



Research article

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Th-1 Directing Immunostimulatory Effect of Calcined Jade Having Naturally Formed Nanoparticles in Swiss Albino Mice



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Abstract

In present study, we evaluated the modulating potential of Calcined Jade (CJ) on cell mediated immunity in Swiss albino mice. CJ is a metasilicate of Calcium and magnesium prescribed along with other herbal formulations in folk medicine for various purposes. CJ was administered orally to the animals at a dose of 50, 75, 100 and 200 µg/kg body wt. for 10 days; modulation of the acquired immune responses was studied in mice. In CJ treated animals, cell mediated immune response was observed by estimation of significant increase ($p < 0.01$) in Delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) response, Th-1 cytokines namely IL-2/IFN- γ and TNF- α in spleenocytes. We also evaluated the effect of CJ on macrophage surface antigen markers (CD-80/86) and found increased expression of CD-80. We report stimulating effect of CJ on Th-1 type of immune responses which may partly be due to the formation of nano particles during calcination process and further experiments using isolated nano particles may further validate the role of nano particles.

Keywords: Calcined Jade; Immunomodulation; TLR-2; CD-80; Th1 response

Abbreviations: FBS: Fetal Bovine Serum; CFA: Complete Freund's Adjuvant; Incomplete Freund's adjuvant (IFA) ovalbumin (OVA), 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-tetrazolium bromide (MTT)- Concanavalin A (ConA) Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) Ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)

Introduction

Metal ions are essential components of biological systems; nevertheless, even essential elements may have toxic or carcinogenic properties when they are accumulated in a higher concentration and elicit their effects by altering various biological processes in the system [1]. Accumulated toxicity data on the hazardous effects of heavy metals has made health scientists' sceptic for the use of heavy metals as therapeutics. As a result, renewed interest in the beneficial effects of metals and minerals is often viewed with uncertainty. However, available literature from all the ancient civilizations indicates that man has used metals in disease treatment since long ago. Ayurveda, Unani and other Indian systems of medicine used metals and their use is also thoroughly described in Chinese and Egyptian civilizations in 2500 B.C. [2]. Even the use of gold in medicine was also mentioned by Roman physicians. In addition to the use of gold, other metals have also been extensively described in Indian and other ancient systems of medicine which includes silver, arsenic, cop

per, iron, lead, mercury, and zinc. As far as Ayurveda, Unani and other Indian systems of medicine are concerned, metals have been used mainly in the form of ash. The process of making of metal into ash is known as calcination.

The traditional technique of calcination is an elaborate process wherein metals, metallic oxides, non metals and their compounds or mineral and animal origin drugs are oxidized through action of heat and yields a product in the form of fine powder that is believed to have enhanced efficiency and exerts curative role promptly and effectively [3]. The presence of novel biological nano particles formed through the elaborate process of calcination of metallic and mineral compounds in traditional pharmaceuticals has been hypothesized since long time and is now receiving a new thrust.

The importance of nano particles as therapeutics lies in their bioavailability, rapid and targeted action. However only a

small number of studies have been reported so far that clearly establish traditional mineral drugs exhibiting promising effect. Due to the lack of detailed information and absence of scientific methodologies on the use of heavy metals present in traditional mineral drugs, this field has been significantly ignored by the researchers. Additionally, the scientific proofs of the presence of nano particles in traditional pharmaceuticals were also missing [4-7].

In the present study, we report the immuno stimulating potential of calcined form of Jade, which is a metamorphic rock that is composed of two different silicates of minerals, jadeite and nephrite. Jadeite is a meta-silicate of sodium and aluminum associated in its natural state with small quantity of iron, calcium, magnesium. It belongs to pyroxine group of mineral and it is commonly granular, and less of fibrous. Nephrite is a silicate of calcium and magnesium associated in its natural states with small quantities of iron which gives it varying shades of color from white (Termite) to dark green (AC tenolite) [8].

Jade in calcined form is frequently used in prescriptions of traditional systems of medicine prescribed as rejuvenator or vitalizer which strengthens the vital organs of the body. It is useful in palpitation, dysentery, burning micturation hemorrhage. In combination with other medicines, Jade is prescribed in treating tuberculosis, jaundice, dyspepsia and urinary complaints [8]. We report the presence of nano particles in the calcined form of Jade in the present study that might be responsible for its immuno modulating potential

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and Reagents

The CJ powder was a kind gift provided by late Professor M. S. Y. Khan, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India. Fetal bovine serum (FBS), RPMI 1640 medium, Complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA), Incomplete Freund's adjuvant (IFA) ovalbumin (OVA), penicillin-streptomycin, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl-tetrazolium bromide (MTT) and Concanavalin A (Con A) were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled anti mouse-CD80, phycoerythrin (PE)-labeled anti-CD86 antibodies were purchased from BD Biosciences (San Diego, CA, USA). Ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and trypan blue was purchased from S.D. Fine Chemicals Ltd. (Mumbai, India). Goat red blood cells (g RBCs) were collected from local slaughter house.

