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# Effect of elevated carbon dioxide on bronchial epithelial innate immune receptor response to organic dust from swine confinement barns

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## Effect of elevated carbon dioxide on bronchial epithelial innate immune receptor response to organic dust from swine confinement barns



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### ABSTRACT

Hypercapnia is known to have immunoregulatory effects within the lung. Cell culture systems demonstrate this in both macrophages and alveolar cell lines, suggesting that the alveoli are affected by changes in CO<sub>2</sub> levels. We hypothesized that hypercapnia would also modulate human bronchial epithelial cell immune responses. Innate immune responses to Pam3CSK4 (TLR2 ligand), LPS (TLR4 ligand) and a complex innate immune stimulus, an extract from the organic dust of swine confinement barns (barn dust extract or BDE), were tested in a human bronchial epithelial cell line, BEAS-2B. Both TLR ligands showed a decrease in IL-6 and IL-8 production, and an increase in MCP-1 in response to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> indicating an enhancement in cytokine production to hypercapnia. This change was not reflected in expression levels of TLR receptor RNA which remained unchanged in response to elevated CO<sub>2</sub>. Interestingly, barn dust showed an increase in IL-6, IL-8 and MCP-1 response at 9% CO<sub>2</sub>, suggesting that elevated CO<sub>2</sub> exerts different effects on different stimuli. Our results show that airway epithelial cell immune responses to barn dust respond differently to hypercapnic conditions than individual TLR ligands.

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### 1. Introduction

Workers in concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) face a number of health problems over the course of their careers, many of these associated with the lungs due to organic dust exposure. These problems can include chronic bronchitis, COPD, and asthma [22,34]. Many of these conditions involve airflow obstruction in the lung, which may result in elevated CO<sub>2</sub> within the lung, such as observed in COPD patients [4]. Studies conducted with organic dusts show that innate immune responses to microbial ligands, such as endotoxin and peptidoglycan, found within these dusts are a major cause of many of these symptoms [13,23,35].

CAFOs also contain elevated levels of gasses, including CO<sub>2</sub>, ammonia, and hydrogen sulfide [11,43]. The CO<sub>2</sub> levels found in these facilities may be up to 0.7% higher than ambient air [12]. Shorter common CO<sub>2</sub> exposures such as smoking may result in CO<sub>2</sub> exposures ranging up to 12.5% [31]. The combination may lead to significant changes in CO<sub>2</sub> levels deep within the lungs. Many cell culture studies to date study

higher CO<sub>2</sub> test levels than are found occupationally or environmentally [1,16,32,45,47]. Examining how varying CO<sub>2</sub> levels can induce immune changes in the lung is vital to determining whether exposure to environmental CO<sub>2</sub> affects innate immunity.

In addition to CAFO workers, hypercapnia also occurs clinically, such as in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Work in ARDS studies suggests that permissive hypercapnia in ventilated patients may have beneficial effects in reducing lung inflammation [24]. Some link these effects not to reduced mechanical stretch of the lungs, but to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> [10]. In contrast, others show increased inflammation due to hypercapnia [30], and animal studies have yielded conflicting results, with some showing reductions in cytokines, while others show increased inflammation in other cell systems [1,36,42].

Hypercapnia cell culture studies with cells found in the alveolar space also yield conflicting results. Alveolar epithelial cells show increased inflammatory cytokine production [1]; whereas, a differentiated monocyte cell line shows reduced IL-6 production [50]. Hypercapnia appears to primarily affect cytokine production, as cell viability and cell cycle progression appear unaffected [47], though this is also unresolved [49]. One possible reason for these conflicting results could be that different cell types within the lung respond quite differently to the same hypercapnic conditions, so that while inflammation is reduced in the alveolar space, it may be increased elsewhere. Differences in exposure and reporting systems may also

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play a role. As airway epithelial cells remain unstudied, we tested the human bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cell line for changes in inflammatory response to common toll-like receptor (TLR) ligands and organic barn dust extract using a range of CO<sub>2</sub> levels, ranging from standard cell culture conditions to levels shown to induce hypercapnic changes (5%–9%). We hypothesized that similar to alveolar epithelial cells, bronchial epithelial cells would show an increase in inflammatory cytokine production. TLR2 (synthetic triacylated lipoprotein; Pam3CSK4) and TLR4 (lipopolysaccharide; LPS) ligands were chosen given the role both TLRs have in barn dust immunogenicity [14,35] and because others show that hypercapnic effects alter NF- $\kappa$ B signaling, through which both of these receptors signal [45]. We further examined at what level above standard culture conditions (5% CO<sub>2</sub>) any possible response to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> could be measured. We show that not only do bronchial epithelial cells produce less IL-6 and IL-8 but also more MCP-1 to TLR stimulation ligands under hypercapnic conditions. These changes are observed at as little as a 2% increase in CO<sub>2</sub> over standard 5% culture conditions. In contrast, exposure to barn dust under hypercapnic conditions resulted in an increase in IL-6, IL-8 and MCP-1, showing that response to different stimuli is affected in different ways by hypercapnia.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Cell culture system

BEAS-2B, a human bronchial epithelial cell line, was purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA), cultured and grown in Vitrogen-coated (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) tissue culture flasks at 37 °C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in 1:1 LHC9:RPMI supplemented with penicillin and streptomycin (Gibco, Grand Island, NY). Monolayers were harvested by treatment with trypsin for 10 min at 37 °C. 100  $\mu$ l trypsin inhibitor was added (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) to inactivate trypsin, resuspended in media and centrifuged to wash cells and replace media and counted. Normal human bronchial epithelial cells (NHBE) were similarly cultured using serum free bronchial epithelial basal media (Lonza, Walkersville, MD). Media was tested at normal and 9% CO<sub>2</sub> levels for changes in pH by RapidPoint 500 blood gas analyzer (Siemens, Tarrytown, NY). Monolayers were harvested by treatment with TrypLE Express (Gibco, Denmark) for 10 min at 37 °C. 100  $\mu$ l trypsin inhibitor was added to inactivate trypsin, resuspended in media and centrifuged to wash cells and replace media and counted. 12-well tissue culture plates were coated for a minimum of 10 min with 1% Vitrogen before adding  $0.3 \times 10^6$  cells in 800  $\mu$ l to each (approximately 70% confluence). Cells were allowed to attach overnight then washed with PBS, pH 7.4 and fresh media added at the time of treatment. After treatment with TLR ligands or BDE, cells were cultured at 37 °C at 5%–9% CO<sub>2</sub> in 1% increments in a standard cell culture incubator (Model MCO-19AICUV-PA; Sanyo, Wood Dale, IL). The same incubator was used for all trials and calibrated using a fyrite analyzer (Bacharach, New Kensington, PA). A control using acidified (10 mM HCL, media pH 7.0) media at 5% CO<sub>2</sub> levels was also performed to control for the effects of CO<sub>2</sub> induced media acidosis.

