

UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI PARMA

Titanium dioxide nanoparticles enhance macrophage activation by LPS through a TLR4-dependent intracellular pathway

Massimiliano G. Bianchi^a, Manfredi Allegri^b, Anna L. Costa^c, Magda Blosi^c, Davide Gardini^c, Camilla Del Pivo^c, Adriele Prina-Mello^d, Luisana Di Cristo^a, Ovidio Bussolati^b, Enrico Bergamaschi^a

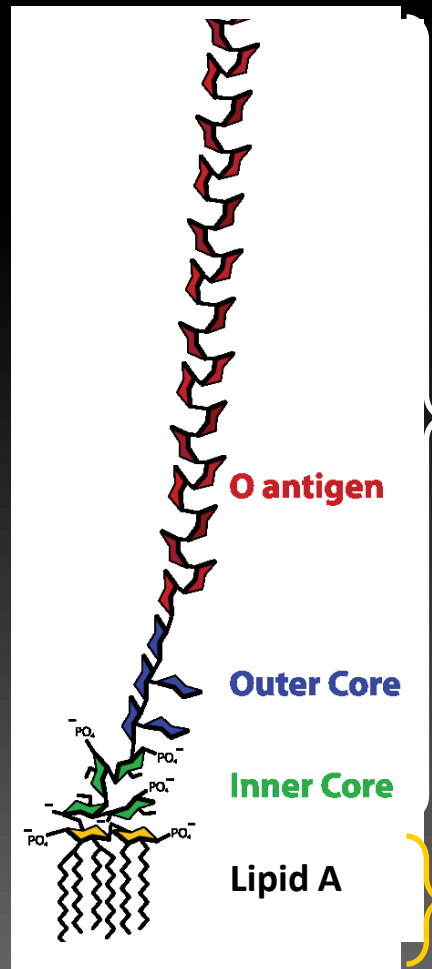
^aUnit of Occupational Medicine, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine and ^bUnit of General Pathology, Department of Biomedical, Biotechnological and Translational Sciences, University of Parma; ^cInstitute of Science and Technology for Ceramics (CNR-ISTEC), National Research Council of Italy, Faenza(RA); ^dCentre for Research on Adaptive Nanostructures and Nanodevices (CRANN) and School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin



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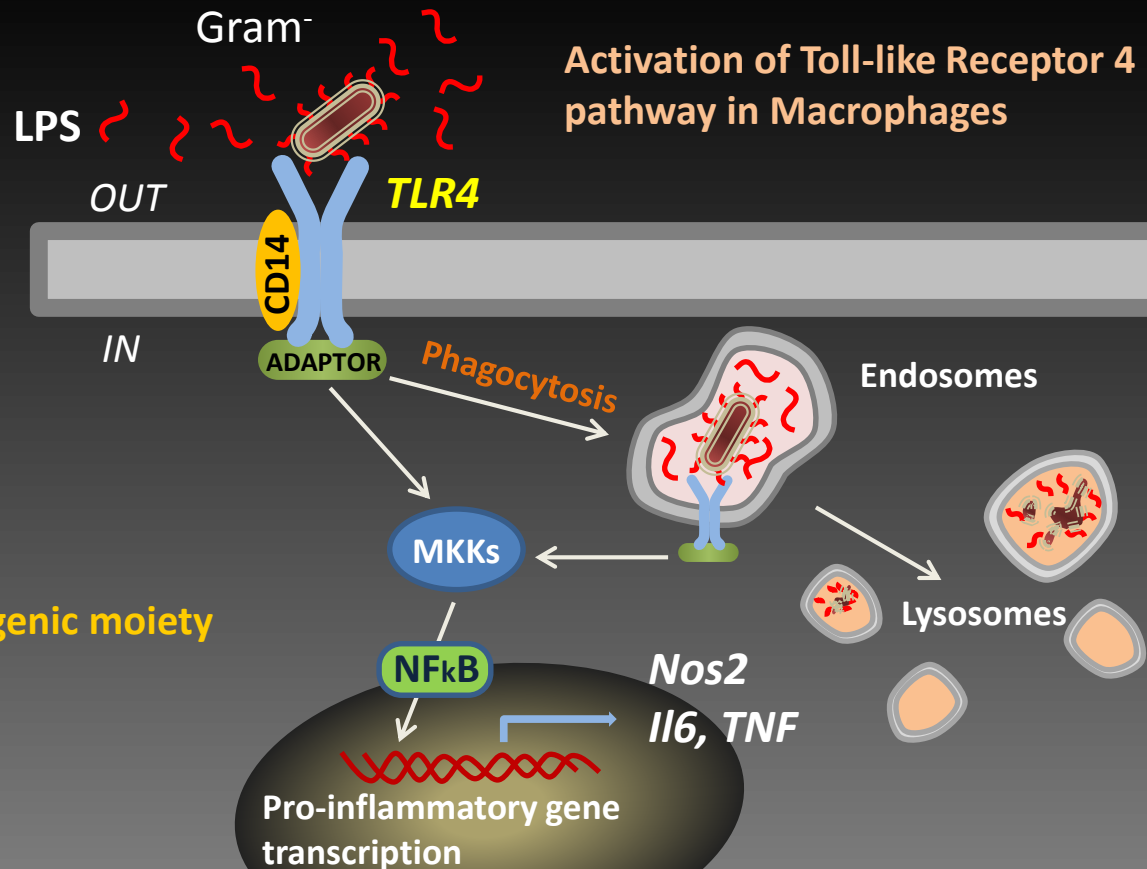
Bacterial Lipopolysaccharide (LPS or endotoxin)

- A common environmental PAMP (macrophage activator)
- Component of the outer membrane of Gram⁻ bacteria
- **Elicits strong inflammatory response in competent cells**



