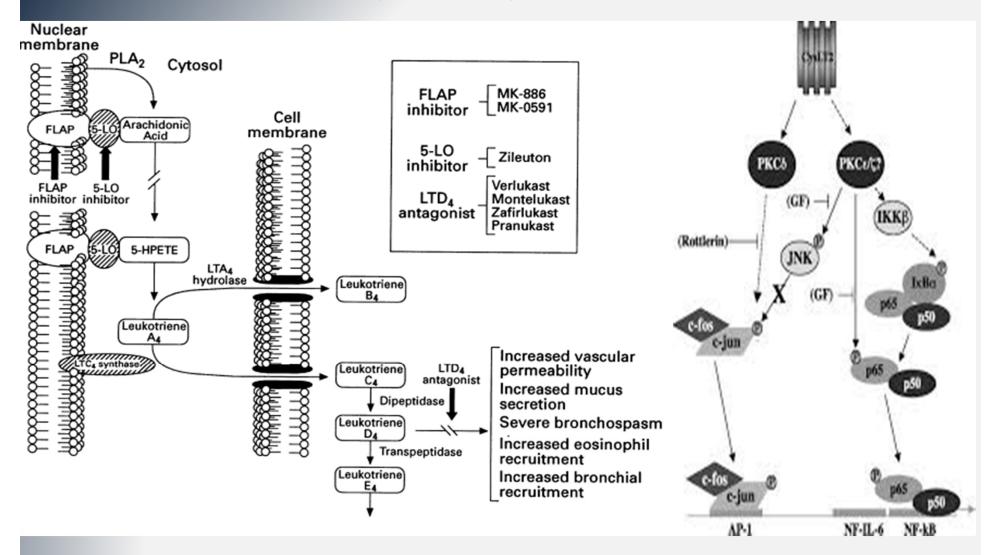
Wark et al. ERJ (2002)

### **RVs induce inflammation and remodeling**





### Leukotriene pathway and inflammation



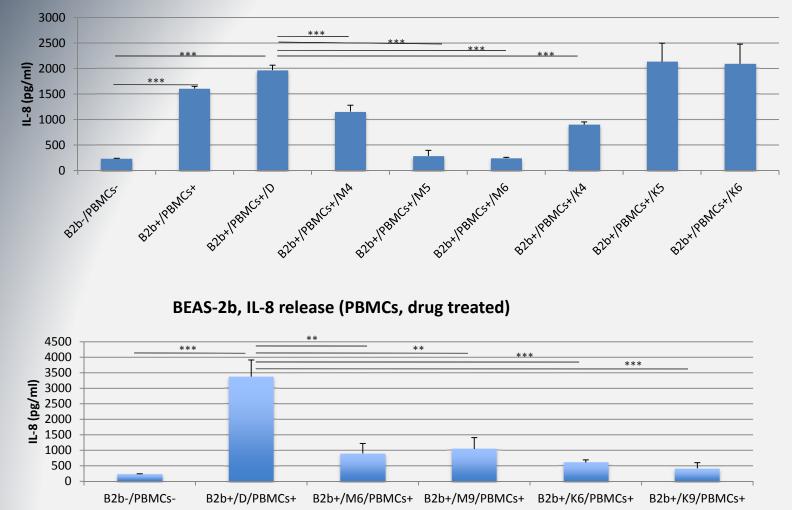
### Hypothesis

Anti-leukotriene treatment of epithelial cells with or without exposure to supernatants of RV-infected PBMCs may inhibit RV-induced up-regulation of inflammatory cytokines.

# Methods

- PBMCs isolation: healthy donor non atopic-non astmatic
- BEAS-2B cell culture
- *In-vitro* infection of BEAS-2B cells and/or PBMCs with A1B
- In-vitro treatment of BEAS-2B cells and/or PBMCs with Montelukast (cysLT receptor antagonist)or MK-886 (FLAP inhibitor)
- Incubation at 33° C, 5%  $CO_2$  for 48 hours
- Evaluation of the concentration of inflammatory cytokines: IL-8, RANTES, IL-11, IL-6, IP-10

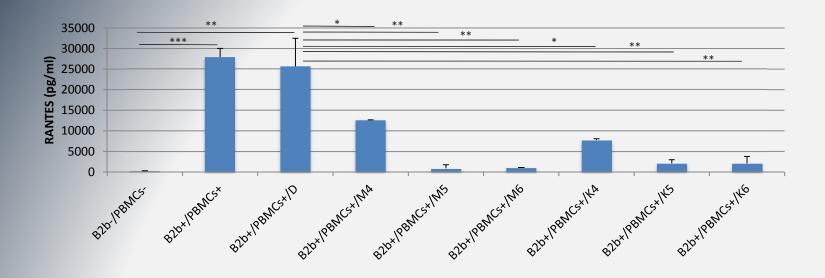
# Results(I) IL-8



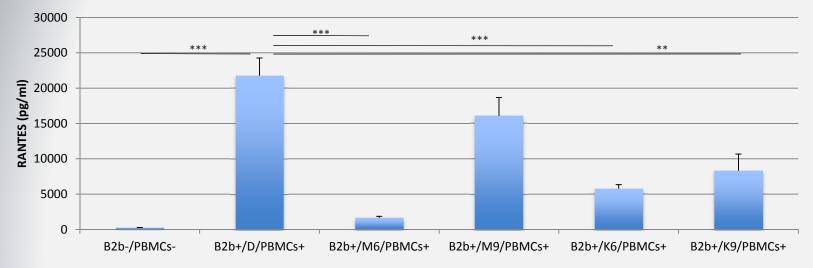
#### BEAS-2b, IL-8 release (drug treated PBMCs)