### 2.2. Immunostimulatory ligands

Ligands for two of the most commonly studied TLRs, Pam3CSK4 (TLR2) and LPS (TLR4), were administered to cells at either 10 ng/ml or 100 EU respectively and immediately exposed to cell culture CO<sub>2</sub> conditions as various levels. These doses were determined to be stimulatory, but not maximal (results not shown). Both ligands were diluted in LHC9:RPMI cell culture media.

BDE extracts were prepared from combined settled dust samples taken from two separate swine confinement facilities. Dust extracts

were prepared as previously described [38]. Briefly, dust (1 g) was mixed with 10 ml HBSS without calcium. This mixture was incubated for 1 h at room temperature before 10 min centrifugation, with the media being decanted and sterile-filtered for use, for a final concentration of approximately 0.105 g/ml dust. Extracts were used at a concentration of 5% v/v of culture per well (40  $\mu$ l) or about 0.005 g/ml dust.

### 2.3. Lactate dehydrogenase assay

Lactate dehydrogenase was measured in media samples to determine cell viability using the Lactate Dehydrogenase Activity Assay Kit (BioVision, Milpitas, CA) according to the instructions provided. Media samples from cultured cells were tested for 24 h exposure at all CO<sub>2</sub> levels and treatments (n = 3 per group). No significant changes in cell death were noted as a result of treatments.

### 2.4. ELISAs

Cell culture media was collected and tested using a sandwich ELISA. IL-6, IL-8, and MCP-1 were tested in duplicate and quantified as per manufacturer's instructions (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN). Plates were read using an Epoch microplate reader (BioTek, Winooski, VT). Values given are reported in pg/ml.

### 2.5. Chemokine array assay

Cell culture media from 24 h cell culture exposures were sampled equally to obtain a 1 ml sample pool for testing. Media was tested using a semi-quantitative protein microarray according to the manufacturer's instructions (Ray Biotech, Norcross, GA). Sample binding and secondary antibody binding steps were incubated on arrays overnight at 4 °C. Arrays were developed with fluorescent marker and exposed to film (GeneMate Blue Ultra; ISC BioExpress, Kaysville, UT) for approximately 3 s. Developed film was quantitated via densitometry using ImageJ software (<http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/>) and compared to each other by mathematically equalizing control spots (lower right duplicate) on different arrays to one another.

### 2.6. NF- $\kappa$ B translocation/binding

Cells were cultured onto 96-well plates and transfected using the Signal Vector Reporter for NF- $\kappa$ B (SABiosciences; Valencia, CA) as per manufacturer's protocol using lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen; Grand Island, NY). Cells were treated with 5% BDE for 24 h and incubated at 37 °C at 5% or 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cells were harvested using Promega Dual-Glo Luciferase Reagent (Promega; Madison, WI). Firefly and renilla luciferase activities were measured using a VICTOR 3V plate reader (Perkin Elmer; Waltham, MA).

