

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR- β 1 AND INTERLEUKIN-4 AND CHILDHOOD ASTHMA IN ZAGAZIG UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Interleukin (IL) 4 and transforming growth factor β 1 (TGF- β 1) are two key cytokines involved in a Th2-type inflammation characteristic of asthma. This type has more inflammatory cells that release cytokines which trigger broncho-constriction, mucus over-production, and remodeling of airways which augment inflammatory reactions in asthma.

Objective: Our study aimed to verify the association of serum levels of both IL 4 and TGF- β 1 with asthma development and further effect on its control level in Egyptian children.

Subjects and methods: In this case-control study, two groups of children aged 5–15 years were recruited: first diagnosed as cases of asthma (clinically and spirometry-based); the second group of non-asthmatic children was enrolled as controls. Serum levels of total IgE, IL 4 and TGF- β 1 were measured for all children. Cases were classified as controlled, partly controlled and uncontrolled (according to GINA 2008)

Results: From December 2013 to Mai 2015, 156 cases and 156 controls were recruited.

Serum level of serum total IgE, TGF- β 1 and IL4 were significantly higher in asthmatic in comparison to non-asthmatic children. A positive correlation between serum levels of both total IgE and IL-4 and TGF- β 1 were noted. A higher serum level of total IgE, TGF- β 1 and IL4 were noticed in children with poor asthma control.

Conclusion: The data suggests that increased serum levels both TGF- β 1 and IL4 in asthmatic children are associated with poor asthma control.

Keywords: Asthma, IL4, TGF- β 1

INTRODUCTION

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the lung characterized by airways remodeling, in which many cells and cytokines play an underlying important role. These cytokines produced by T lymphocytes contribute to the different pathogenic features of asthma ^[1]

The main underlying immunologic basis of asthma is Th1/Th2 imbalance in T helper cells sub-types. The decrease in Th1 cytokine production and increase in Th2 cytokine production result in increased IgE synthesis, which induces the degranulation of both mast cells and eosinophils with resultant airways hyper-reactivity and inflammatory response ^[2]

IL-4 is a cytokine which considered the hallmark of Th2 cells. It is responsible for many underlying physiological disturbances

associated with asthma. IL-4 is responsible mainly for switching B lymphocyte from IgM to IgE ^[3]

TGF- β 1 is a multifunctional cytokine that influences asthma and is responsible mainly for airway remodeling. It plays an important role in growth, transformation, tissue repair and fibrosis of airways and thus modulating its inflammatory immune response ^[4]

Asthma symptom control and treatment response is variable in-between patients. Different asthmatics have various asthma severity levels and disease progress depends on multiple factors including their underlying cytokine assay ^[5]

The need for better asthma management makes us improve our knowledge about asthma underlying pathogenic mechanisms and the role of different factors which

contribute to airway inflammation or influence clinical outcome [6]

On reviewing other previous studies, none have examined the effects of both cytokines on asthma in the Egyptian population. This is important as populations may be affected by ethnic or racial specific modifiers, which has an influence on genetic effects

Studies on the association of serum levels of IL4 and TGF- β 1 with the risk of asthma and their effect on the asthma control level are controversial; therefore we attempted to verify the relationship between serum levels of IL4 and TGF- β 1 and asthma in Egyptian children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and setting

Our present study group consisted of 156 cases and 156 controls, who were recruited from the outpatient pediatric pulmonology clinic and inpatient ward, Department of Pediatrics, Zagazig University in Egypt. All the patients were diagnosed according to the Expert Panel Report (EPR) [7]

The study design was approved by the Zagazig University ethical committee. A written informed consent was obtained from the caregiver of each participant before the start of the study.

SUBJECTS AND SAMPLES

Inclusion criteria:

Asthmatic children, 5-15 years of age with clinically and spirometric-based diagnosis of asthma were included randomly at first in our study. Another nonasthmatic unrelated nonallergic age and sex matched control group with same ethnicity were selected randomly after completion of cases recruitment. Those patients were 15 years or younger which is the upper limit of care either in our pediatric pulmonology outpatient clinic or inward admission.

Exclusion criteria:

- ◆ Children younger than 5 years of age whose spirometric evaluation can't be assessed.
- ◆ Patients with severe co-morbidities e.g cancer, autoimmune diseases..etc
- ◆ Patients on systemic steroids or oral anti-inflammatory drugs which may induce changes in cytokine level

The cases were classified into three groups on the basis of asthma control level according to GINA guidelines [8]

Sampling

A total of 5 ml venous blood was taken from each subject for further serological study.

Data measurement

Demographic, environmental and clinical and physical examination findings were recorded for all cases and controls included in the present study.