Polysaccharide tail

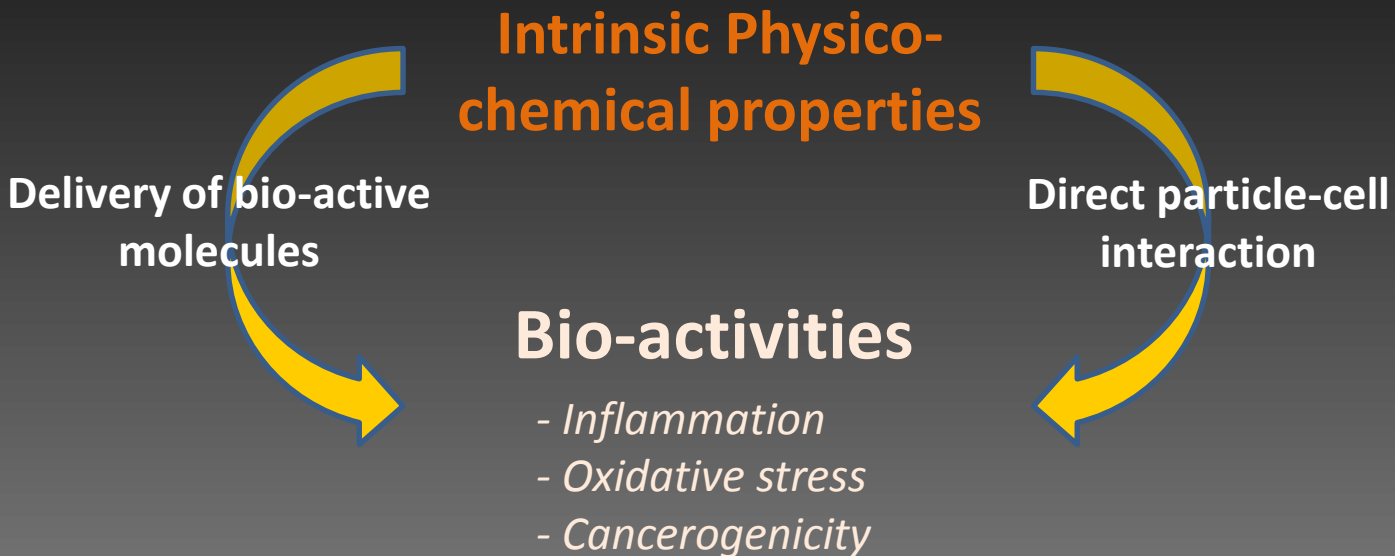
Pyrogenic moiety





TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs) at a glance.....

- **One of the most common manufactured metal-based NPs worldwide**
 - 50,400 tons in 2010; expected to increase to 201,500 in 2015
- **Used in several industrial applications**
 - Electronics, solar cells, paints, textiles...
 - Food, cosmetics, toothpaste.....
 - Antibacterial and anti-polluting coatings





BACKGROUND

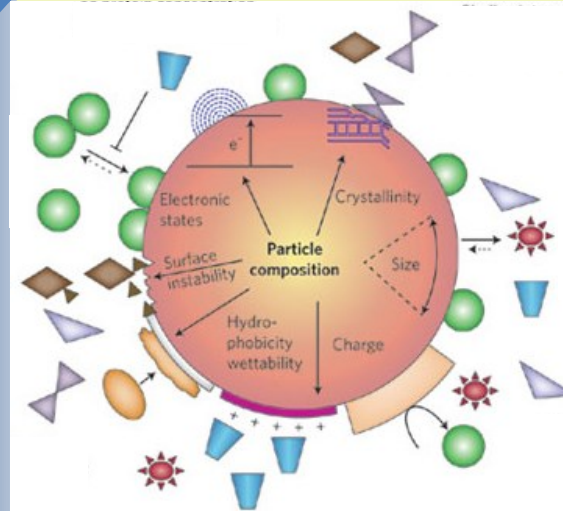


TiO₂ nanoparticles and the paradigm of “protein corona”

Environmental/Biological Matrix

size

surface coatings



shape

Biological behavior

Adapted from Nel A.E. et al., Nat. Materials 2009

surface chemistry

Nanostructured material

A role for environmental contaminants in TiO₂ NP effects?



Sanowork

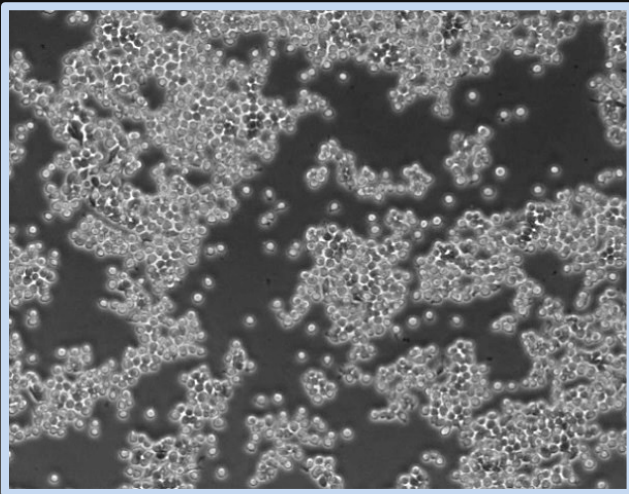


To assess the effects of TiO_2 NP and LPS on murine macrophage Raw 264.7

Raw 264.7

Immuno-competent cells

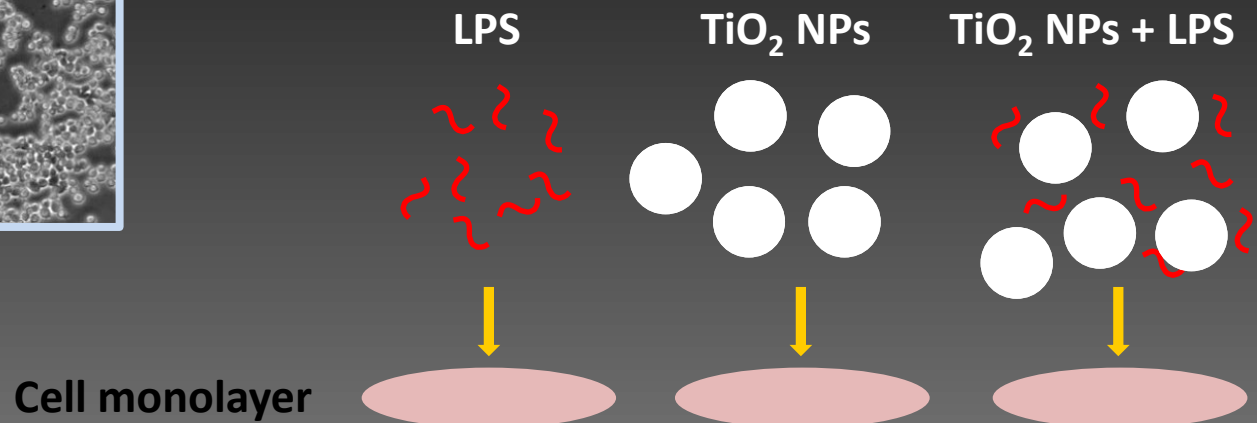
Express TLR4 receptors



Biological parameters evaluated

Cell end points	
Cytotoxicity	Inflammatory markers
- Cell viability	- NO production - Pro-inflammatory genes - Cytokine secretion

Experimental design



Cell monolayer



BACKGROUND



Physico-chemical properties of NAMA41[®] and Aeroxide[®] P25

TiO ₂ NP	XRD phase distribution		Density (g/cm ³)	SSA _{BET} (m ² /g)	d _{BET} (nm)
	Anatase (%)	B=Brookite R=Rutile (%)			
NAMA41 [®]	84	16, B	3.98	154	10
Aeroxide [®] P25	83	17, R	4.10	60	24