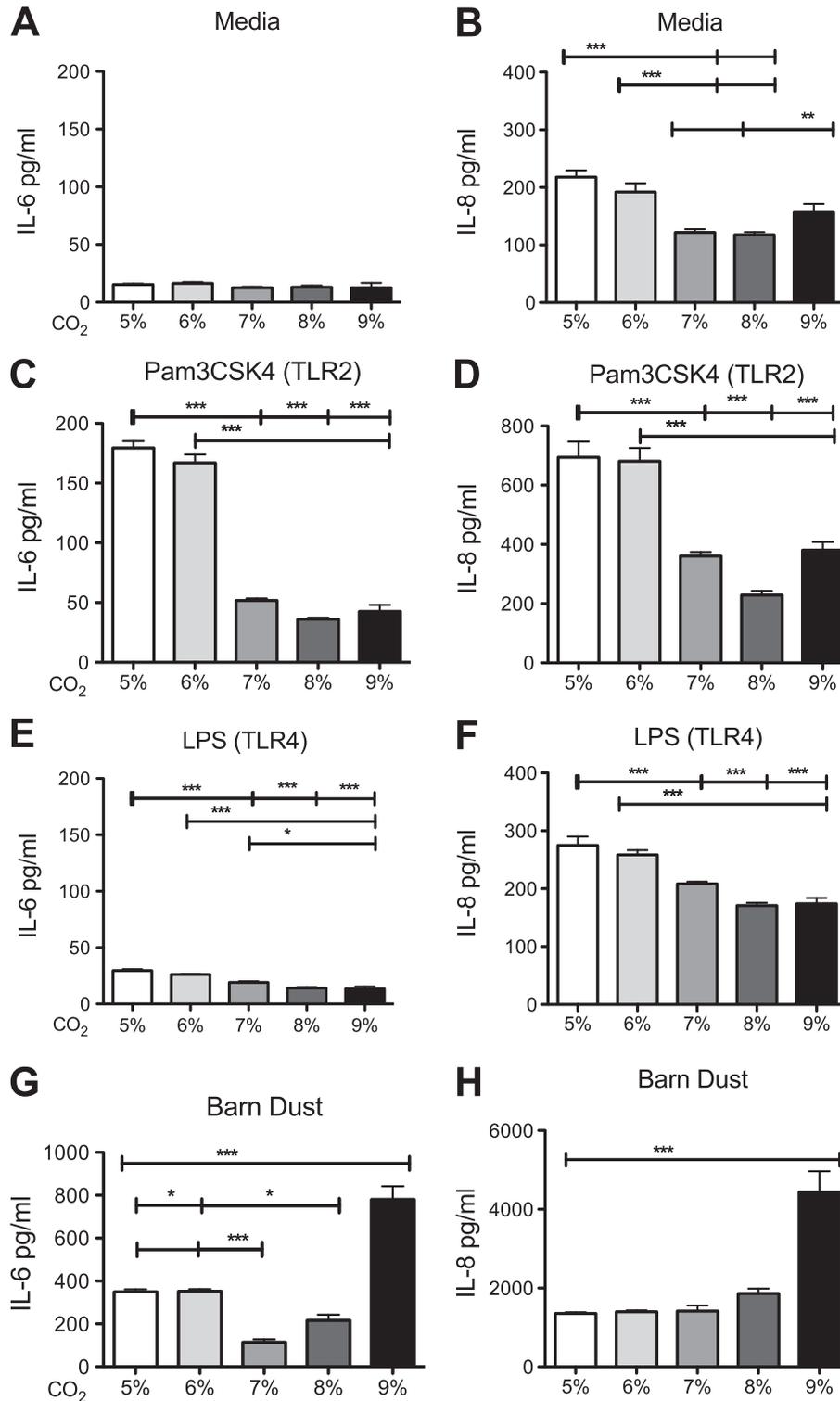
### 2.7. Real-time RT-PCR

cDNA synthesis was done using the TaqMan reverse transcription kit (Applied Biosystems, Branchburg, NJ) with 100 ng of template RNA purified from cells using the Qiagen Miniprep Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). cDNA synthesis (RT-PCR) reactions contained the following reagents: 1  $\times$  TaqMan RT buffer, 5.5 nM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 500  $\mu$ M of each dNTP, 2.5  $\mu$ M random hexamers, 0.4 U/ $\mu$ l RNase inhibitor, and 1.25 U/ $\mu$ l MultiScribe Reverse Transcriptase. Samples were incubated at 25 °C for 10 min, then 48 °C for 30 min, and 95 °C for 5 min in a thermocycler (MJ Mini; Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Real-time PCR reactions consisted of 1  $\times$  TaqMan Master Mix along with human IL-6 and IL-8, and TLR1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 primers and probes (Applied Biosystems, Branchburg, NJ; Hs03929033\_u1, Hs01567913\_91, Hs00413978\_m1, Hs00152932\_m1, Hs00152939\_m1, Hs00152825\_m1, and H200271977\_s1 respectively). PCR was completed in an ABI PRISM 7700 Sequence Detection

System (Applied Biosystems). Reactions were carried out for 2 min at 50 °C, 10 min at 95 °C, followed by 40 cycles at 95 °C for 15 s and 60 °C for 1 min each. All reactions were carried out in duplicate. To control for potential loading errors, values were normalized to an endogenous ribosomal control RNA [27].

## 2.8. Statistical analysis

Results are given as means, and error bars denote SEM. Comparisons between groups were done using 1-way ANOVA. All calculations were done using GraphPad Prism v5.0 (GraphPad Software Inc., La Jolla, CA).



**Fig. 1.** Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the expression of IL-6 and IL-8 in BEAS-2B cells. BEAS-2B cells were treated for 24 h with either (A, B) media, (C, D) TLR2 ligand (Pam3CSK4, 10 ng/ml), (E, F) TLR4 ligand (LPS, 100 EU), or (G, H) 5% v/v barn dust, and incubated at several levels of CO<sub>2</sub> above standard culture conditions (5% CO<sub>2</sub>) in 1% increments from 5% to 9%. Media was measured for IL-6 and IL-8 by ELISA assay. Both TLR ligands show significant drops in both cytokines by 7% CO<sub>2</sub>, and IL-8 was reduced in media control at the same CO<sub>2</sub> level, however IL-6 was also reduced by CO<sub>2</sub> exposure alone. Barn dust however showed a significant increase in both cytokines at 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Mean results are given as concentrations of cytokine per well. Statistical significance \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, and \*\*\*p < 0.001 (n = 9).

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Cytokine response

To determine the effects of hypercapnia on inflammation, we looked at IL-6 and IL-8, an important pro-inflammatory cytokine (IL-6) and chemokine (IL-8) produced in the lung. We found that in unstimulated BEAS-2B cells treated with media alone (control) there was no significant change in levels of IL-6 (Fig. 1A) as compared to standard culture conditions (5% CO<sub>2</sub>); however, IL-8 was reduced at 7–9% CO<sub>2</sub> levels compared to 5% (Fig. 1B). The slight increase observed at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> was not significant (Fig. 1B). A similar pattern of decrease at higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels was seen with Pam3CSK4 (Fig. 1C, D) and LPS stimulation (Fig. 1E, F). The response was different for barn dust extract-stimulated cells. In this case, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> had no effect on cytokine or chemokine expression until 9% CO<sub>2</sub> was used, at which point the effect was stimulatory, not inhibitory (Fig. 1G, H).

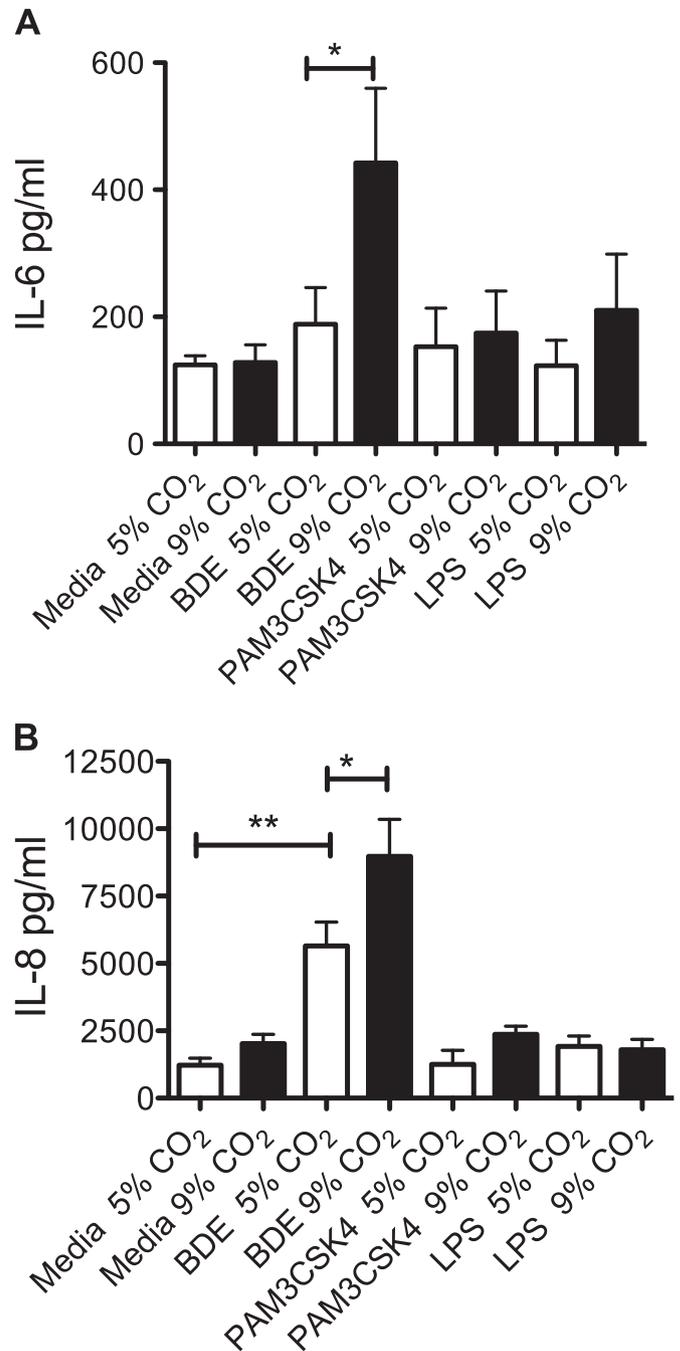
As acidosis is a feature of hypercapnia, we tested media pH after 24 h exposure at 5% and 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Media at 5% had a pH of 7.27, whereas that at 9% it was at a pH of 7.07. As this is sufficient in some systems to cause detectable immunological changes [50] we subsequently tested IL-8 production in BEAS-2B cells with all ligands in acidified (pH 7.0) media to see if this was the case with this cell type. LPS, Pam3CSK4, and barn dust all showed no significant changes to cytokine production (Supplemental Fig. 1). Changes in cytokine production were therefore a function of increased CO<sub>2</sub>, not decreased pH.