Measurement of total IgE, IL4, and TGF- β 1

The concentrations of total IgE(IU/ml), IL 4(pg/ml) and TGF- β 1(pg/ml) in serum were determined using An ELISA kits according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Spirometry

Pulmonary function tests were performed for all children using a fully computerized Spirometer (Jaeger MasterScreen™ IOS, version 5.2 manufactured by VIASYS Healthcare GmbH, Hoechberg, Germany)

Pulmonary functions were assessed using forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1), forced vital capacity (FVC) and the FEV1/FVC ratio, measured and expressed as a percentage of predicted values with a ratio higher than 0.9 being normal.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SPSS version 20.0 was used for statistical analyses. According to the type of data, the following tests were used to test differences for significance:

- ◆ Differences between qualitative variables and percentages in groups were compared by Chi-square test.
 - ◆ Differences between parametric quantitative independent groups by t-test, in nonparametric by Man Whitney and multiple by ANOVA
 - ◆ Non parametric by Kruskal Wallace.
 - ◆ Correlation by Pearson correlation
- The significance level for all statistical tests was set at P value < 0.05.

RESULTS

This study was conducted from December 2013–Mai 2015. 312 patients were

included (156 cases and 156 controls) and their demographical characteristics are represented in Table (1)

Table (1): Demographic characteristics of studied groups

Age	N	Mean	SD	Std. error Mean	t	P
Cases	156	8.23	2.8	0.224	-1.008	0.31
Controls	156	8.52	2.33	0.186		
Sex	Count	Cases	Controls	Total	X ²	P
Males	N	94	96	190	0.054	0.81
	%	60.3%	61.5%	60.9%		
Females	N	62	60	122		
	%	39.7%	38.5%	39.1%		
Total	N	156	156	312		
	%	100%	100%	100%		

The above table revealed that the mean age of both cases and control groups was 8.2 and 8.5 years respectively with no statistically significant difference between both groups suggesting that both groups were matched regarding their age.

The table revealed also that, the cases

were divided into (94) males and (62) females and the control group included (96) males and (60) females with no statistically significant difference between both groups suggesting that both groups were matched regarding their sex.

Table (2): Comparison between Serum levels of total IgE, IL-4 and TGF-β1 in different studied groups

	Group	N	Mean	SD	Man Whitney Z	P
IgE	Cases	156	85.46	87.57	7.28	0.001
	Control	156	30.81	33.23		
IL-4 (pg/ml)	Cases	156	70.83	56.03	10.98	0.001
	Control s	156	15.33	14.27		
TGF-β1 (pg/ml)	Cases	156	233.68	107.27	13.3	0.001
	Control s	156	97.76	28.14		

The above table revealed that the mean serum level of serum total IgE, IL-4 and TGF-β1 were significantly higher in asthmatic

children in comparison to their age and sex matched non-asthmatics

Table (3): Correlation between the age of patients, total IgE, IL-4 and TGF- β 1

	Correlation	Age	IgE	IL-4	TGF- β 1
Age	R	1	-0.047	-0.062	-0.073
	P		0.412	0.278	0.202
IgE	R	-0.047	1	0.754**	0.56**
	P	0.412		0.001	0.001
IL-4	R	-0.062	0.754**	1	0.711**
	P	0.278	0.001		0.001
TGF- β 1	R	-0.073	0.56**	0.711**	1
	P	0.202	0.001	0.001	

The above table revealed no correlation between age of the patients and their serum levels of total IgE, IL-4 and TGF- β 1 while statistically, significant positive correlation between serum levels of both total IgE and IL-4 and TGF- β 1 were noted.

Table (4): Effect of serum levels of total IgE, IL-4 and TGF- β 1 in patients on asthma control level

	Asthma control level	N	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.	Kruskal Wallace	P
IgE (IU/l)	Controlled	67	28.04	26.48	8	114	116.2	0.001
	Partly controlled	42	64.28	52.44	10	180		
	Uncontrolled	47	186.23	82.46	18	360		
IL-4 (pg/ml)	Controlled	67	20.32	20.53	8	126	257	0.001
	Partly controlled	42	78.04	34.32	14	142		
	Uncontrolled	47	136.38	27.77	80	233		
TGF- β 1 (pg/ml)	Controlled	67	170.53	50.88	110	309	81.77	0.001
	Partly controlled	42	205.73	70.27	85	341		
	Uncontrolled	47	348.68	103.07	100	552		

The above table revealed a statistically significant effect of the serum level of total IgE, IL-4, and TGF- β 1 on the asthma control among asthmatic children with higher serum values were associated with poor asthma control and significantly lower values were noticed in asthmatic children with good control level