Animals

The study was approved by Institute's animal ethical committee and conformed to national guidelines on the care and use of laboratory animals. Swiss Albino mice, male, 6-8 week sold, weighing 20-25g was used for the study. The animals were maintained at 25±2°C, photoperiod of 12hrs, in the Institute's animal house and fed with commercial pellet diet and water *ad libitum*.

Treatment

Animals were divided into five groups comprised of a minimum of 5 mice. CJ was suspended in deionized water at a dose of 50, 75, 100 and 200 µg/kg body wt. with 0.5% Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose [Na CMC] and administered orally for 10 days (Group II-V). Animals in control group received Na CMC for the same periods and concentration (Group I). Day 11 (24 h after final dosing) was considered as Day 0 in all subsequent protocols outlined below.

Flow Cytometric Analysis of Macrophage Surface Antigen Markers

On Day 0, Surface antigen markers (CD-80 and CD-86) were detected by flow cytometry in the peritoneal macrophages harvested by administering 10 ml of ice cold PBS in the peritoneal cavity of each mouse. Cells were washed thrice with stain buffer containing FBS (BD Bioscience) and centrifuged at 300 x *g* at 4 °C for 5 min. Cells were re-suspended in cold stain buffer containing FBS to a final concentration of 10⁶ cells/ml. The cell suspension was incubated with diluted (1:1000) fluorescent antibodies (stained with FITC-anti-CD-80 and PE-anti-CD-86) for 30 min on ice in dark chamber. Cells were washed twice with stain buffer containing FBS to remove unbound antibodies. Cell pellet was re-suspended in 0.5 ml stain buffer containing FBS and above mentioned surface antigen markers were analyzed in BD LSR II flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) [9].

Analysis of Cell Mediated Immunity

DTH Response

DTH response was determined as described by Bashir et al. [10], with slight modifications [10]. Briefly, On Day 0, mice were immunized with 1 x 10⁹ goat RBCs (g RBC) subcutaneously. On day 5, 1 x 10⁸gRBC suspended in 100 µl PBS were injected into the left hind footpad of each mouse. 100 µl of PBS injected into the right footpad served as control. The footpad thickness was measured with a dial caliper after 24 h and the results were expressed as the mean percentage increase in footpad thickness. The mean percentage increase was calculated according to the following formula: [(Thickness of the left footpad challenged with goat RBCs) - (Thickness of the right footpad injected with PBS)] x 100 / (Thickness of right footpad injected with PBS).

Lymphocyte Proliferation Assay

For analysis of effect on lymphocyte proliferation, mice were immunized intramuscularly on Day 0 with 50 µg OVA emulsified in CFA. Booster dose of 25 µg OVA emulsified in IFA was injected on Day 8 and animals were euthanized by cervical dislocation on Day 12. Spleen cells were collected and single cell suspension was prepared by teasing spleen. RBCs present in spleen single cell suspension were lysed using 0.9% NH₄Cl and were cultured in RPMI-1640 media containing 10% fetal calf serum (Sigma, USA). Cell viability was checked using trypan blue dye exclusion test. Cells were plated in 96 well tissue culture plate (Tarson ,

India) at a density of 2×10^5 cells/100 μ l/well and then stimulated with the optimal concentration of OVA (5 μ g/ml) (Sigma, USA), positive control (Concanavalin A, 2 μ g/ml) (Sigma, USA) and negative control (plain media). These cells were cultured for 72 hours in the incubator at 37°C containing 5% CO₂.

Media was aspirated from each well and stored at -70°C for cytokines analysis. Then, 20 μ l of MTT (Sigma, USA) stock solution (5 mg/ml) was added to each well followed by incubation for 1 h. The medium was aspirated and the formazan crystals (MTT formazan) were solubilized by adding 200 μ l of DMSO. Plates were incubated in dark at room temperature for 2 h and absorbance was measured at 570 nm by a microplate ELISA reader (ECIL, Hyderabad) [11].