NHBE cells were tested at 5% and 9% CO<sub>2</sub> to confirm these results. Identical to what was shown in BEAS-2B cells, BDE induced a significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) increase in IL-6 and IL-8, and BDE + 9% CO<sub>2</sub> levels were significantly higher than BDE given at 5% CO<sub>2</sub> ( $p < 0.05$  both) (Fig. 2A, B). The NHBE cells tested however returned poorer levels of IL-6 and IL-8 in response to both LPS and Pam3CSK4 (Fig. 2A, B), with no groups being significantly different from media controls.

To further examine this effect, media from media or barn dust treated BEAS-2B cells exposed for 24 h at 5% or 9% CO<sub>2</sub> were tested for a panel of cytokines and chemokines. Nine replicate samples from each treatment were pooled and tested using a chemokine protein array. Statistical analysis was not performed on the pooled samples. Images were quantified by image analysis software and expressed as densitometry units. We showed the increase of a number of chemokines at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 3). While many chemokines were present at low levels, several showed greater than 2-fold increases in chemokine expression with elevated CO<sub>2</sub> and strong expression such as GRO, GRO- $\alpha$ , MCP-1, MIP-1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1 $\beta$ , and NAP2. Of these, only MIP-1 $\beta$  was slightly greater in cells incubated at normal CO<sub>2</sub> levels and NAP2 was found at similar levels at both CO<sub>2</sub> levels.

MCP-1 was selected for closer examination given its apparent sensitivity to hypercapnia, its role in inflammation, and possible anti-inflammatory function [7,25]. Over several trials, the media control group showed a significant induction of MCP-1 at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 4A). Barn dust plus 9% CO<sub>2</sub> resulted in a significant increase in MCP-1 similar to that seen with IL-8 for barn dust exposed cells (Fig. 4D). The response to TLR ligands was quite different. MCP-1 was increased with Pam3CSK4 (Fig. 4B) and LPS plus CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 4C). These elevated MCP-1 levels were apparent in cells stimulated with Pam3CSK4 at as little as 7% CO<sub>2</sub>, with a steady increase to 9%. LPS induction of MCP-1 was significantly altered at 9% CO<sub>2</sub>, but the change was greater than seen for Pam3CSK4. No detectable levels of MCP-1 were discernable in NHBE cells however for any treatment or condition. Thus we show clear changes in cytokine expression in BEAS-2B cells to hypercapnia to two TLR ligands and BDE.

To determine if the changes to cytokine production were at the transcriptional or translational level we tested mRNA expression in BEAS-2B cells. While IL-6 expression was not significantly increased a trend to increased expression at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> was apparent (Fig. 5A–B). IL-8 mRNA expression was significantly increased by BDE exposure

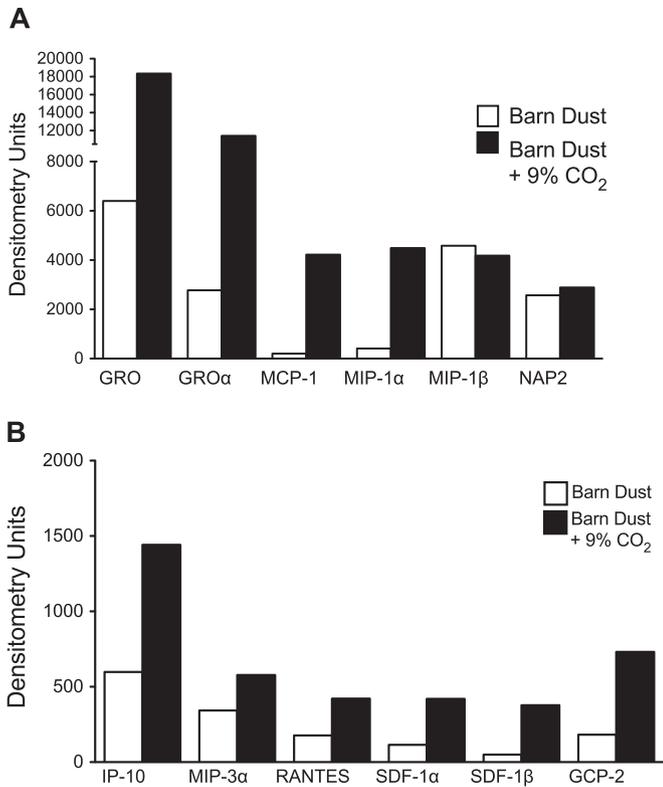


**Fig. 2.** Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the expression of IL-6 and IL-8 in NHBE cells. NHBE cells were treated for 24 h with either media, TLR2 ligand (Pam3CSK4, 10 ng/ml), TLR4 ligand (LPS, 100 EU), or 5% v/v barn dust, and incubated at 5% or 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Media was measured for IL-6 (A) and IL-8 (B) by ELISA assay. Both TLR ligands show no significant changes in both cytokines at either CO<sub>2</sub> level. Barn dust however showed a significant increase in both cytokines at 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Mean results are given as concentrations of cytokine per well. Statistical significance \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$  ( $n = 9$ ).

