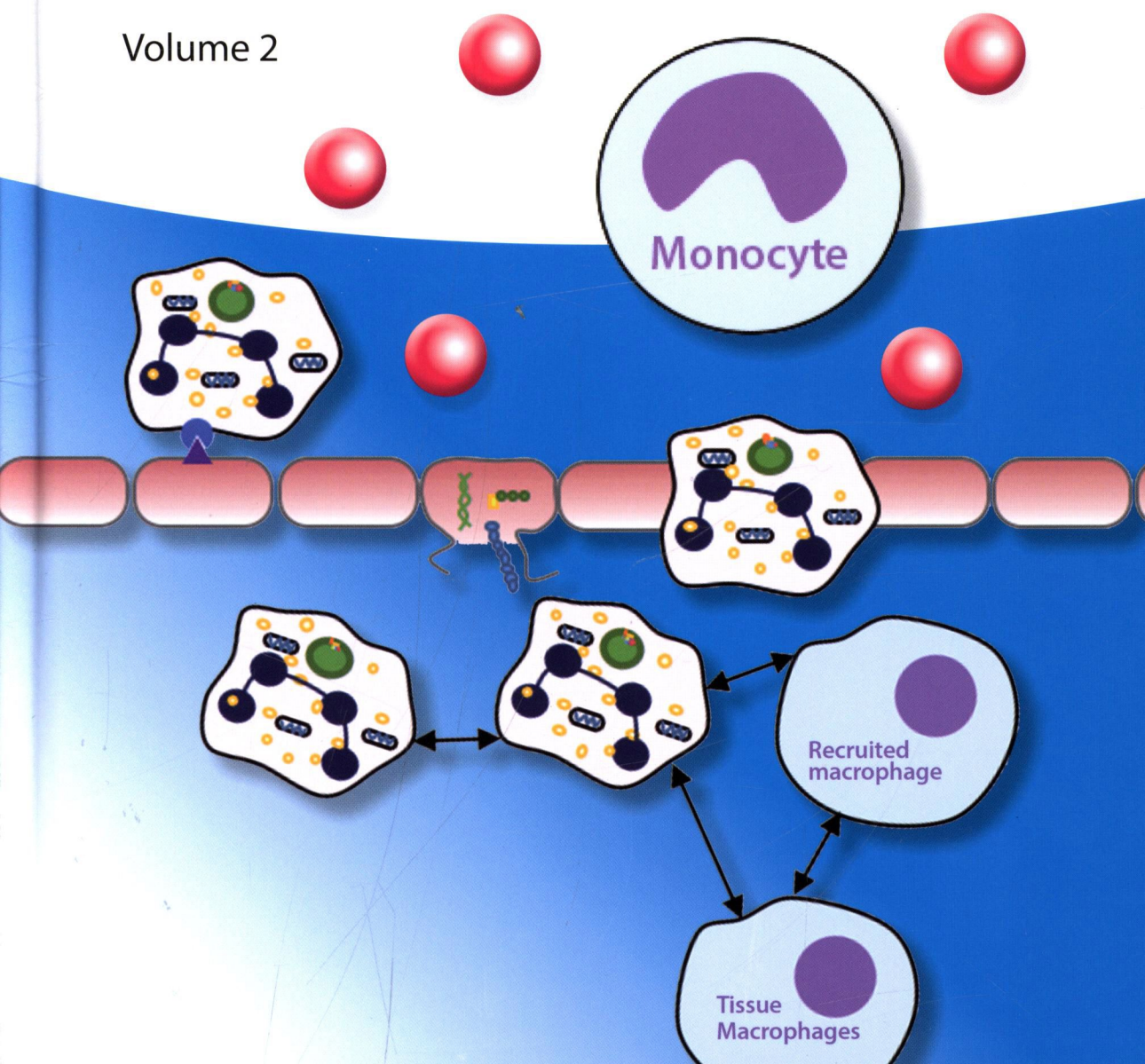


Edited by Jean-Marc Cavaillon
and Mervyn Singer

Inflammation

From Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms
to the Clinic

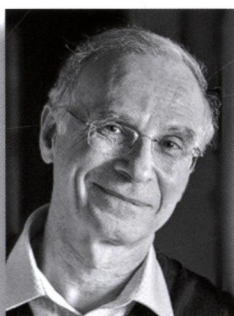
Volume 2



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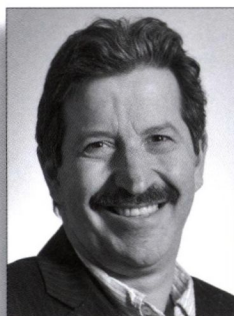
The editors are among the most respected researchers in inflammation worldwide and here have put together a prestigious team of contributors. Starting with the molecular basis of inflammation, from cytokines via the innate immune system to the different kinds of inflammatory cells, they continue with the function of inflammation in infectious disease before devoting a large section to the relationship between inflammation and chronic diseases. The book concludes with wound and tissue healing and options for therapeutic interventions.

A must have for clinicians and biomedical researchers alike.



Jean-Marc Cavaillon is professor and was Head of the Unit "Cytokines and Inflammation" at Institut Pasteur (Paris). He has been President (1998-2000) of the "International Endotoxin and Innate Immunity Society", and President of the "European Shock Society" (2016-2017). He is member of the Editorial Boards of few journals including *Shock*, *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, and *International Journal of Inflammation*, and has been Associate-Editor of "Cytokine" (2002-2009). He has an extensive expertise in inflammation, innate immunity, particularly on cytokines, bacterial endotoxins and other Toll-like receptors agonists, endotoxin tolerance, activation of monocytes/macrophages and neutrophils.

He made major studies deciphering the altered immune status in sepsis and SIRS patients, and contributed to define the reprogramming of circulating leukocytes of these patients. He is the author of a book in French on Cytokines (Masson, 1993 & 1996), and the co-author of a book "Sepsis and non-infectious inflammation: from biology to critical care" (Wiley VCH, 2009).



Mervyn Singer is Professor of Intensive Care Medicine at University College London. His primary research interests are sepsis and multi-organ failure, infection, shock and haemodynamic monitoring. Funding for these activities primarily comes from the Wellcome Trust, Medical Research Council and National Institute for Health Research.

