Cytokine Indicators of Inflammation in Mice fed a Western Type Diet

Emily Mortensen[1], Eliza Owens[2], Daphne Rodriguez[3], Abby Benninghoff[3]

[1] Dept. of Nutrition, Dietetics, and Food Science, [2] Dept. of Biology, [3] Dept. of Animal, Dairy and Veterinary Sciences, Utah State University [3]

Background

- Colorectal cancer is currently the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States with the risk increasing in individuals who suffer from colitis, inflammation of the colon lining, seen in Irritable Bowel Disease.
- Previous studies completed by our group have demonstrated that the Total Western Diet has a promoting effect on colitis-associated colorectal cancer (CAC) in mice leading to markedly increased colon inflammation as compared to mice consuming a healthy diet.
- Small, nonstructural proteins called cytokines are involved in the immune system. Several cytokines have been shown to be involved in the chronic inflammation that lead to the development of CAC.
- The amount of interleukins detected in tissues or in circulation may be used as a biomarker indicative of the inflammatory state of the organism.

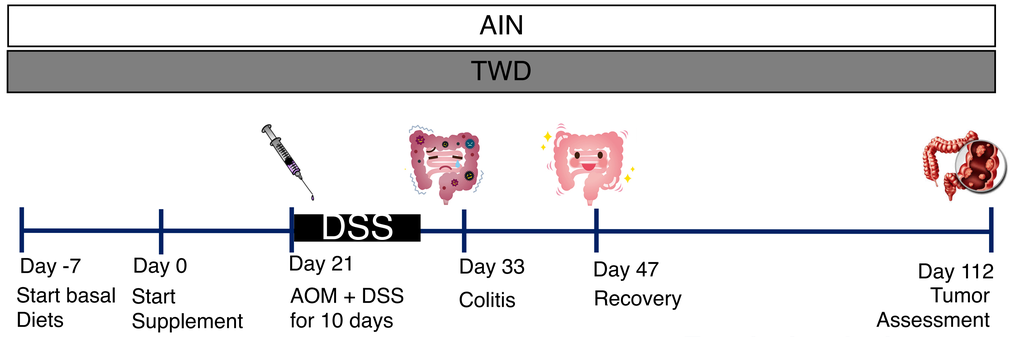
Objective

The objective of this study is to determine the blood concentrations of various cytokine biomarkers of systemic inflammation in mice fed either healthy diet (AIN93G) or a Western diet (TWD) prior to, during, and after colitis in mice and after colon tumors have developed.

Hypothesis

We hypothesize that blood levels of IL-6 and IL-17 will increase in animals fed a TWD diet experiencing more severe colitis. In addition, levels of these cytokines will remain elevated through recovery and tumorigenesis of the disease. Both cytokines have been shown to have a positive correlation with colitis.

Study Design



Mice

- C57BL6/J mice
- 263 Males and 272 Females
- 5 weeks of age

Experimental diets

- **AIN93G:** control diet that promotes rodent health
- **Total Western Diet (TWD)**: promotes inflammation-associated colorectal carcinogenesis

Terminal endpoints

- Energy and food Intake
- Body weight gain
- Body composition
- Colitis assessment
- Tumor outcome
- Organ weights
- Histopathological scores
- Gene expression
- Inflammation biomarkers
- Gut microbiome composition

Time points of Interest

- **Initial** — Day 21: Baseline after acclimation to experimental diets
- **Active colitis** — Day 33: Immediately after AOM/DSS treatment
- **Recovery** — Day 47: 2 weeks after cessation of treatment
- **Tumor assessment** — Day 112: Final time point. Various factors leading to tumorigenesis

Cancer Model

- 10 mg/kg azoxymethane (AOM) to initiate carcinogenesis on day 14 + 1% (w/v) dextran sodium sulfate to promote colon tumor development for 10 days

Blood Samples

- Blood samples were collected in Micro Z-gel tubes and spun at 10,000G for 5 minutes. Serum was collected and stored in -80 C. Samples were collected at necropsy times on days 7 (initial), 33 (Colitis) , 47 (Recovery) and 112 (final).

ELISA Assessment

- Concentration of the cytokines will be determined using a commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit obtained from ThermoFisher.
- A specific ELISA kit will be used for each respective cytokine.

Contact

Emily Mortensen
Undergraduate Student
JL2885@yahoo.com

Eliza Owens
Undergraduate Student
elizacowens@gmail.com

Daphne Rodriguez
Graduate Student

Abby Benninghoff
Project Director

Methods

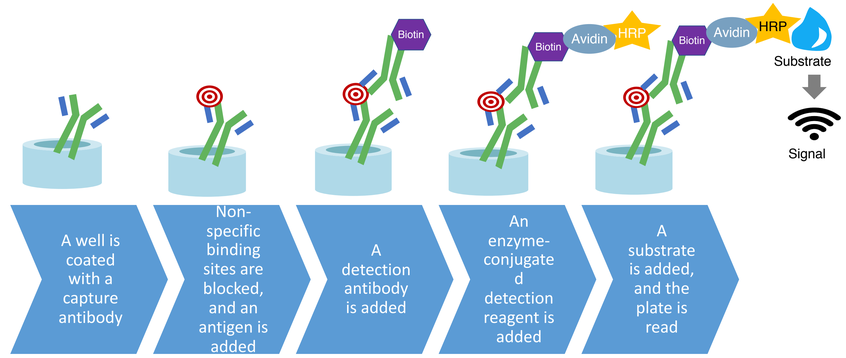


Diagram adapted from microbenotes.com, Rockland Immunochemicals, Inc.

Results

Fig. 1. Circulating cytokine concentrations

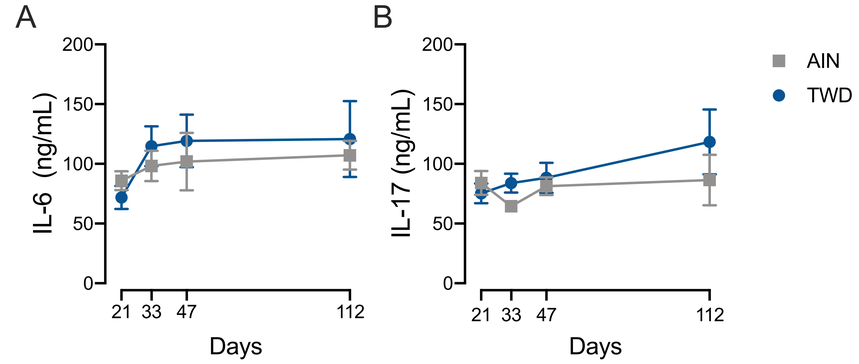


Fig.1. Cytokine concentrations were measured in blood samples at four time points of interest: Initial (Day 21), Active colitis (Day 33), Recovery (Day 47), Final (Day 112). Gray circles represent the AIN diet and the blue circles the TWD. Values shown are the mean ± SEM at each time point. Two-way ANOVA analyses showed no overall main effects of diet or time point, nor any significant differences in the cytokine levels at each time point.

Conclusion

Circulating concentrations of cytokine IL6 and IL17 were not significantly different with respect to the treatment diet or time point, suggesting that the pro-inflammatory effects of the TWD on the colon are localized to the gastrointestinal tract.

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