( $p < 0.0001$ ), and levels in BDE exposed cells cultured at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> were significantly higher still than those at 5% CO<sub>2</sub> ( $p < 0.05$ ).

#### 3.2. TLR receptor

TLR receptor expression was examined as a possible reason for changes in cytokine response due to hypercapnia. BEAS-2B cells were examined for expression of TLRs1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 after 24 h treatment with barn dust or media at 5% and 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. No significant changes



**Fig. 3.** Chemokine array of barn dust exposure to 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Media from BEAS-2B cells exposed to barn dust (5% v/v) for 24 h was pooled from (n = 9) separate test samples and tested for chemokine protein expression. Dot blot arrays were exposed to film for 3 s, scanned, and quantified using densitometry software. Numbers shown as relative densitometry units. High expression chemokines (>2000 units) (A) and lower expressed chemokines (<2000 units) (B) showed a general pattern of increased production in 9% CO<sub>2</sub> incubated cells across all secreted chemokines.

were detected between control and elevated CO<sub>2</sub> for either media or BDE, or between media and BDE at comparable for any TLR examined (Fig. 6A–E).

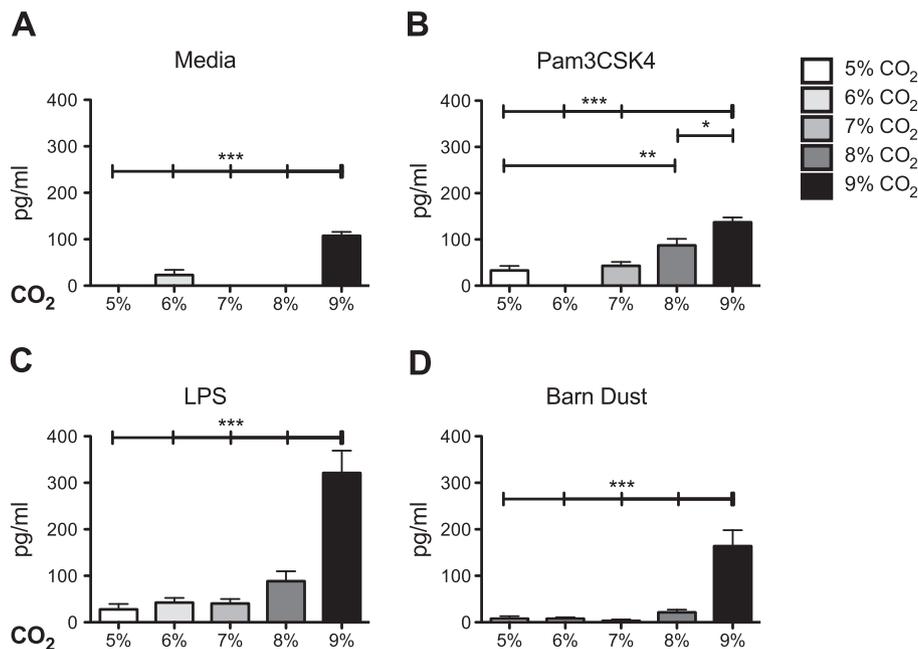
### 3.3. NF- $\kappa$ B activity

An increase in NF- $\kappa$ B translocation to the nucleus is common in inflammation but has been shown by some to be decreased under hypercapnic conditions [9,45]. BEAS-2B and NHBE cells were tested for NF- $\kappa$ B induced gene transcription using the Cignal Finder reporter system (SABiosciences). While BDE exposure caused a significant increase ( $p < 0.001$ ) in NF- $\kappa$ B mediated production of the transfected reporter luciferase gene, there was a decrease in this activity at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> ( $p < 0.05$ ) in both BEAS-2B and NHBE cells compared to 5% CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 7A–B) as seen by others [9,45]. Internal controls of the assay further indicated similar growth of both cell types under different CO<sub>2</sub> incubation conditions.