He developed an oesophageal Doppler haemodynamic monitor that is now in widespread use worldwide, the use of which has been shown in multiple studies to improve outcomes after major surgery and reduce length of stay. He has led on a number of important multi-centre trials in critical care. He has authored various papers and textbooks including the *Oxford Handbook of Critical Care*, now in its 3rd Edition, and is a Council member of the International Sepsis Forum. He was the first UK intensivist to be awarded Senior Investigator status by the National Institute for Health Research, and to be invited to give plenary lectures at the European and US Intensive Care Congresses.

Volume 2 of 4

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From Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms to the Clinic

Edited by Jean-Marc Cavaillon and Mervyn Singer

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Mervyn Singer

Inflammation

Preface

Inflammation is older than humanity itself. Indeed, the earliest signs of inflammatory processes can be found on the bones of dinosaurs. Inflammation has always been integral to humans as the key process that protects against sterile or infectious insults. By the end of the eighteenth century, John Hunter was among the first to define inflammation as a salutary function, a concept endorsed 100 years later by Elie Metchnikoff. To limit the side effects of inflammation, the use of herbal anti-inflammatory was introduced in China (2800 BC) and Egypt (1520 BC), well before Hippocrates. Bloodletting was another therapeutic approach widely supported for some 2000 years. While natural products remain an important source of new anti-inflammatory drugs, bloodletting has been recognized to be powerless!

Nowadays, the beneficial effects of inflammation are well recognized when associated with the overlapping innate immune response. In recent years, molecular and cellular players have been well characterized and their precise interactions better understood. New molecular mechanisms have been deciphered such as the inflammasome and epigenetics. However, the word inflammation remains mainly associated with disease. Indeed, many chronic inflammatory disorders have been identified as severe debilitating diseases that may even favor the emergence of certain cancers. Deciphering the molecular and cellular events underlying inflammation has enabled development of new drugs that have revolutionized treatment and outcomes of some of these disorders.