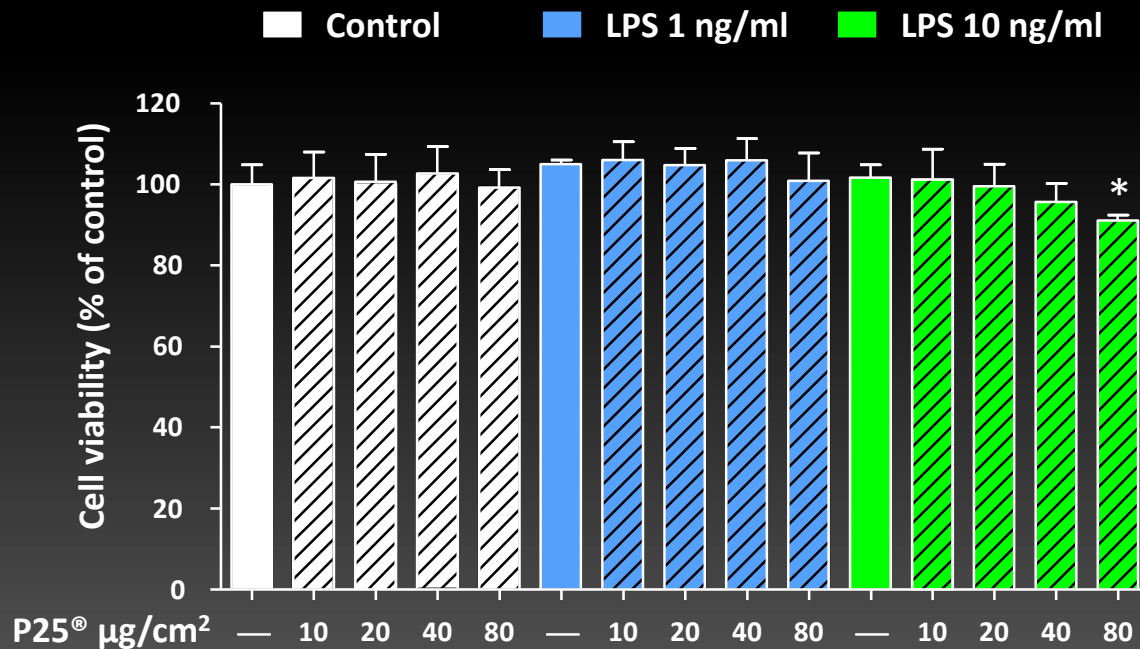
Mean size distribution by intensity and ζ potential for 0.125 mg ml⁻¹ of NAMA41[®] and Aeroxide[®] P25 dispersed in deionized water and complete culture medium

TiO ₂ NP	Deionized water _{natural pH}				Deionized water _{medium pH}				Complete culture medium			
	pH	Size (d. nm)	Pdl	ζ pot. (mV)	pH	Size (d. nm)	Pdl	ζ pot. (mV)	pH	Size (d. nm)	Pdl	ζ pot. (mV)
NAMA41 [®]	3,9	45	0,48	41,2	7,3	9864	0,76	-15,9	7,3	1962	0,98	-10,9
DEV. ST		1	0,09	0,0		2390	0,30	0,4		147	0,03	0,5
Aeroxide [®] P25	6,5	286	0,30	37,4	7,7	3425	0,36	-11,0	7,7	532	0,53	-10,8
DEV. ST		4	0,04	0,9		226	0,10	0,1		16	0,11	0,4

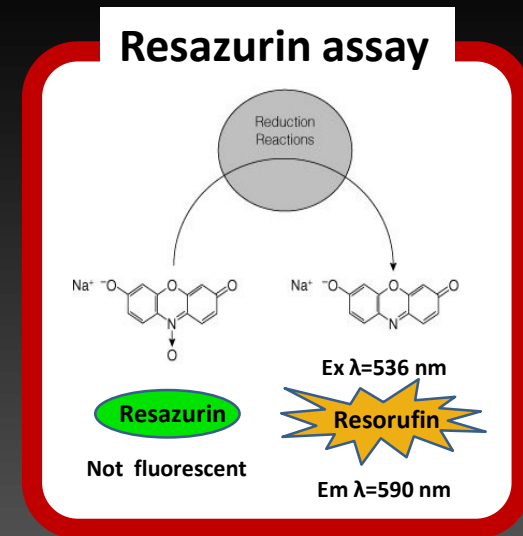
RESULTS

Cytotoxicity

Effects of P25[®] and LPS on cell viability



*p < 0.05 vs. Untreated cultures



P25[®] do not markedly affect cell viability up to 48h

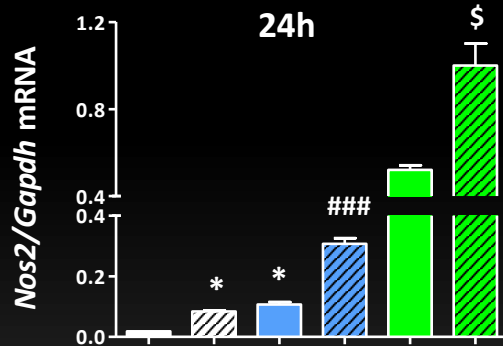


RESULTS



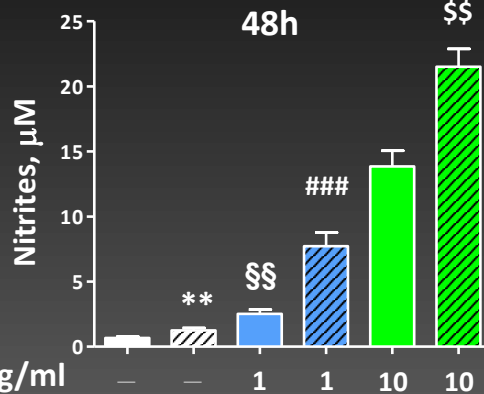
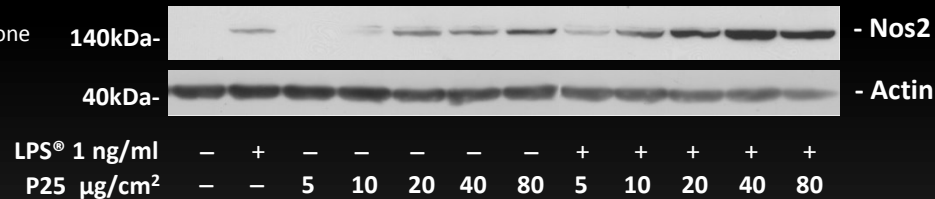
Inflammatory markers

Effects of P25[®] and LPS on NO production



*p < 0.05 vs. Untreated cultures
 ###p < 0.001 vs. cultures treated with LPS 1 ng/ml alone
 \$p < 0.05 vs. LPS 10 ng/ml alone

48h



p < 0.01, *p < 0.001 vs. untreated cultures
 ##p < 0.001 vs. cultures treated with LPS 1 ng/ml alone
 \$\$p < 0.01 vs. LPS 10 ng/ml alone.