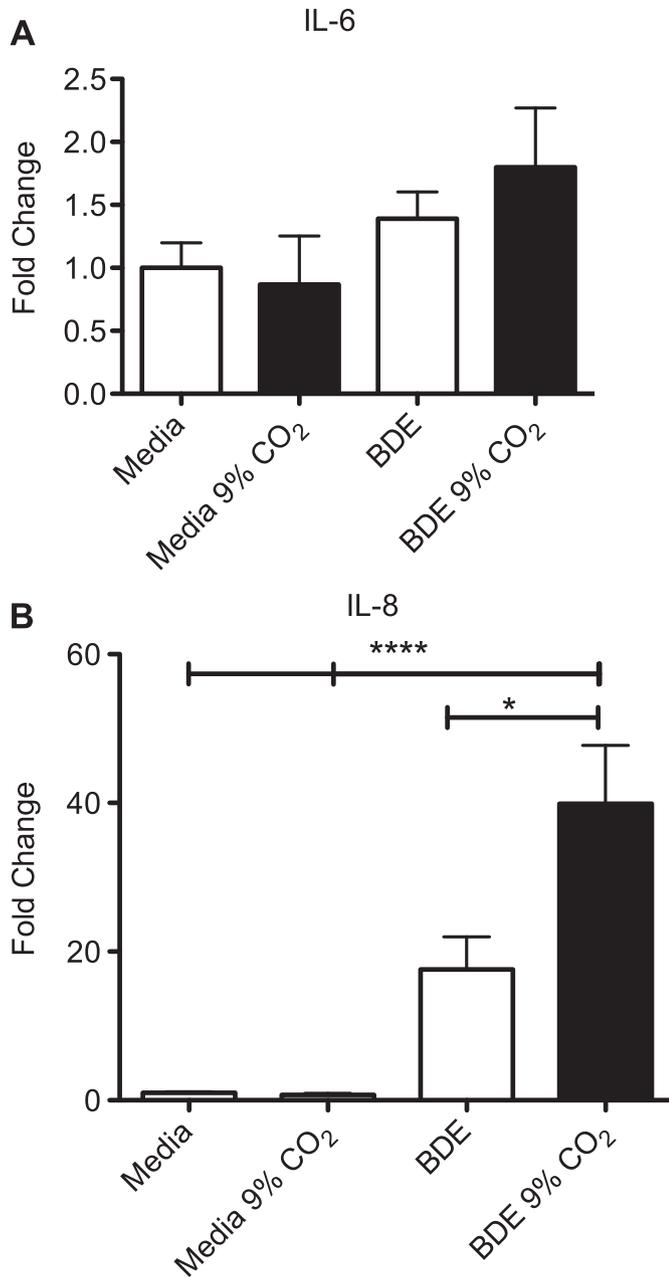
## 4. Discussion

The elimination of CO<sub>2</sub> from the body is a finely regulated system, and one that is very ancient in the development of aerobic multicellular organisms. Blockages of the airspace can quickly lead to elevation of CO<sub>2</sub> with resulting hypercapnia in the blood [41]. It is plausible that immunological sensing and response to CO<sub>2</sub> elevation would modify innate immunity. Alveolar epithelial cells under hypercapnic conditions are subject to other changes as well, such as significantly impaired fluid re-absorption [6].

The airway epithelium is capable of producing a variety of cytokines and chemokines in response to innate immune ligands, and is instrumental in removal of debris, mucus, and organisms through ciliary action [51]. There is evidence that they can act as antigen presenting cells as well [39]. Therefore, if these cells are altered by changes to CO<sub>2</sub>, it may impact response to lung infections and other inhaled substances.



**Fig. 4.** Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> increases the expression of MCP-1 in BEAS-2B cells. BEAS-2B cells were treated for 24 h with either (A) media, (B) TLR2 ligand (Pam3CSK4), (C) TLR4 ligand (LPS), or (D) 5% v/v barn dust, and incubated at several levels of CO<sub>2</sub> above standard culture conditions (5% CO<sub>2</sub>). Media was measured for MCP-1 by ELISA assay. Media, TLR ligands, and barn dust show significant increases in MCP-1 at different CO<sub>2</sub> levels, with the greatest increase at 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Mean results are given as concentrations of cytokine per well. Statistical significance \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  (n = 9).



**Fig. 5.** Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> increases IL-8 mRNA expression in BEAS-2B cells. RNA was purified from BEAS-2B cells treated for 24 h with media alone or 5% v/v barn dust and incubated at 5% or 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. RT-PCR of samples was quantified and fold change from standard calculated. There was a significant elevation of IL-8 mRNA in response to barn dust and this was significantly elevated at 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Statistical significance \**p* < 0.05 and \*\*\*\**p* < 0.0001 (*n* = 6). No significance was seen for IL-6, though there was a trend to increased IL-6 mRNA similar to what was seen with IL-8.

In past studies, TLR ligands, particularly Pam3CSK4 and LPS, can induce pro-inflammatory cytokine expression in BEAS-2B cells [15,40]. These changes are shown to occur through the TLR pathway, resulting in a number of changes, including not only activation of NF- $\kappa$ B, triggering expression of a wide variety of immune function genes [46], but also through improving sensitivity to these ligands via increases in TLR receptor expression [48]. More complex immune stimuli, such as hog barn dusts, act through these same receptors and possibly through a host of others as well [33,38]. Hog barn dust is a complex stimulus with implications to farm worker health. It contains a complex mixture of bacterial, viral, and fungal proteins, and other molecules, amongst

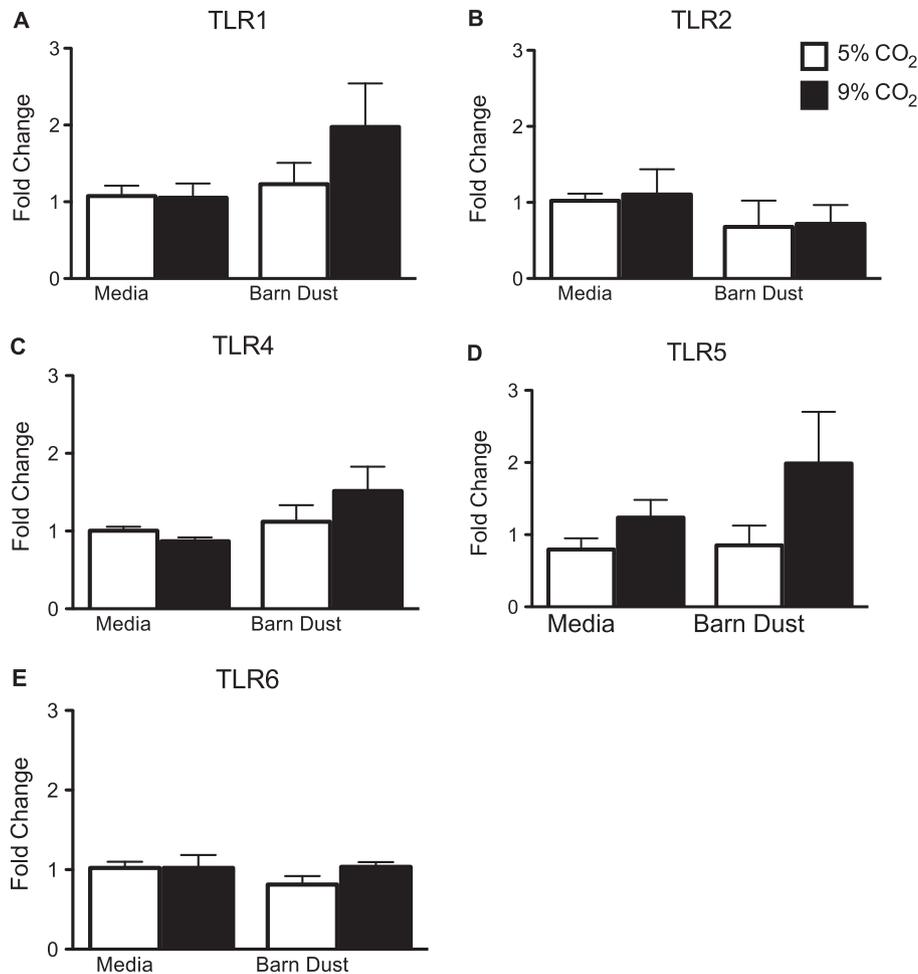
them peptidoglycan (TLR2 stimulus) and LPS (TLR4 stimulus). This is in addition to the particulate matter from hogs and feed. Most of the larger particulate matter is not present in these samples due to sterile filtering of samples, but smaller particles may have some effect [26].