Major achievements have been made in the last few decades allowing new understanding of the cross-talk between immune and nonimmune cells (e.g., cytokines, neuromediators, and eicosanoids) and in the resolution of inflammation (e.g., control by the neuronal system, new lipid mediators). Well-recognized

leaders in the field have contributed their specific expertise to this book, thus making it most comprehensive overview of inflammatory processes and associated diseases.

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Table of Contents

Preface *xix*

Volume I

- 1 **Inflammation through the Ages: A Historical Perspective** 1
 Jean-Marc Cavaillon

Part One Inducers and Sensors of Inflammation 17

- 2 **Pathogen-associated Molecular Patterns** 19
 Jean-Marc Cavaillon
- 3 **Damage-associated Molecular Patterns** 57
 Jean-Marc Cavaillon
- 4 **Bacterial Toxins** 81
 Marina de Bernard and Cesare Montecucco
- 5 **Venoms** 99
 Catarina Teixeira, Vanessa Moreira, and José María Gutiérrez
- 6 **Hypoxia as an Inducer of Inflammation** 129
 Ariel Brandwein and Clifford S. Deutschman
- 7 **Vaccine Adjuvants** 143
 Dennis M. Klinman and Hidekazu Shirota
- 8 **Pattern Recognition Receptors** 175
 Lauren Whitehead and Gordon D. Brown

Part Two Inflammatory Cells 217

- 9 Monocytes and Macrophages 219**
Irina N. Shalova, Shilpi Saha, and Subhra K. Biswas
- 10 Neutrophils 253**
Salvatore Cuzzocrea
- 11 Mast Cells: Master Drivers of Immune Responses against Pathogens 273**
W.X. Gladys Ang and Soman N. Abraham
- 12 Dendritic Cells in Inflammatory Disease 289**
Bart N. Lambrecht, Martin Guilliams, and Hamida Hammad
- 13 Roles for NK Cells and ILC1 in Inflammation and Infection 315**
Christian A.J. Vosshenrich and James P. Di Santo
- 14 Group 2 and 3 Innate Lymphoid Cells: New Actors in Immunity and Inflammation 341**
Nicolas Serafini and James P. Di Santo
- 15 Th9 Cells: From the Bench to the Bedside and Back Again 365**
Benjamin J. Ulrich, Matthew M. Hufford, and Mark H. Kaplan
- 16 Th17 Cells 395**
Mélissa Noack and Pierre Miossec
- 17 Platelets 419**
Jack Levin
- 18 Epithelial Cells 437**
Jill M. Hoffman and Charalabos Pothoulakis
- 19 Inflammation: The Role of Endothelial Cells 457**
J. Steven Alexander, D. Neil Granger, and Norman R. Harris

Volume II

Part Three Inflammatory Mediators 477

- 20 IL-1 Superfamily and Inflammasome 479**
Charles A. Dinarello
- 20.1 Introduction 479**
- 20.1.1 The IL-1 Family of Cytokines and the Innate Immune System 479**

20.1.2	The Family of IL-1 of Receptors	481
20.1.3	The IL-1 Family Consensus Sequence	481
20.1.4	The IL-1 Family as Therapeutics	482
20.2	IL-1 α	483
20.2.1	Historical Background	483
20.2.2	Systemic Effects of IL-1 α in Humans	483
20.2.3	IL-1 α is a Dual-function Cytokine	484
20.3	Cell Sources, Production, and Secretion	484
20.3.1	Large Amounts of Constitutive IL-1 α in Healthy and Disease Cells	484
20.3.2	IL-1 α as a Growth Factor	485
20.3.3	Membrane IL-1 α	485
20.3.4	Studies in IL-1 α -deficient Mice	486
20.4	IL-1 β	486
20.4.1	Historical Background	486
20.5	Systemic Effects of IL-1 β in Humans	487
20.5.1	Transcription, Translation, and Synthesis of IL-1 β	487
20.5.2	Regulation of IL-1 β Production	487
20.5.3	The NLRP3 Inflammasome-dependent Processing and Secretion of IL-1 β	488
20.5.4	P2X7 and the Activation of the Inflammasome	489
20.5.5	Noncaspase-1 Processing of IL-1 β	489
20.5.6	Effects in Mice Deficient in IL-1 β	490
20.6	IL-18 and IL-18-binding Protein	490
20.6.1	Processing of the IL-18 Precursor by Caspase-1	491
20.6.2	Signal Transduction by IL-18	491
20.6.3	Role of IL-18 in the Production of IFN γ	492
20.6.4	IL-18, IL-17, and Gamma/delta T-Cell Activation	492
20.7	IL-18 and Inflammation	493
20.7.1	Proinflammatory Properties of IL-18	493
20.7.2	IL-18 in Heart Disease	494
20.8	IL-18 as a Protective Cytokine	495
20.9	IL-18-binding Protein	495
20.9.1	Background on IL-18BP	495
20.9.2	The Concept of Free IL-18	496
20.9.3	Regulation of IL-18BP	496
20.9.4	Viral IL-18BP	497
20.9.5	Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis and Macrophage Activation Syndrome	497
20.9.6	IL-18 in the Hemophagocytic Syndromes	497
20.10	IL-33	498
20.10.1	The Discovery of IL-33	498
20.10.2	Processing of IL-33	498
20.10.3	IL-33 Shares with IL-1 the Coreceptor IL-1R3	499
20.10.4	Nuclear Function of IL-33	499
20.10.5	Role of IL-33 in Human Disease	500
20.11	IL-36	500