P25[®] synergize the LPS-mediated stimulation of *Nos2* gene/protein expression and of NO production



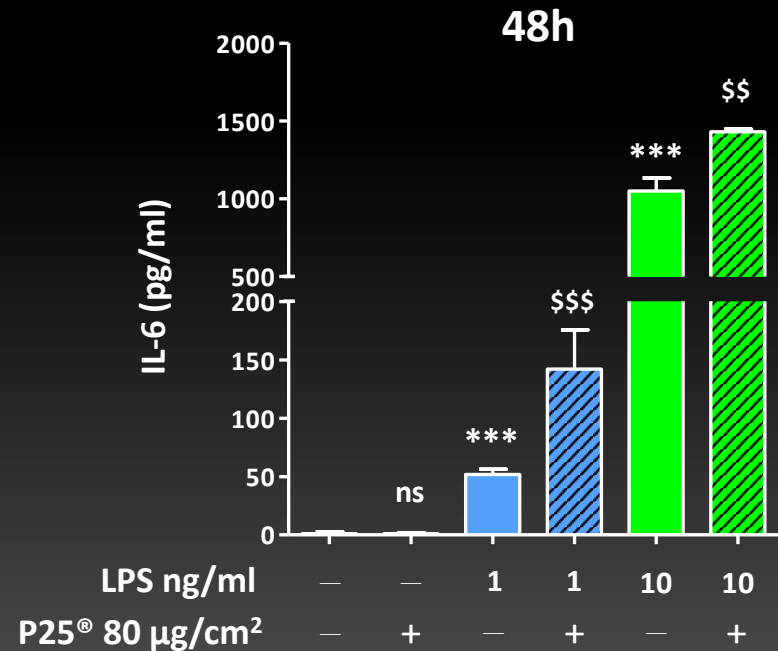
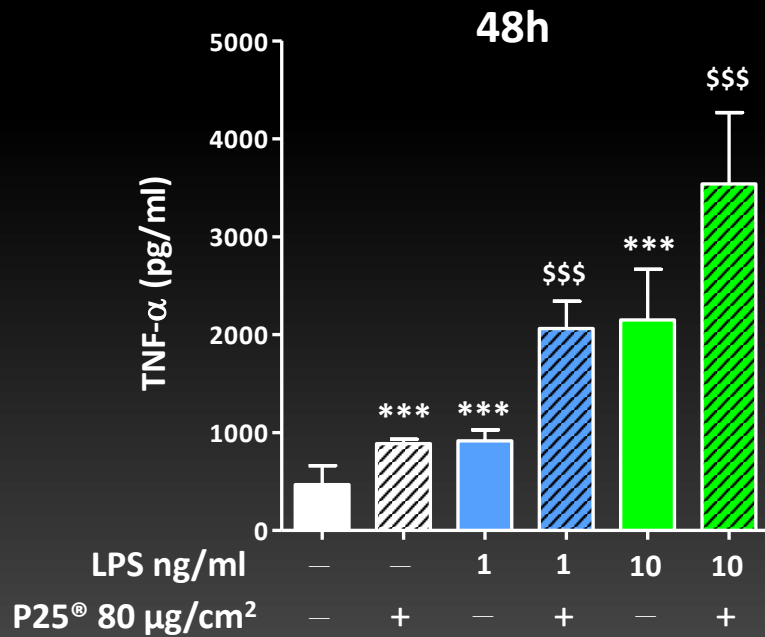


RESULTS

Inflammatory markers



Effects of P25[®] and LPS on cytokine secretion



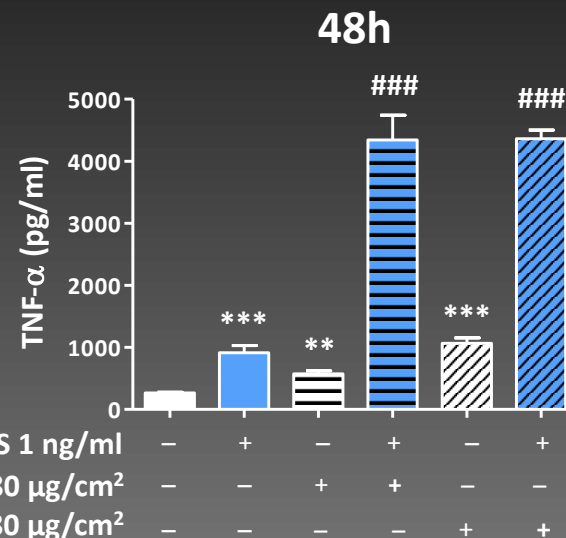
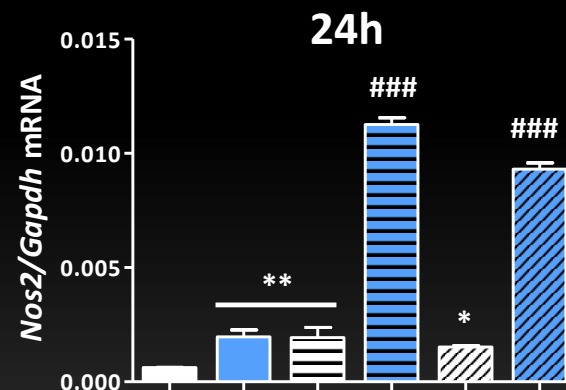
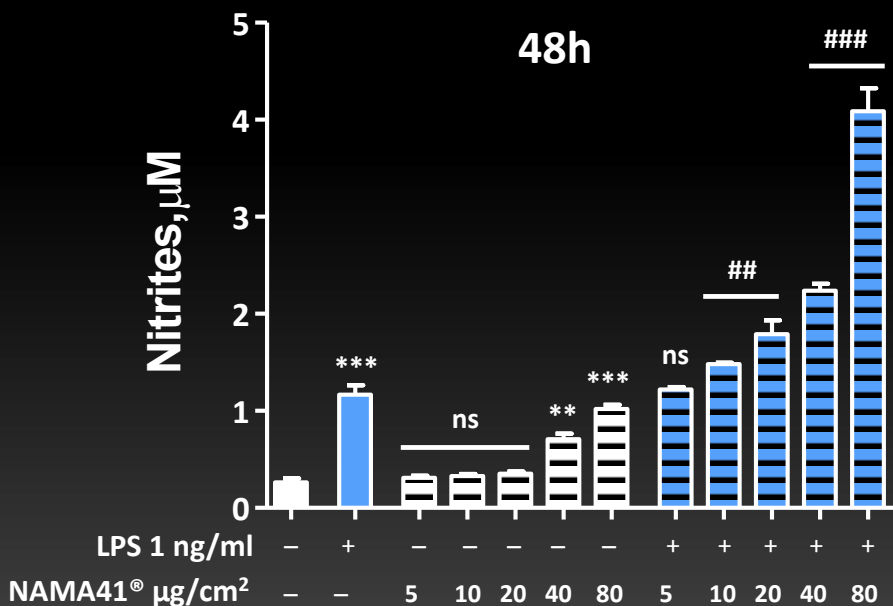
P25[®] synergize also the secretion of inflammatory cytokines induced by LPS