Our initial inflammatory cytokine work with IL-6 and IL-8 showed that there was a reduction in cytokine expression in Pam3CSK4 and LPS-stimulated cells starting at about 7% CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 1). With BDE stimulation however there was an initial reduction in cytokine production at 7% followed by a sharp increase at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 1G, H). While LPS (TLR4) and peptidoglycan (TLR2) ligands have been suggested as major immune stimulatory components of barn dust, whole barn dust may induce different responses to these individual ligands under elevated CO<sub>2</sub>. This could be due to a number of factors, some of which may alter LPS and peptidoglycan responses, and which may be susceptible to hypercapnic conditions. BDE + 9% CO<sub>2</sub> increases in IL-6 and IL-8 production (*p* < 0.05) were confirmed in NHBE cells. Results for IL-8 were further confirmed in BEAS-2B cells with a significant increase in IL-8 mRNA in cells when given BDE + 9% CO<sub>2</sub> (*p* < 0.05). IL-6 under these same conditions showed a rise in IL-6 mRNA expression over BDE alone, but the results were not significant.

A wide variety of chemokines were produced by these cells in response to the barn dust as measured by chemokine array (Fig. 3). Those found at the highest levels with some of the most pronounced changes due to CO<sub>2</sub> were GRO, GRO- $\alpha$  (CXCL1), MCP-1 (CCL2), and MIP-1 $\alpha$  (CCL3). Interestingly, these chemokines, along with IL-8, are all NF- $\kappa$ B regulated [3] and were elevated at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> compared to 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. However, our results clearly suggest a decrease in NF- $\kappa$ B activation in BEAS-2B and NHBE cells when given BDE + 9% CO<sub>2</sub>, a result that agrees with results found in pulmonary artery cells [45] and peripheral blood mononuclear cells [9]. We are not sure of the full implications of this result at present. This may suggest that some of the effects of hypercapnia on these cells may be at the level of mRNA stability or translation instead of at mRNA transcription. When combined with our RT-PCR results showing an increase in IL-8 mRNA under hypercapnic conditions (Fig. 5B) in this NF- $\kappa$ B controlled gene, alterations in mRNA stability or increases in other transcription factors associated with IL-8 mRNA transcription seem likely (Fig. 7A–B). For example, p38 MAPK is known to play a role in IL-8 mRNA stability. Alternately, changes in other associated transcription factors, such as ERK or JNK [19], may also be factors. While no changes were noted for several of these in THP-1 cells [50], the changes we note in the epithelial cells for indicators of NF- $\kappa$ B activity suggest differences in signaling between the two cell types in response to hypercapnia. RNA stability does not explain IL-6, however, as this mechanism has been shown not to play a role in hypercapnic changes in IL-6 [50]. We note that similar to Wang et al., we see a decrease in IL-6 expression that is counter to what would be predicted from changes (or lack thereof) to NF- $\kappa$ B reporter gene activation or migration of subunits to the nucleus. This further demonstrates that changes to IL-6 as a result of hypercapnia are not driven by NF- $\kappa$ B, but rather by another transcriptional activator or inhibitor, as was proposed [50]. More work needs to be done to identify this factor or factors.

There is some concern about the use of a dual-luciferase assay in NHBE cells given that these primary cells are less susceptible to transfection than cell lines. However, these cells are indeed capable of being transfected [28,29]. The key to this may be the use of shorter non-confluent cultures [28] that are actively dividing, such as we and others [18,52] have used with the dual-luciferase assay.

Further examination of the chemokine MCP-1 showed that while the pattern of its expression was similar to that of IL-6 and IL-8 in cells exposed to barn dust, the responses to Pam3CSK4 and LPS were quite different. Unlike IL-6 and IL-8, MCP-1 was increased with increasing hypercapnia in Pam3CSK4 and LPS treated cells (Fig. 4B, C). MCP-1 showed a clear stepwise increase in Pam3CSK4 treated cells, starting at 7% CO<sub>2</sub>, whereas LPS, while recording greater end levels, showed no significant increases until 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Of further interest, while media controls showed no detectible levels of MCP-1 at 5, 7, or 8% CO<sub>2</sub>, there was a significant



**Fig. 6.** TLR receptor expression. RNA was purified from BEAS-2B cells exposed to 5 or 9% CO<sub>2</sub> plus media or 5% v/v barn dust for 24 h. RT-PCR of samples was quantified and fold change from standard calculated. No significant changes were noted in any treatments (n = 9).

increase at 9% (Fig. 5A;  $p < 0.001$ ). While this increase was significant, the increases in the treatment groups were larger and, as with Pam3CSK4, apparent at lower levels of CO<sub>2</sub>. We could also not find detectable levels of MCP-1 in our NHBE cells, so these changes may be specific to the cell line.

Because TLR receptor up-regulation due to TLR stimulation has been reported [48], we examined TLR receptor expression to see if this could account for the changes we observed. Surprisingly, no significant changes were seen for any receptor measured. This may be partly due to sample variation, but there was no clear indication of receptor expression being a significant reason for such changes in response to changing CO<sub>2</sub> levels.