Cytokine Analysis

The level of cytokines like IL-2, IFN- γ , IL-4, IL-10, IL1 β and TNF- α was measured in culture supernatants of all treatment groups collected during lymphocyte cell proliferation assay. The culture supernatants were thawed at 37°C and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 15 min. Supernatants were filtered through 0.22 μ membranes and assayed for cytokine using ELISA development

system kits (e- Bioscience USA) as per manufacturer's instructions.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis of all the treatment groups and the significance of differences between treated and control groups was determined using Graph Padprism software (Dunnet student's t-test) and $p < 0.05$ was chosen as the level of significance.

Results

Effect of CJ on macrophage co-stimulatory molecules CD-80/86

Expression of co-stimulatory molecule CD-80 cells was elevated at all dose levels, that is 50 (7.3%), 75 (25.6%), 100 (26.8%) and 200 (6.6%) μ g/kg body weight as compared with controls (0.1%) (Figure 1). The expression of CD-86 in macrophages was decreased at all doses. Maximum increase in the expression of CD-80 was observed at 100 μ g/kg body weight and maximum decrease in CD-86 was observed at same dose. Double positive cells were also found to be decreased as compared to control.

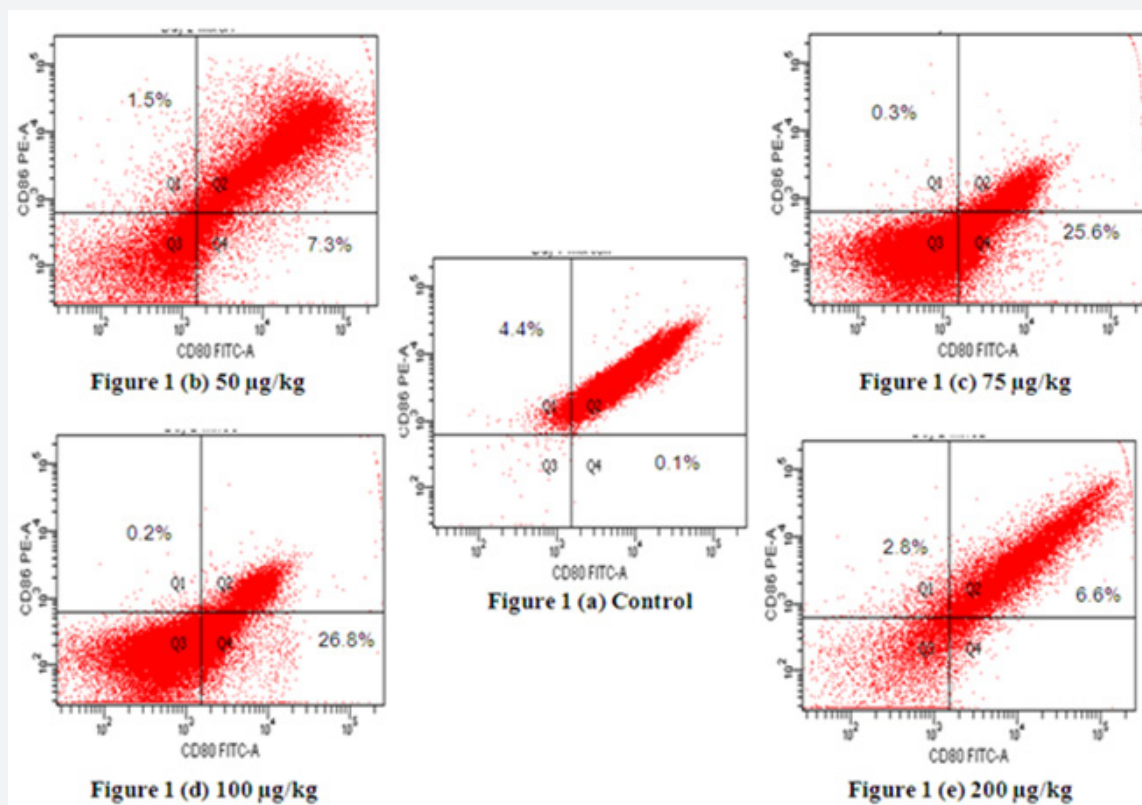


Figure 1: Flow cytometric analysis of peritoneal macrophage co-stimulatory CD-80 FITC and CD-86 PE.

Staining of peritoneal macrophages was done with surface markers CD-80 (FITC-conjugated monoclonal antibody) and CD-86 (PE-conju-

gated monoclonal antibody). 1(a) Control;1(b) 50 μ g/kg dose;1(c) 75 μ g/kg dose 1(d) 100 μ g/kg dose 1(e) 200 μ g/kg dose.