*p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001 vs. untreated cultures; ##p < 0.01, ####p < 0.001 vs. cultures treated with LPS 1 ng/ml alone;
\$p < 0.05, \$\$\$p < 0.001 vs. LPS 10 ng/ml alone



Inflammatory markers

A comparison between the effects mediated by P25[®] and NAMA41[®]

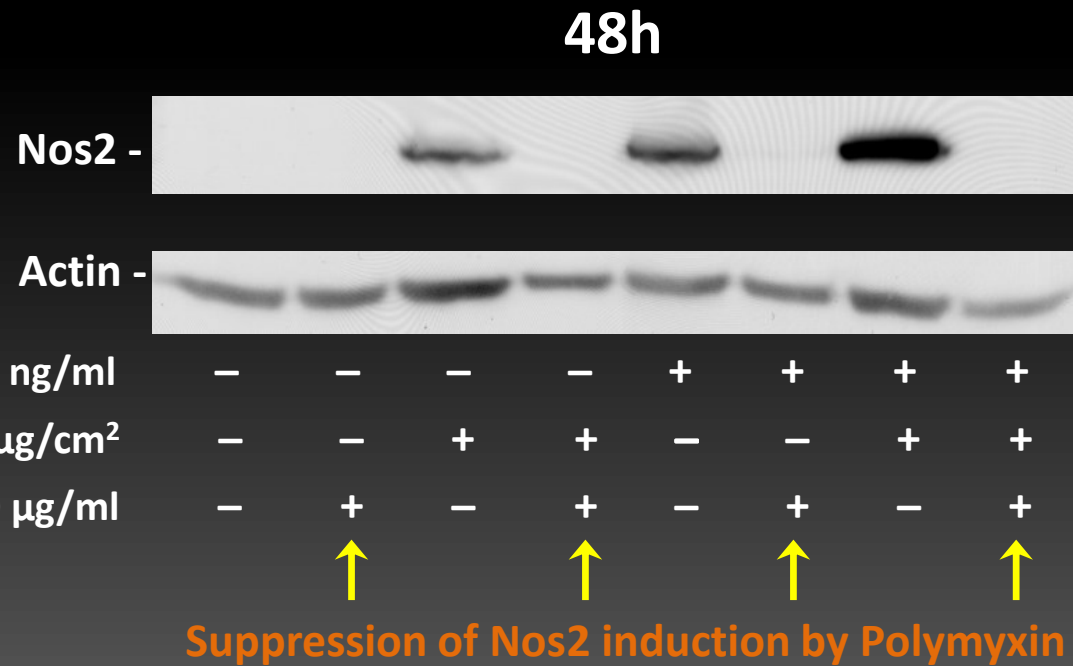
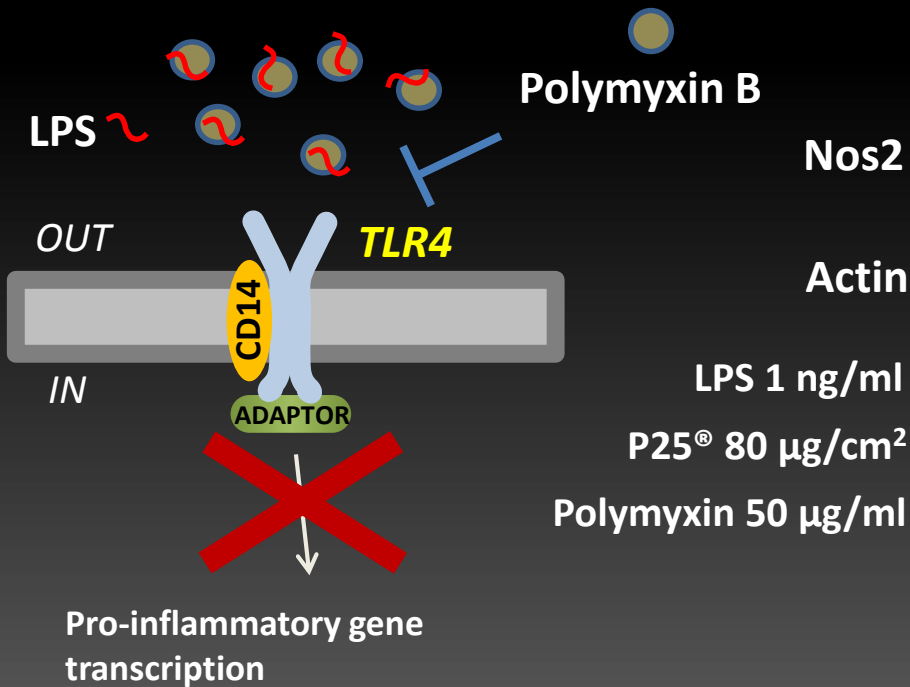


The synergistic effect of P25[®] on LPS-dependent macrophage activation is shared by NAMA41[®] (another industrial preparation of TiO₂ NPs)

p < 0.01, *p < 0.001 vs. untreated cultures;
##p < 0.01, ###p < 0.001 vs. cultures treated with LPS 1 ng/ml alone.

Mechanism characterization

Role of TLR4 on the P25[®]-mediated synergistic induction of Nos2: effect of polymyxin B



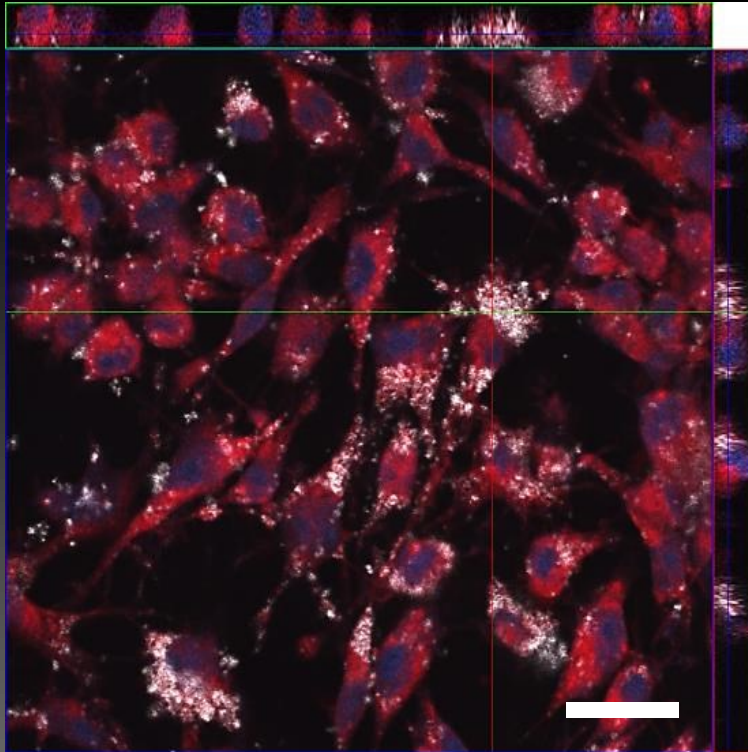
P25[®] enhance macrophage activation by LPS via a TLR4-dependent mechanism