20.11.1	IL-36 Background	500
20.11.2	Role of IL-36 in Disease	500
20.12	IL-37	501
20.12.1	Background of IL-37	501
20.12.2	The IL-37 Signaling Complex: Requirement for IL-1R5 and IL-1R8	501
20.12.3	Binding Studies	502
20.12.4	The IL-37, IL-18R α , and IL-1R8 Complex	502
20.12.5	Production of IL-37	503
20.12.6	Processing and Release	503
20.12.7	Effects of Recombinant IL-37	504
20.13	Disease Models in <i>IL37</i> -tg Mice	504
20.13.1	<i>IL37</i> -tg Mice	504
20.13.2	Experimental Colitis	505
20.13.3	Ischemic and Damage Models	505
20.13.4	Spinal Cord Injury	505
20.13.5	Metabolic Syndrome	505
20.13.6	Aging in <i>IL37</i> -tg Mice	506
20.13.7	Translocation of IL-37 to the Nucleus	506
20.13.8	Requirement for Smad3	507
20.13.9	A Role for IL-37 in Human Disease	507
20.14	IL-38	508
20.14.1	The Functional Role of IL-1 Family Member 10, Recently Renamed IL-38	508
References		509

21	TNF Superfamily	529
	<i>Salvatore Cuzzocrea</i>	
21.1	Introduction	529
21.2	TNF α	530
21.3	TNF α : Biological Roles	530
21.4	Mechanisms of Action	531
21.5	Characterization of the TNF α Gene and Molecule	532
21.6	TNF Receptors and the TNF Receptor Superfamily	532
21.6.1	TL1A	533
21.6.2	FasL	534
21.6.3	LIGHT	534
21.6.4	DcR3	535
21.6.5	TRAIL	535
21.6.6	TWEAK	535
21.6.7	BAFF-R-BAFF	536
21.6.8	OX40-OX40L	536
21.6.9	GITR-GITRL	537
21.7	TNF Family: Role on Inflammatory Bowel Diseases	537
21.8	Role in Neuronal Inflammation	538
21.9	Conclusions	540
References		541