Effect of CJ on cell-mediated immunity (CMI)

Effect of CJ on Delayed-type Hyper-Sensitivity (DTH) Response

Delayed-type hyper-sensitivity (DTH) response was found to be significantly increased at a dose of 75 ($p<0.05$), 100 ($p<0.01$)

and 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ body weight (Table 1). The peak DTH response was observed at 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ body weight (Table 1). The enhancement footpad thickness upon challenging the mice with gRBCs in CJ treated mice suggested enhanced cell mediated immune response.

Table 1: Effect of CJ on cell-mediated immunity.

Immune Responses	Group I: Control	Group II: JA (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ bwt)	Group III: JB (75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ bwt)	Group IV: JC (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ bwt)	Group V: JD (200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ bwt)
Cell-mediated immune response					
DTH response	15.6 \pm 2.12	27.63 \pm 3.58	40.21 \pm 5.57*	48.13 \pm 9.19**	44.61 \pm 13.04**
Lymphocyte proliferation					
Un-stimulated	0.395 \pm 0.012	0.415 \pm 0.010	0.419 \pm 0.008	0.422 \pm 0.009	0.415 \pm 0.009
OVA stimulated	0.617 \pm 0.006	0.658 \pm 0.010	0.662 \pm 0.009*	0.661 \pm 0.012*	0.641 \pm 0.011
Mitogen Con-A stimulated	0.817 \pm 0.026	0.900 \pm 0.006**	0.914 \pm 0.006**	0.996 \pm 0.008**	0.907 \pm 0.010**

Animals were sacrificed 24 h after the administration of CJ for 10 days at different concentration. DTH is expressed as footpad thickness (in mm) 24 h after being challenged with g RBC. Lymphocyte proliferation is expressed as absorbance measured at 570 by un-stimulated, OVA stimulated and mitogen Con-A stimulated spleen cells. Data represent mean \pm S.E. (n = 5).

* $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, when compared to control.

Effect of CJ Lymphocyte Proliferation Assay

No significant proliferation was observed in un-stimulated splenocytes isolated from CJ treated mice while significantly enhanced splenocyte proliferation was observed when stimulated with antigen OVA and mitogen Con A (Table 1). Significant sple-

node proliferation was observed at 75 and 100 ($p<0.05$) $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ body weight upon OVA stimulation as compared with control. The maximum increase in lymphocyte proliferation was observed at 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ body weight ($p<0.01$) in Con A-stimulated group (Table 1).