Mechanism characterization

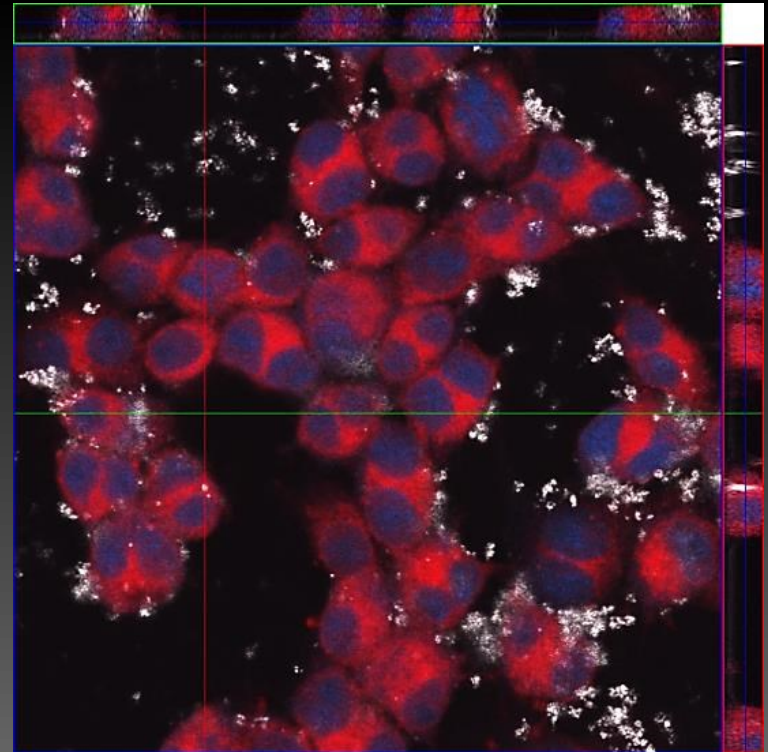
Effect of cytoskeletal disorganization on NO production and P25[®] internalization

P25[®] 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ + LPS 1 ng/ml

w/o inhibitor



Cytochalasin 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$



Cytochalasin blocks the endocytosis of P25[®]

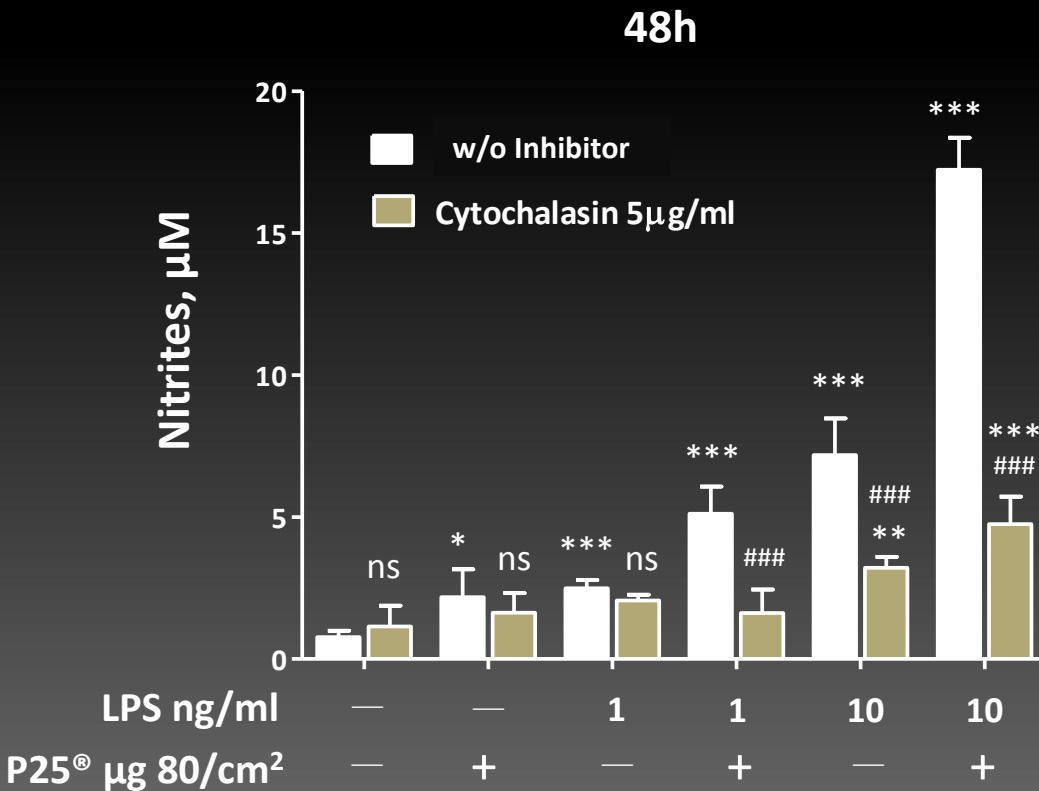


RESULTS



Mechanism characterization

Effect of cytoskeletal disorganization on NO production and P25[®] internalization



Endocytosis blockade inhibits the synergistic effect of P25[®] on LPS-dependent NO production



Involvement of an intracellular site

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001 vs. untreated cultures;
###p < 0.001 vs. cultures treated under the same conditions without the inhibitor