22	Interleukin-17 A-E	549
	<i>Giovanni Monteleone, Irene Marafini, and Edoardo Troncone</i>	
22.1	Introduction	549
22.2	Cell Sources of IL-17 Cytokines	549
22.3	IL-17 Receptor: Structure and Biology	550
22.4	Production and Role of IL-17 Cytokines in Normal and Inflamed Intestine	551
22.5	IL-17 Blockers are Not Therapeutic in CD	553
22.6	IL-17 Cytokines in Psoriasis	553
22.7	Anti-IL-17 Therapy in Psoriasis	554
22.8	IL-17A in Psoriatic Arthritis	555
22.9	IL-17A in Rheumatoid Arthritis	556
22.10	Clinical Findings	556
22.11	IL-17B, IL-17C, and IL-17D	557
22.12	IL-25 (IL-17E)	557
22.13	Conclusions	559
	References	559
23	IL-6 Superfamily	573
	<i>Toshio Tanaka, Masashi Narazaki, and Tadamistu Kishimoto</i>	
23.1	Introduction	573
23.2	IL-6 and its Family of Cytokines	573
23.2.1	Biological Activity and Signaling System of IL-6	573
23.2.2	Original Members of IL-6 Family of Cytokines	575
23.2.3	New Members of IL-6 Family of Cytokines	575
23.2.4	Receptor Components of IL-6 Family of Cytokines	575
23.2.5	Soluble Forms of Receptors of IL-6 Family of Cytokines	577
23.2.6	Redundant and Nonredundant Functions of IL-6 Family of Cytokines	578
23.3	Clinical Application of Members of IL-6 Family of Cytokines and Their Inhibitors	578
23.3.1	Clinical Application of Members of IL-6 Family of Cytokines	578
23.3.2	Clinical Application of Inhibitors of Members of IL-6 Family of Cytokines	579
23.3.3	Present Status and Prospects of IL-6 Blockade Therapy	579
23.4	Concluding Remarks	582
	References	582
24	Type I and II Cytokine Superfamilies in Inflammatory Responses	587
	<i>William F. Carson IV and Steven L. Kunkel</i>	
24.1	Introduction	587
24.2	Cytokine–Receptor Interactions	588
24.3	Cytokine Superfamilies	589
24.3.1	Type I Superfamily	589
24.3.2	Common Gamma Chain	589
24.3.2.1	IL-2	590

24.3.2.2	IL-4	590
24.3.2.3	IL-7	591
24.3.2.4	IL-9	591
24.3.2.5	IL-15	592
24.3.2.6	IL-21	592
24.3.3	Common Beta Chain	592
24.3.3.1	IL-3	593
24.3.3.2	IL-5	593
24.3.3.3	GM-CSF	594
24.3.4	IL-12 Subfamily	594
24.3.4.1	IL-12	594
24.3.4.2	IL-23	595
24.3.4.3	IL-27	595
24.3.4.4	IL-35	596
24.3.5	Orphan Type I Cytokines	596
24.3.5.1	IL-13	597
24.3.5.2	IL-14	597
24.3.5.3	IL-32	597
24.3.5.4	IL-34	597
24.3.5.5	G-CSF	598
24.3.5.6	M-CSF	598
24.3.6	Type II Superfamily	598
24.3.7	Interferons	599
24.3.7.1	Type I: IFN- α , - β , and Variants	599
24.3.7.2	Type II: IFN γ	600
24.3.7.3	Type III: IFN λ -1, -2, and -3	600
24.3.8	IL-10 Subfamily	600
24.3.8.1	IL-10	601
24.3.8.2	IL-19	601
24.3.8.3	IL-20	602
24.3.8.4	IL-22	602
24.3.8.5	IL-24	602
24.3.8.6	IL-26	603
24.4	Summary: Cytokine Networks in Cellular Immunity	603
	References	604
25	Chemokines and Chemotaxis	619
	<i>Osamu Yoshie and Kouji Matsushima</i>	
25.1	Introduction	619
25.2	Chemokine and Chemokine Receptor Nomenclature Systems	626
25.3	Extravasation of Leukocytes: The Multistep Model	626
25.4	Inflammatory Chemokines and Homeostatic Chemokines	627
25.5	The Structure of Chemokines	630
25.6	Chemokine Receptors	632
25.7	The Two-step Model of Chemokine Receptor Activation	633
25.8	Signal Transduction	634
25.9	Atypical Chemokine Receptors	635

