M1 - Immunology, Winter 2008

Fantone, J.; Pietropaolo, M. T.

http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/64939
Unless otherwise noted, the content of this course material is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution - Non-Commercial - Share Alike 3.0 License.

Copyright 2008, Joseph Fantone.

The following information is intended to inform and educate and is not a tool for self-diagnosis or a replacement for medical evaluation, advice, diagnosis or treatment by a healthcare professional. You should speak to your physician or make an appointment to be seen if you have questions or concerns about this information or your medical condition. You assume all responsibility for use and potential liability associated with any use of the material.

Material contains copyrighted content, used in accordance with U.S. law. Copyright holders of content included in this material should contact open.michigan@umich.edu with any questions, corrections, or clarifications regarding the use of content. The Regents of the University of Michigan do not license the use of third party content posted to this site unless such a license is specifically granted in connection with particular content objects. Users of content are responsible for their compliance with applicable law. Mention of specific products in this recording solely represents the opinion of the speaker and does not represent an endorsement by the University of Michigan.

Viewer discretion advised: Material may contain medical images that may be disturbing to some viewers.
Arachidonic Acid Metabolites and Inflammation

Joseph Fantone, M.D.
Host Defense 2/12  10-11:00am
PLASMA DERIVED
• COMPLEMENT CASCADE
  C3a, C5a
• COAGULATION CASCADE
  Thrombin, plasmin

CELL-DERIVED
• VASOACTIVE AMINES
  histamine, serotonin
• OXYGEN METABOLITES
  hydrogen peroxide (H$_2$O$_2$)
  superoxide anion (O$_2^-$)
  hypochlorous acid (HOCl$^-$)
• ARACHIDONIC ACID METABOLITES
  cyclooxygenase-derived
  lipoxygenase-derived
• CYTOKINES
  Interleukins
  Chemokines
  Interferons
  Tumor Necrosis Factor
  Growth Factors
Intended Learning Outcomes: To Understand The

• Primary inflammatory mediators derived from the metabolism of arachidonic acid including their primary cellular source and biological activity.

• Effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory compounds on blocking the production of arachidonic acid metabolites during disease

• Mechanism of aspirin therapy and diets rich in fish containing high levels of omega 3 fatty acids as potentially important in lowering the incidence of cardiovascular disease.
YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT
Phospholipid

Phospholipase A

+ Arachidonic acid

Lysophospholipid

Phospholipase C

Arachidonic acid + phosphoryl-R

Diacylglycerol

Diacylglyceride lipase

Arachidonic acid + HO-CH

Cyclooxygenase 1 + Lipoxygenase Products

Cyclooxygenase 2
Leukotriene Synthesis

Arachidonic Acid

Lipoxygenase

5-HPETE

Leukotriene A (LTA)

Glutathione-S-transferase

Leukotriene B (LTB)

Leukotriene C (LTC)

Leukotriene D (LTD)
### CELL DEPENDENT END-PRODUCT SPECIFICITY OF ARACHIDONIC ACID-DERIVED PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CELL</th>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils</td>
<td>Leukotrienes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrophage/Monocyte</td>
<td>Prostaglandins + Leukotrienes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets</td>
<td>Thromboxxane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endothelial Cells</td>
<td>Prostacyclin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Biological Function

### Cyclooxygenase-derived Products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prostaglandin E₂/Prostacyclin</td>
<td>Immunoregulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inhibits immune cell activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inhibits cytokine production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inhibits mast cell activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blocks platelet aggregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increases vasodilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stimulates adenylate cyclase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thromboxoxane</td>
<td>Causes vasoconstriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Induces platelet aggregation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Biological Function**

**Lipoxygenase-derived Products:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leukotriene B$_4$</td>
<td>Neutrophil Activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- degranulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mast cell activation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- degranulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukotriene C,D,E (SRS-A)</td>
<td>Causes smooth muscle contraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increases vascular permeability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Vivo Effects of Arachidonic Acid Derived Products

• Regulates Thermostatic Set Point (Fever)
• Regulates Pain (Interacts with pain receptors)
• Regulates Blood Flow
• Regulates Leukocyte Activity
Hypothalamus

Production of Fever

Viruses
Bacteria
Toxins

Phagocytic leukocytes

Activated leukocytes
Endogenous pyrogen

Arachidonic Acid
Prostaglandin E2
Temperature

(e.g. Interleukin-1)

Aspirin
NSAIDs

Shivering
Sweating
Vasomotor tone
Rheumatoid Arthritis distorts joints

Source: http://www.nih.gov/
Chemotactic Activity of LTB4

BY: Greg Luerman

GNU 1.2

Pharmacologic Regulation of Arachidonic Acid-Derived Products

• Modulate Phospholipase activity:
  – Suppress the release of arachidonic acid (no substrate available)
  – Blocks both COX and LO-derived products

• Modulate Cyclooxygenase Activity:
  – Blocks Cyclooxygenase-derived products
  – COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitors

• Modulate specific enzymes down-stream from COX:
  – Thromboxane synthetase inhibitors

• Modulate lipoxygenase activity:
  – Block 5-lipoxygenase enzyme
  – Small molecule receptor antagonists for cysteinyi leukotrienes
Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Compounds

- Aspirin (acetysalicylic acid)
- Ibuprofen (propionic acid derivatives)
- Indomethacin (indole derivatives)
- Tylenol (Acetominophen)
- COX-2 Inhibitors (Vioxx, celebrex, Bextra)
COX-2 Inhibitors