Effect Of Cjon Th1 (IL-2/Ifn- Γ) And Th2 (IL-4/IL-10) Cytokines

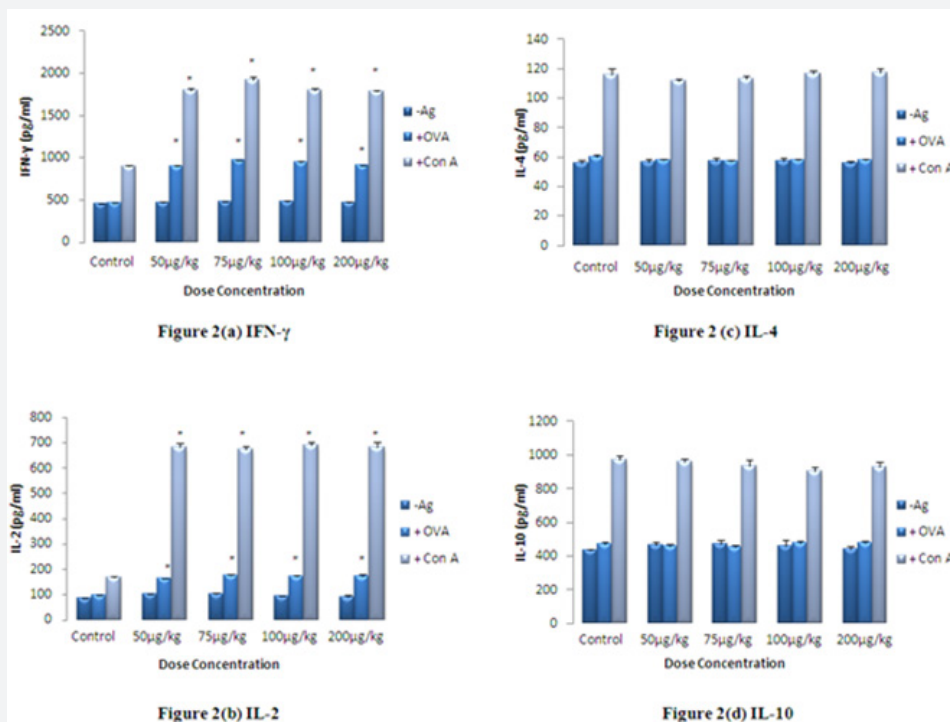
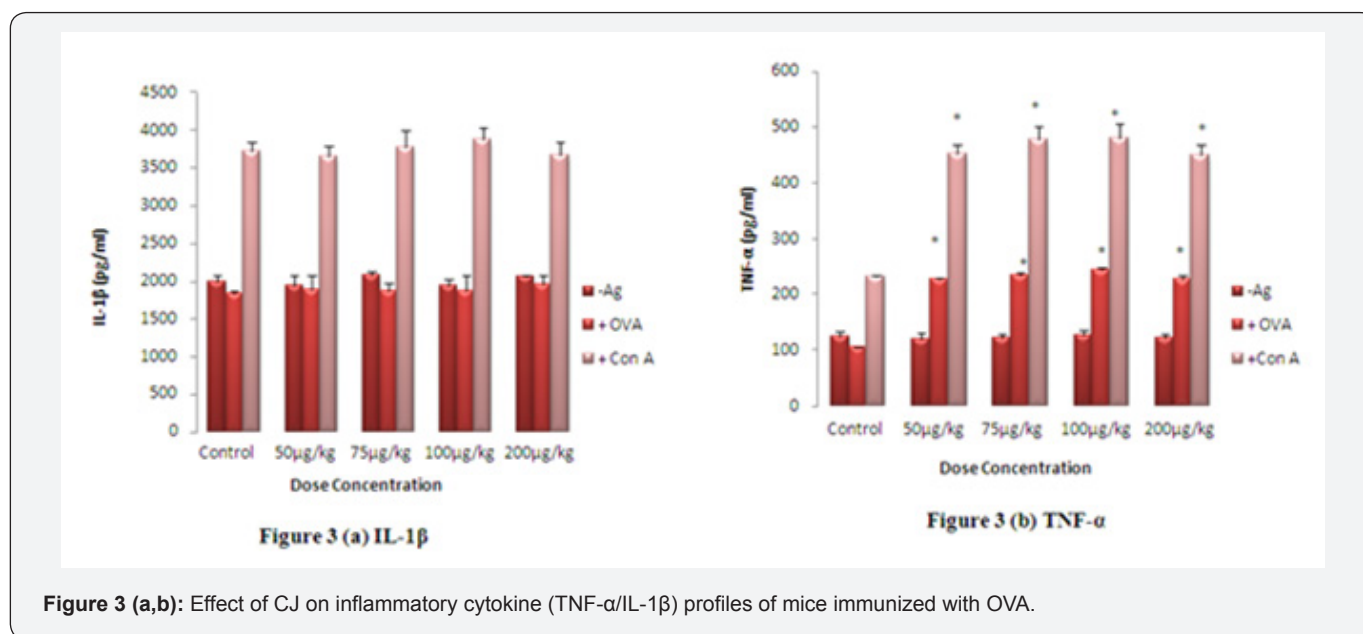


Figure 2 (a-d): CJ onTh1 (IL-2/IFN- γ) and Th2 (IL-4/IL-10) cytokine profiles of mice immunized with OVA.

Lymphocytes were isolated from spleen of different test groups of mice given CJ orally. Splenocytes (2×10^5 cells/well) were stimulated with Con A ($2 \mu\text{g/ml}$) and OVA ($5 \mu\text{g/ml}$) for 72 h and the production of Th1 and Th2 cytokines in the cultured supernatant was measured according to the instruction given by the manufacturer of ELISA cytokine kit. The values are presented as mean \pm S.E. (n=5) and significant differences were designated as $*p < 0.01$ when compared to the respective control.

The level of Th1 (IL-2/IFN- γ) cytokines was significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) at all doses in the culture supernatant of OVA and Con-A stimulated splenocytes isolated from mice treated

with different doses of CJ as compared to control (Figures 2a & 2b). No significant change was observed in the level of Th2 (IL-4/IL-10) cytokines suggesting the Th1 directing response of CJ. Maximum increase in the level of Th1 cytokines was observed at $75 \mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight ($p < 0.01$) (Figure 2a & 2b). There was no significant change in the level of IL-1 β , while the level of TNF- α increased significantly in spleen cell culture isolated from CJ treated group when compared with respective control (Figures 3a & 3b). The maximum enhancement in the level of TNF- α was observed at $100 \mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight group.