# Results(II) RANTES

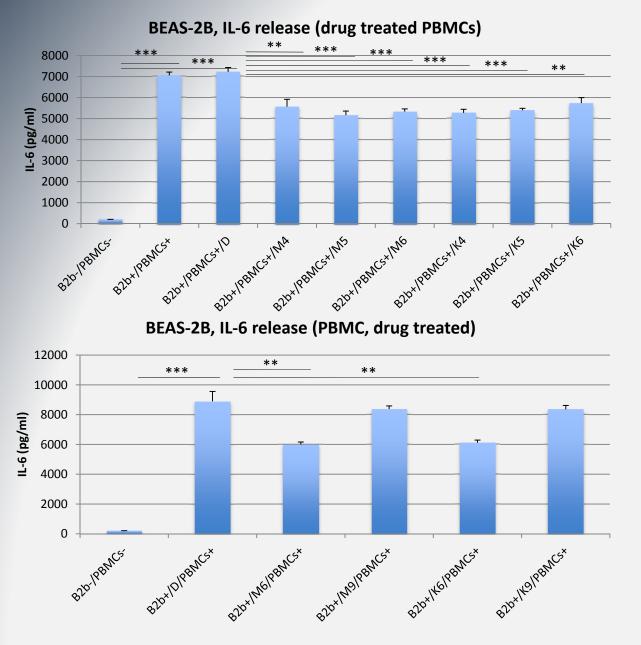
**BEAS-2b, RANTES release (drug treated PBMCs)** 





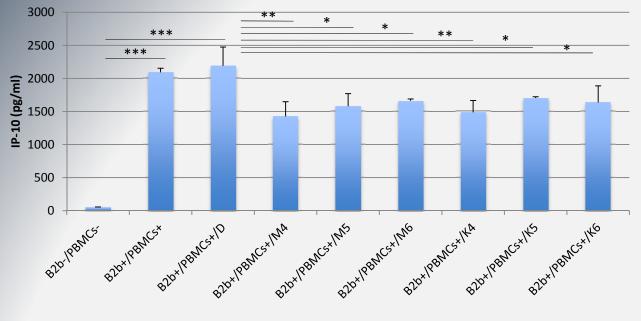


# Results(III) IL-6

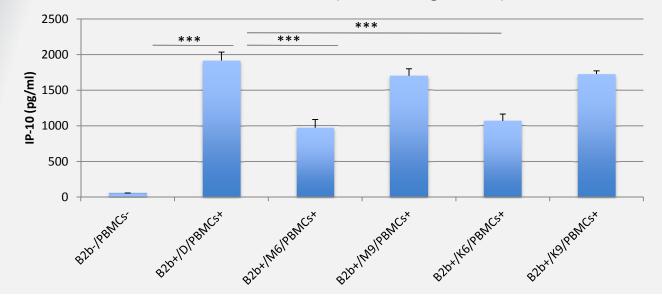


# Results(V) IP-10

BEAS-2B, IP-10 release (drug treated PBMCs)

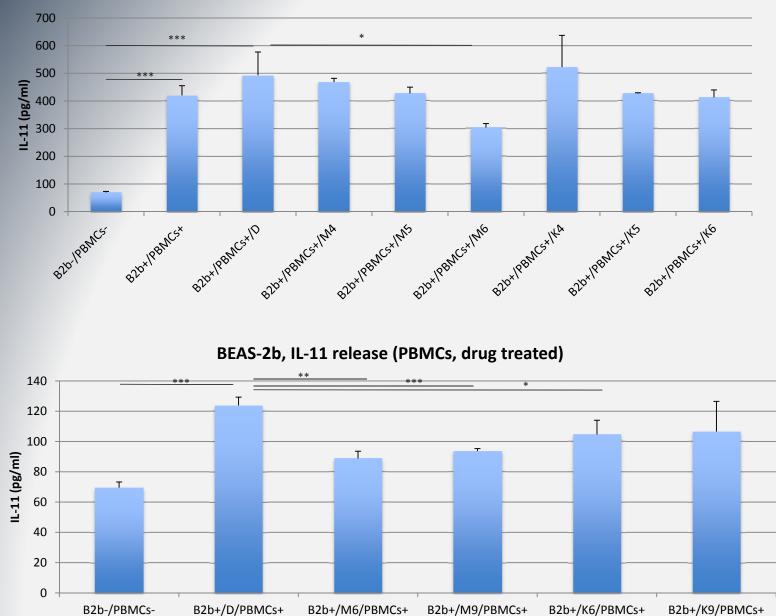


BEAS-2B, IP-10 release (PBMCs, drug treated)



# Results(IV) IL-11

BEAS-2b, IL-11 release (drug treated PBMCs)



### Conclusion

Anti-leukotriene treatment of RV-infected bronchial epithelial cells suppresses epithelial RV-mediated pro-inflammatory (IL-6, IL-8, RANTES, IP-10) and anti-inflammatory (IL-11) cytokine response.

These observations may represent an indirect mode of action of anti-leukotriene medication in virus-induced asthma.