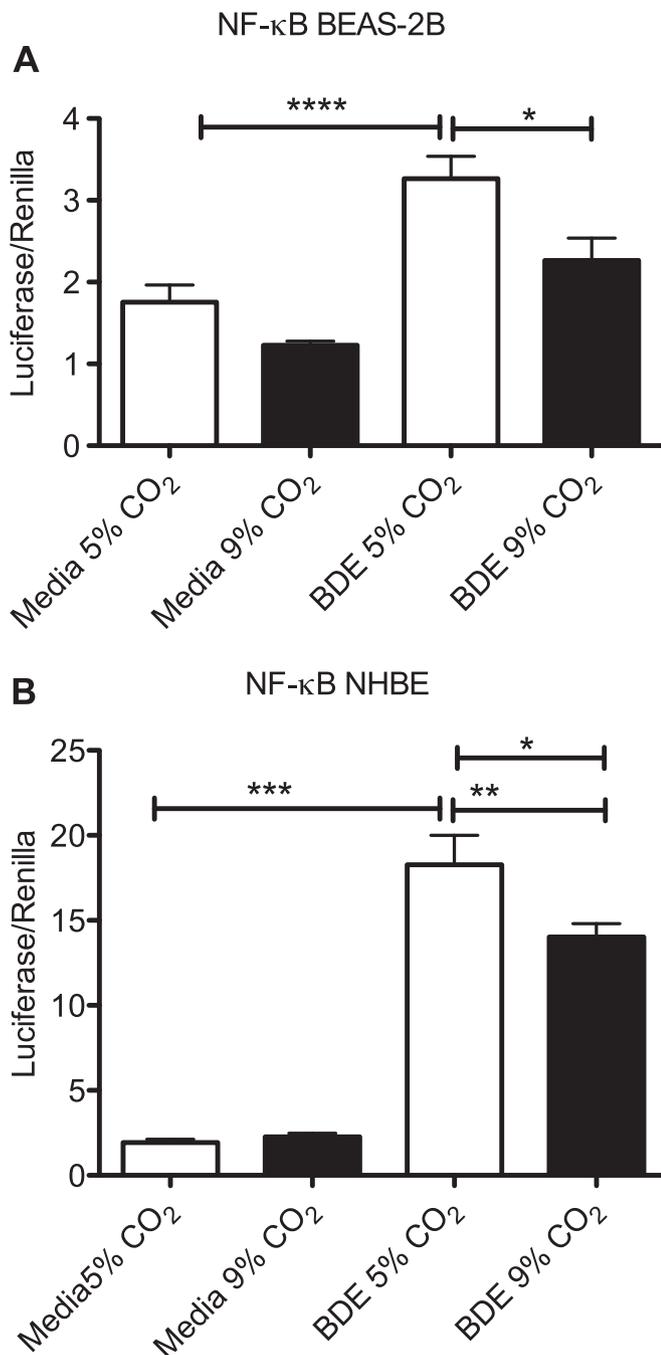
These results suggest several interesting features. First, airway epithelial cells respond to various immune stimuli differently in response to hypercapnia. Chemokine levels elicited by barn dust were all elevated in response to increased CO<sub>2</sub> whereas with specific single TLR ligands (LPS and Pam3CSK4), there were decreases in IL-8 and increases in MCP-1 levels in response to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> levels. Second, sensitivity to hypercapnia also appeared to be influenced by the stimulus in question. TLR ligands demonstrated cytokine increases beginning at 7%, whereas whole barn dust required 9% CO<sub>2</sub> before eliciting an increased chemokine response.

While barn dust showed increases in all cytokines and chemokines tested, the results for LPS and Pam3CSK4 raise further questions. There may be an effect of hypercapnia on not just the intensity but also the character of inflammation. One possibility is that the increase in MCP-1 could be a protective measure to decreasing inflammation as it has been shown to protect against lethal endotoxemia, increasing

levels of IL-10 and reducing IL-12 [37,53]. MCP-1 is known to induce migration of T cells, mast cells, basophils, neutrophils, and monocytes [2,7,25]; whereas, IL-8 is primarily involved in inducing migration of and activating neutrophils [20]. MCP-1 is known to play a role in macrophage activation [21], but also TH2 cytokine production [7,17]. This is particularly interesting in the case of TLR stimulation, where the pattern of response is clearly associated with TH1-type responses [44]. If the effects of MCP-1 are anti-inflammatory, as Zisman et al. [53] propose, it suggests that hypercapnia in bronchial epithelial cells may have an anti-inflammatory effect with TLR ligand stimulation. Others, however, have shown that MCP-1 is pro-inflammatory and important for microbial clearance in disorders such as COPD [2,5,8], leading to a less clear picture of inflammation due to hypercapnia in BEAS-2B cells. In the case of stimulation with barn dust under hypercapnic conditions, increasing IL-8 and MCP-1 may be a response to strong pro-inflammatory signals from many sources in this complex stimulus.

Future studies will need to assess the parameters of hypercapnic increases in MCP-1. For example, MCP-1 is induced at maximal levels fairly early in a response, at about 2 h, with a decline to baseline at around 48 h in the lungs and serum from mice challenged with LPS [53]. Therefore, the increases seen at 24 h could be a kinetics change. Given that MCP-1 can be induced by hypercapnia, some of the changes seen in other cytokines and chemokines may be attributable to the actions of MCP-1 itself.

Alterations to the NF- $\kappa$ B pathway are common in activation of innate immune responses [45]. As hypercapnia can alter these responses it is reasonable, and indeed shown that hypercapnia can also affect NF- $\kappa$ B translocation and signaling, although the type of alteration seems to



**Fig. 7.** Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the expression of NF-κB translocation in BEAS-2B and NHBE cells. (A) BEAS-2B and (B) NHBE cells were treated for 24 h with media alone or 5% v/v barn dust and incubated at 5% or 9% CO<sub>2</sub>. Both cell types show a significant increase in NF-κB mediated luciferase expression with exposure to barn dust that is significantly reduced at 9% CO<sub>2</sub> levels. Statistical significance \*p < 0.05, \*\*\*\* p < 0.0001, \*\*p < 0.01, and \*\*\*p < 0.001 (n = 9).

depend on the system used [1,6,9,50]. Our results in testing for NF-κB activation indicate a reduction in such activity with response to BDE plus elevated CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 7A–B). This may also be a response that is specific to the cell type or stimulus used. Barn dust is also a complex stimulus, and responses may be different compared to some more simple stimuli.

It is clear that determinations of the effects of hypercapnia must be carefully considered. A given ligand or infection may need to be tested at several levels of CO<sub>2</sub>, measuring several cytokines/chemokines to be sure that the effects are not being missed. Determination of pro- or anti-inflammatory effects of hypercapnia may need to be determined by studies of cellular influx into the lung combined with cytokine and

chemokine assays. This however is hard to do in humans, requiring a reliance on cell cultures. We show here what appears to be generally an anti-inflammatory response of hypercapnia in a bronchial epithelial cell line to LPS and PAM3CSK, but a pro-inflammatory response to organic barn dust. The anti-inflammatory effects seen with common bacterial ligands may help to explain some of the results seen in earlier ventilator studies [24] and would be more pertinent to most cases of ARDS seen. This work however also shows that more complex inflammatory stimuli such as barn dusts can induce responses that can differ greatly from single immune stimulatory ligands and respond differently to hypercapnia.

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.intimp.2015.04.031>.

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