Lymphocytes were isolated from spleen of different test groups of mice given CJ nanoparticles orally. Splenocytes (2×10^5 cells/well) were stimulated with Con A ($2 \mu\text{g/ml}$) and OVA ($5 \mu\text{g/ml}$) for 72 h and production of inflammatory cytokines in the cultured supernatant was measured according to the instruction given by the manufacturer of ELISA cytokine kit. The values are presented as mean \pm S.E. (n=5) and significant differences were designated as $*p < 0.01$ when compared to the respective control.

Discussion

Calcined Jade used in the preparation of many traditional medicines that has been hypothesized to contain nano particles to boost biological impact. However, to date, there has been little experimental validation carried out to confirm this hypothesis. In the present study, we evaluated the effect of oral exposure of CJ on the cell mediated immune response in Swiss albino mice. As shown here, oral administration of CJ likely led to significant increase in Th1 directing cell mediated immunity in the exposed hosts.

Infectious agents can lead to severe pathology in both humans and animals, and immunity to infection relies on the development of a strong cell-mediated immune response [12]. The effective immune response is mediated by CD4+ and CD8+ T cells

and is associated with the production different cytokines [13]. Cell mediated immunity, mediated by T lymphocytes, are crucial for combating with intracellular infection. When T cells interact with the antigen present on antigen presenting cells, they are converted into lymphoblast and start producing lymphokines. Lymphokines attract more scavenger cells to the site of antigen interaction and promote defensive action to shadowing and eventually eliminating the antigenic molecule [14]. In this study, upon challenging the mice with the g RBCs, footpad thickness was significantly enhanced in CJ treated mice suggesting cell mediated immune enhancement.

Effective T cell immunity is also exhibited by the induction of significantly enhanced OVA/Con A-stimulated lymphocyte proliferation in CJ treated mice. Co-stimulatory signal, a secondary signal plays a critical role for the determination of specific immune response which is mediated by co-stimulatory molecules present on APCs. The immune response is maintained by CD-80 co-stimulatory molecule while the immune memory function is maintained by CD-86 co-stimulatory molecule [15]. Also, the role of CD-86 is important in the proliferation of Th2 lymphocytes and their cytokines like IL-4, IL-5 and IL-10 secre-

tion [16,17], whereas proliferation of Th1 lymphocytes and their cytokines like IL-2, IFN- γ and TNF- α production depends on the induction of CD80 [18,19]. CJ increased the expression of CD-80 while CD-86 decreased, suggesting that CJ may have the capacity to enhance the Th1 immunity and may not alter the Th-2 immune response.

Cytokines like IL-2, IFN- γ and TNF- α secreted by Th1 lymphocytes induces other effector immune cells to eliminate the intracellular antigen [20]. Analysis of these cytokines exhibited that the production of Th1 (IL-2/IFN- γ) cytokines was significantly higher in CJ treated mice while the level of Th2 (IL-4/IL-10) cytokines showed no effect in OVA-immunized mice. A non-significant increase in the level of inflammatory cytokine (IL-1 β) indicate that CJ may not stimulate chronic inflammatory response, while significant increase in the level of TNF- α suggests that CJ might enhance the Th-1 directing response, as TNF- α along with IFN- γ and IL-2 skews the response in favor of Th-1 immunity [21]. As immunochemical analysis shown increase Th1 (IL-2/IFN- γ) cytokines which indicate that CJ can up-regulate Th-1 type of immunity.

Conclusion

In conclusion, traditional medicinal materials have been used for thousands of years and are believed to be abundant, safe, and inexpensive. Although the protection against many infections is highly dependent on the presence of a Th1-type immune response, however, the use of recombinant immunotherapy is limited by the toxicity associated with higher doses. In comparison with the use of recombinant immunotherapy, CJ may be safe and easy for human use. Our data suggest that CJ contain potent immune stimulants which may provide the rational basis for their therapeutic use as biological response modifiers. Therefore, this potent mineral alone or in the form of formulations should be further evaluated for use in animal and clinical trials. In future experiments it would be helpful to confirm the efficacy of vaccine immunization and the adjuvant properties of CJ.

Conflict of Interest

The authors report no competing financial interest and are responsible for the content and writing of the paper, which is the explicit work of authors under the overall supervision of FK.

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