25.10	Organ Development and Chemokines	636
25.11	The Primary Lymphoid Organs and Chemokines	636
25.12	The Secondary Lymphoid Organs and Chemokines	637
25.13	Memory/effector T Cells and Chemokine Receptors	639
25.14	Mucosal Immunity and Chemokines	640
25.15	Skin Immunity and Chemokines	641
25.16	Clinical Applications	642
	References	643
26	Lipid Mediators in Inflammation	651
	<i>Shuh Narumiya, Takehiko Yokomizo, and Junken Aoki</i>	
26.1	Introduction: Biosynthesis, Degradation, and Receptors of Lipid Mediators	651
26.2	PGs in Inflammation	654
26.2.1	PGs in Acute Inflammation	654
26.2.2	PGs in Chronic Inflammation	657
26.2.2.1	PGs Act as Cytokine Amplifiers and Form Positive Feedback Loops of Inflammation Through Induction of COX-2	657
26.2.2.2	PGs in Autoimmune and Allergic Inflammation	659
26.2.2.3	PGs in Th1/Th17-mediated Autoimmune Inflammation	660
26.2.2.4	PGs in Th2-mediated Allergic Inflammation	661
26.2.2.5	PGs in Tissue Remodeling (Fibrosis, Angiogenesis, Lymphangiogenesis, etc.)	663
26.2.3	Anti-inflammatory Actions of PGs	663
26.3	LTs in Inflammation	664
26.3.1	LT Receptors	664
26.3.2	LTB4 and BLT1 in Acute and Chronic Inflammation	664
26.3.3	Roles of BLT2 in Inflammation and Tissue Homeostasis	665
26.3.4	CysLTs in Acute and Chronic Inflammation	666
26.3.5	Lysophospholipid, Lysophosphatidic Acid, and Sphingosine 1-Phosphate	667
26.3.6	Receptor for LPA and S1P	668
26.3.6.1	Receptors for LPA	668
26.3.6.2	Receptor for S1P	671
26.3.7	Synthetic Pathways and Enzymes for LPA and S1P	671
26.3.7.1	Synthetic Pathways and Enzymes for LPA	671
26.3.7.2	Synthetic Pathways for S1P	673
26.3.8	Degradation Pathway for LPA and S1P	674
26.3.9	Pathophysiological Roles of LPA and S1P in Inflammation	674
26.3.9.1	Role of LPA and S1P in Angiogenesis	674
26.3.9.2	Fibrosis	675
26.3.9.3	Neuropathic Pain	676
26.3.9.4	Roles of S1P and LPA in Lymphocyte Circulation	676

26.4	Concluding Remarks	677
	References	677
27	Free Radicals in Inflammation	695
	<i>Andrew Cumpstey and Martin Feelisch</i>	
27.1	Introduction	695
27.2	What Are Free Radicals?	696
27.3	Oxidative Stress and the Redox Code	697
27.4	Free Radical Production: The Mitochondrion	699
27.5	Reactive Oxygen Species	700
	27.5.1 Superoxide	700
	27.5.2 Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydroxyl Radical, and Oxidative Damage	701
27.6	Reactive Nitrogen Species	702
	27.6.1 Nitric Oxide	702
	27.6.2 Enzymatic and Nonenzymatic Production of Nitric Oxide	703
	27.6.3 Nitrogen Dioxide, Peroxynitrite, and RNS Metabolism	704
	27.6.4 RNS as Anti-infectious Agents	705
27.7	Reactive Sulfur Species	706
	27.7.1 Thiyl and Other Sulfur-Based Radicals	706
	27.7.2 Hydrogen Sulfide	707
	27.7.3 Could RSS have been Mistaken for ROS?	708
27.8	Making Redox Regulation Work: ROS, RNS, and RSS Acting in Concert at the Level of Thiols	709
27.9	Antioxidants/Free Radical Scavengers	710
	27.9.1 Dietary Antioxidants	710
	27.9.2 Endogenous Antioxidants	711
	27.9.3 Cells Respond to Oxidative Stress through Increased Antioxidant Gene Expression	712
	27.9.4 Antioxidants: Harmful or Beneficial?	712
27.10	The Redox Code in Health and Disease	713
	27.10.1 Inflammation and the Innate Immune Response	713
	27.10.2 Aging	713
	27.10.3 Diabetes Mellitus	714
	27.10.4 Cardiovascular Disease: Atherosclerosis	715
	27.10.5 Ischemia Reperfusion Injury	715
27.11	Looking to the Future: Newly Discovered Signaling Roles, the Reactive Species Interactome, and an Increasing Need to Assess the Role of Free Radicals in Personalized Medicine	716
	27.11.1 Prognostic Markers in an Increasingly Personalized World of Medicine	717
	27.11.2 The Reactive Species Interactome	717
27.12	Conclusions: Free Radicals, the Reactive Species Interactome, and Its Importance to the Inflammatory Response	718
	References	719