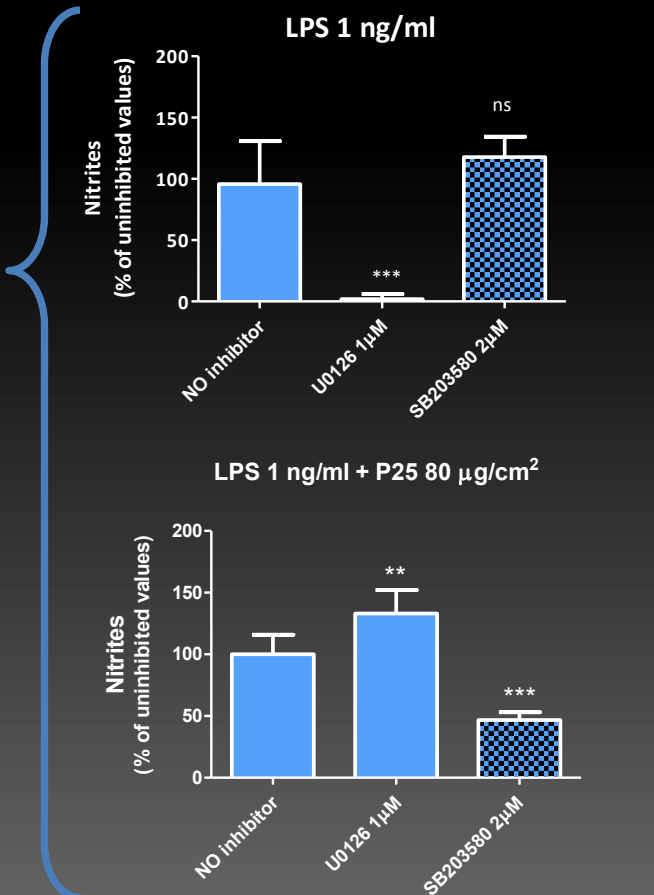
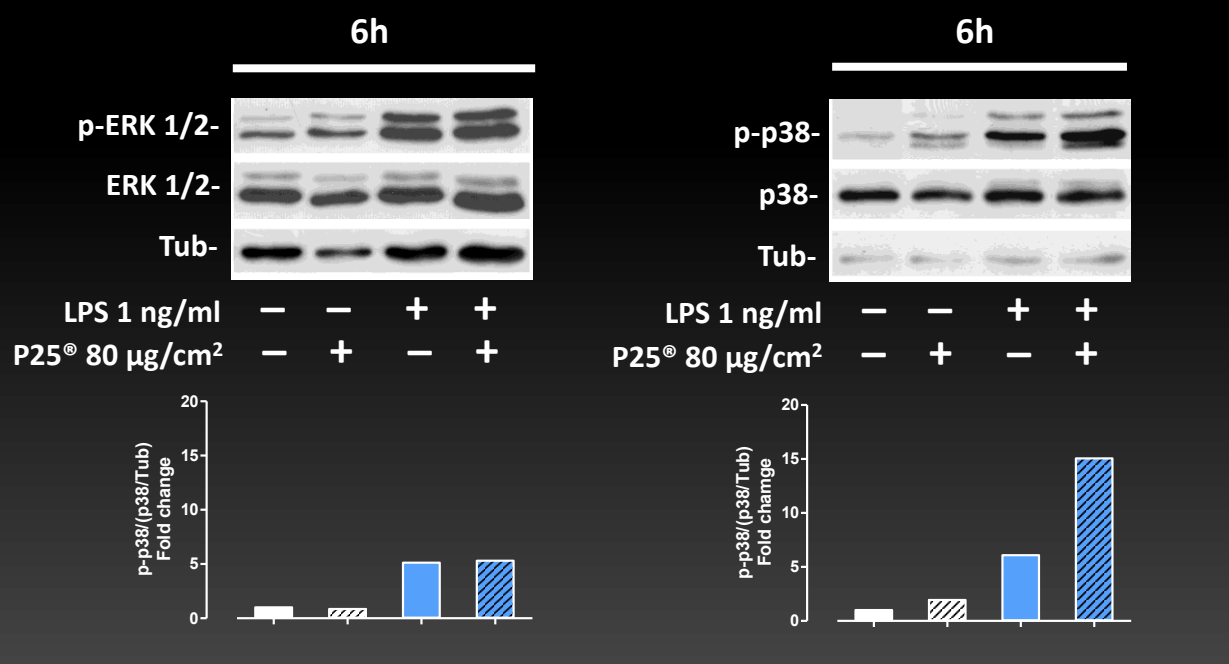


RESULTS



Mechanism characterization

Role of MKKs in the LPS and P25[®] effects



LPS-P25[®] synergy involves p38 but not ERK 1/2 MAPK

p < 0.01 and *p < 0.001 vs. cultures incubated with the same doses of LPS and TiO₂ NPs in the absence of inhibitors





SUMMING UP



- ***TiO₂ NP synergize LPS inflammogenic activity***
 - Enhanced NO production, pro-inflammatory gene expression, cytokine secretion

- ***The effect requires TLR4 signalling, phagocytosis and the phosphorylation of p38 MAPK***

phosphorylation prevent macrophage activation

Hypothesis



Do TiO₂ NP bind LPS ?