DISCUSSION

Asthma is the most common chronic airway inflammatory disease of children. It is characterized by bronchial hyper-responsiveness which leads to remodeling and lastly intractable airflow obstruction^[9]

There is an underlying complex pathogenetic process which leads to the development of airway inflammation, bronchial hyper-reactivity, recurrent episodes of wheezing and dyspnea.^[10]

Asthmatics are characterized by a Th2-type inflammation in their airways, which leads to increased number of inflammatory cells that produce cytokines which trigger broncho-constriction, mucus secretion, and permanent airway remodeling^[9]

This present case-control study was conducted to assess the association of IL 4 and TGF- β 1 with asthma and their effect on asthma control in the Egyptian population.

We found both were elevated in asthmatics above nonasthmatic children. Moreover, they were associated with higher total IgE level and poor asthma control.

Our data revealed that both groups; asthmatics (cases) and non-asthmatics (controls) are closely matched regarding their age and gender where no statistically significant difference between both groups

was found (*p*- value of 0.31 for age and 0.81 for gender).

The relationship between age and gender of asthmatic children and their asthma control has been verified in many other studies.

Many previous studies had shown association of male gender with poor asthma control especially before puberty as shown by **Borrel et al.**, however, in the contrary to that result; our study didn't reveal such effect of the gender of studied group on their asthma control level^[11]

Mahut et al., revealed that for each year with advancement of age from infancy to adolescence, the risk of a severe asthma exacerbation was decreased by 15% and similarly increases the achievement of asthma control; however, this wasn't the case in our study where no relationship between age of patients and asthma control was verified^[12]

This can be partly explained by ethnic differences between our study and other studied populations.

Asthma, a phenotypically varied inflammatory disease, is characterized by chronic eosinophilic inflammation and often characterized by enhanced total serum IgE level upon the exposure to allergens, which is known as an atopy^[13]

The elevated IgE production in asthmatic patients results in promotion of acute hypersensitivity responses, chronic eosinophil-predominant allergic inflammation with Th2 cells cytokine production. Among Th2 cytokines which are responsible for the allergic response and IgE production, IL-4 and TGF- β 1 seem to be much essential^[14]

Atopic asthma is affected by both genetic and environmental factors, and the level of atopy, in particular, is an inherited tendency, characterized by high non-specific IgE and/or high specific IgE against common antigens^[15]

Plasma cells in the mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue are the major sites of IgE antibodies production. Synthesis of allergen-specific IgE in atopic patients is stimulated both by a genetic predisposition to the synthesis of this isotype as well as by environmental factors e.g repeated allergen exposure^[16]

The production of IgE from B cells includes irreversible genetic changes at the Ig heavy chain gene locus which is controlled so tightly. It needs both cytokine signals (TGF- β 1 and IL-4) and interaction of TNF receptor family members on the B cell surface with their ligands^[16]

In concordance with these data, our study revealed a highly significant elevation of serum levels of total IgE, IL-4, and TGF- β 1 in asthmatics in comparison to non-asthmatic children. Moreover; we found statistically significant positive correlations between the serum levels IL 4, TGF- β 1 and the total level of serum IgE in asthmatic children which supports the role of these cytokines in asthma pathogenesis.

Our study revealed also that; the higher serum levels of IgE, IL-4 and TGF- β 1 in asthmatic children were associated with poor asthma control.

These results are *similar to* those found by **Antczak et al.**, where higher serum levels of IL 4 and total IgE were observed in asthmatic group in comparison to non-asthmatics, however, *on the contrary to* our results, the data in the same study revealed no correlation with asthma control level^[17]

This difference can be attributed to small sample size in that study (total of 50 patients and 20 controls) relative to our total sample size of 312 patients. Moreover, the mean ages of studied group were older than that observed in our study.

Another study by **Panek et al.**, and *in concordance with* our results, had found a higher level of circulating TGF- β 1 in asthmatics in comparison to non-asthmatics^[18] **Nevertheless**, many other studies didn't confirm that relationship. **Manuyakorn et al.** revealed that Serum TGF- β 1 in allergic asthma was not different from non-atopic healthy control^[19]

CONCLUSION

Our data suggest evidence that serum levels of both TGF- β 1 and IL-4 are increased in asthmatic children in comparison to non-asthmatics; moreover, they are related to asthma control as their high serum values are associated with poor asthma control.

STUDY LIMITATION:

Our study was a single-center study (Zagazig University) with a relatively small sample size due to high cost concerning measurement of TGF- β 1 and IL-4, and so additional large-scale case-control studies are required to confirm our findings.

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