- **CELEBREX** (Celecoxib) Pfizer-(Pharmacia)
- **BEXTRA** (Valdecoxib) Pfizer
- **VIOXX** (Rofecoxib) Merck

Osteoarthritis
Rheumatoid arthritis
Primary dysmenorrhea
Pain management
Complications!!
INHIBITS CYCLO-OXYGENASE ENZYME IRREVERSIBLY BY ACETYLATING THE ENZYME AT THE ACTIVE SITE, THUS THE PRODUCTION OF ENDOPEROXIDES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, INCLUDING PROSTAGLANDINS, THROMBOXANES, AND PROSTACYCLINS WILL BE INHIBITED.

\[
\text{COOH} \quad \text{OCCH}_3 \\
+ \text{H}_2\text{N-ENZYME} \rightarrow \text{COOH} \quad \text{OH} \\
\text{CH}_3\text{C}--\text{H}_2\text{N-ENZYME} \quad \text{(INACTIVE)}
\]
BOTH INHIBIT CYCLO-OXYGENASE ACTIVITY BY BINDING REVERSIBLY TO THE ACTIVE SITE OF THE ENZYME, THUS BLOCKING THE FORMATION OF PROSTAGLANDINS, THROMBOXANES, AND PROSTACYCLINS.
AN ASPIRIN A DAY

Roughly 80 million aspirin tablets are consumed daily in the USA.
Of those:
72% are taken for disease prevention
28% are taken for pain
Reduce the risk of heart attack or stroke with……

Aspirin
THE HOMEOSTATIC BALANCE

PGI₂
ENDOTHELUM

TXA₂
PLATELETS
Thrombus Formation

- Elastic Lamina
- Platelets
- Basement Membrane
- Endothelium
- Injury
- ADP
- Thromboxane
- Collagen
- Aggregation
- Organization
- Plaque
Can Aspirin Act As An Anti-thrombogenic Agent?

- Inhibits platelet aggregation by blocking platelet-derived thromboxane production

- Blocks platelet cyclooxygenase for the life of the platelet, as no new protein synthesis occurs

- Blocks endothelial cell-derived prostacyclin

- Suppression of endothelial cell-derived prostacyclin is short lived as endothelial cells can generate new cyclooxygenase enzyme

- Platelet activity is blocked more than endothelial cell activity
COX-2 inhibitors work by blocking COX-2 enzyme which is involved in the inflammation pathway. By sparing COX-1 gastrointestinal toxicity is reduced.
lipid mediators of Inflammation

Stimulus

Phospholipase

Cell membrane
Phospholipids

Arachidonic acid
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

- Stimulus
- Phospholipase
- Phospholipids
- Cell membrane
- Arachidonic acid

**COX-1+2**
- Prostaglandins
  - Prostaglandin E$_2$
  - Prostacyclin PGI$_2$

**COX-1**
- Thromboxanes
  - TXB$_2$

**Lipooxigenases (5-LO)**
- Leukotrienes
  - LTB$_4$
  - LTC$_4$, LTD$_4$
Arachidonic acid

Cell membrane
Phospholipids

+ Phospholipase

Arachidonic acid

Stimulus

COX-1+2
Prostaglandins
Prostaglandin E₂
Prostacyclin PGI₂

COX-1
Thromboxanes
TXB₂

Lipooxigenases (5-LO)
Leukotrienes
LTB₄
LTC₄, LTD₄

An important role in vascular homeostasis

Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Endothelium

Prostacyclin PGI$_2$

Anti-thrombotic

Platelets

TXB2

Pro-thrombotic
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Therapeutic targets

Endothelium

COX-2

Prostacyclin PGI₂

Anti-thrombotic

Platelets

COX-1

TXB2

Pro-thrombotic

NSAIDs inhibit both COX-1 and COX-2; COXIBs inhibit COX-2
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Therapeutic targets

Endothelium

- Prostacyclin $\text{PGI}_2$

Platelets

- $\text{TXB}_2$

COX-1

- $\text{Ibuprofen}^*$

COX-2

- Anti-thrombotic

* Classical NSAID, it inhibits both COX enzymes
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

Therapeutic targets

Endothelium

- Prostacyclin PGI₂

Platelets

- TXB2

COX-2

- Vioxx®

COX-1

Anti-thrombotic

Pro-thrombotic
Acute inflammation: lipid mediators

**Therapeutic targets**

Endothelium

- **Aspirin** inhibits COX-2 irreversibly
- Prostacyclin PGI₂

Platelets

- **Aspirin** inhibits COX-1 irreversibly
- TXB₂

All cells but the platelet can resynthesize the enzymes

Anti-thrombotic

Pro-thrombotic
INFLAMMATORY MEDIATORS

PLASMA DERIVED
- COMPLEMENT CASCADE
  C3a, C5a
- COAGULATION CASCADE
  Thrombin, plasmin

CELL-DERIVED
- VASOACTIVE AMINES
  histamine, serotonin
- OXYGEN METABOLITES
  hydrogen peroxide (H$_2$O$_2$)
  superoxide anion (O$_2^-$)
  hypochlorous acid (HOCl$^-$)
- ARACHIDONIC ACID METABOLITES
  cyclooxygenase-derived
  lipoxygenase-derived
- CYTOKINES
  Interleukins
  Chemokines
  Interferons
  Tumor Necrosis Factor
  Growth Factors