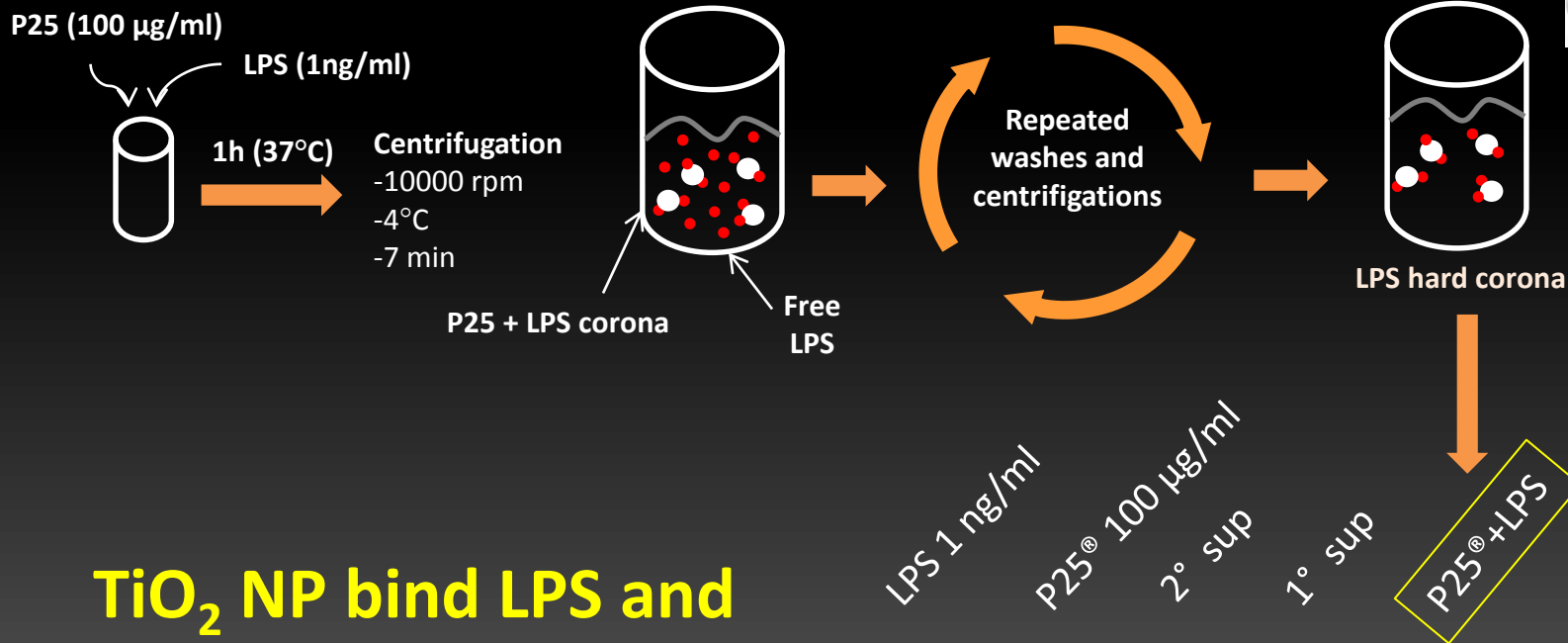


PRELIMINARY RESULTS

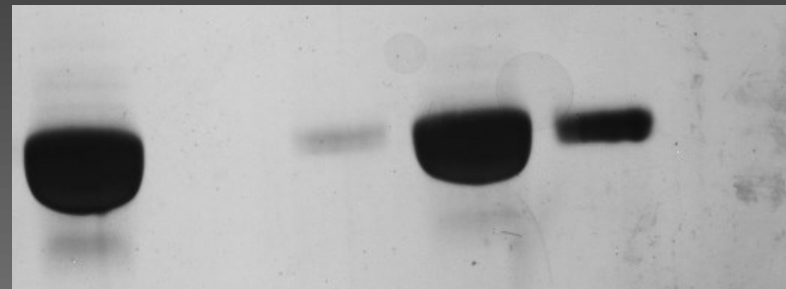
P25[®]-LPS binding



Assessment of LPS corona on P25[®] by SDS-PAGE and Silver Staining



TiO₂ NP bind LPS and are likely responsible for LPS intracellular delivery





SUMMING UP



- ***TiO₂ NP synergize LPS inflammogenic activity***
 - Enhanced NO production, pro-inflammatory gene expression, cytokine secretion

- ***The effect requires TLR4 signalling, phagocytosis and the phosphorylation of p38 MAPK***

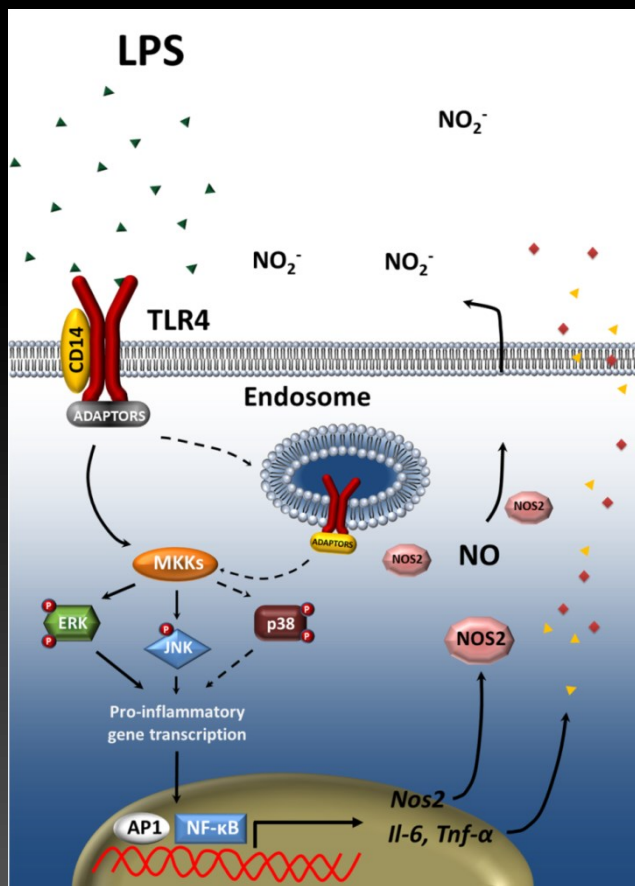
phosphorylation prevent macrophage activation

- ***TiO₂ NP are able to deliver high amounts of LPS in to the cell***
 - LPS corona formation on TiO₂ has been demonstrated

TiO₂ NP as “TROJAN HORSES”

CONCLUSIONS

A working model....



Free LPS

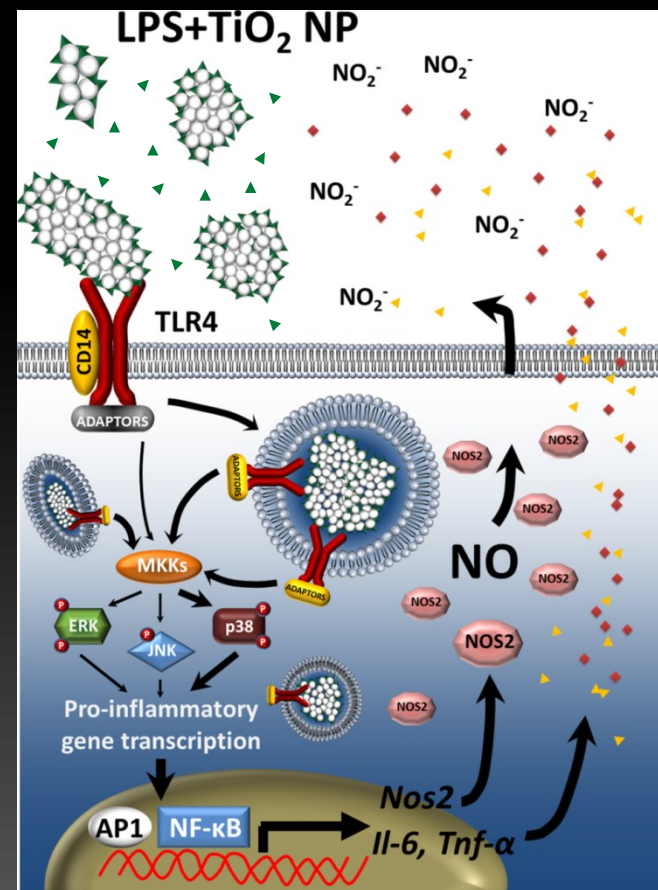
“Out-door” activation of TLR4 receptors on plasma membrane

Nanomaterials change the biopersistence and/or bioavailability of PAMPs



Biological effects depend (also) from the bioactive molecules present in the tissue (contaminants, PAMP, etc.)

Exploitable for modulating inflammatory responses ?



Free LPS + TiO₂@LPS

“Out-door”+ “In-door” activation of TLR4 receptors in endosomal compartments



Thank you all.....!!

