

Immune-Based Modulation of Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis, Link to Systemic Th1/Th2 Balance

Fangfang Qi, Yucen Xia, Zejie Zuo, Yingying Wu, Junhua Yang, Xiao Wang and Zhibin Yao*

Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Zhongshan School of Medicine, Sun Yat-sen University, #74, Zhongshan No. 2 Road, Guangzhou 510080, PR China

*Corresponding author: Zhibin Yao, Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Zhongshan School of Medicine, Sun Yat-sen University, #74, Zhongshan No. 2 Road, Guangzhou 510080, PR China, Tel: + 86 20 87332638; Fax: + 86 20 87330709; E-mail: yao.zb@163.com

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Abstract

The interaction between adaptive immune system and the Central Nervous System (CNS) has been extensively studied for decades. A series of researches have indicated that systemic T cells, particularly CD4⁺ T cells are involved in supporting fundamental processes of brain functional integrity, such as in the maintenance of brain plasticity including spatial learning and memory, and neurogenesis. Moreover, recent data from our laboratory indicate alteration of systemic T helper cell type 1 (Th1)/Th2 balance is tightly linked to hippocampal neurogenesis and working memory. In this review, we summarize current knowledge of the systemic Th1/Th2 balance, describe how this skewing appears to operate in hippocampal neurogenesis, and reinforce the theory of interaction mechanism of these two vital systems.

Keywords: Th bias; Dentate gyrus; Immune system; Correlation; Cytokine; Neurogenesis

Introduction

Brain has not been considered as a classic immunologically privileged organ recent years [1,2], in which, peripheral immune cells could not through the blood brain barrier into the CNS under normal physiological state [3]. Current researches in neuroimmune interactions focus on immune cytokines- or cells-based regulation of cognitive function and neural plasticity rather than traditional brain damage [4]. Hippocampal neurogenesis continues in the Dentate Gyrus (DG) of the hippocampus throughout adult life. Adaptive peripheral immune activation regulates proliferation of neural precursor cells in adult hippocampus [5-7]. Recent researches also provide excellent evidence that stress-induced hippocampal neurogenesis alteration in DG is accompanied by Th1/Th2 balance changing in the periphery [8,9]. Together with our recent studies [10,11], we have proposed a concept that underlying mechanism of immune system affecting the CNS is not just regulated by a certain cytokine but rather regulated by many cytokines [12], which are correlated with systemic Th1/Th2 cytokine balance, for modulation of elaborated brain functions. Importantly, other reports indeed shed light on the correlation between systemic Th1/Th2 balance and adult hippocampal neurogenesis [8,13]; although recent data indicate that the dichotomous categorization of helper T lymphocyte into Th1 and Th2 has become gradually blurred. We purpose the hypothesis that the alterations in adult hippocampal neurogenesis could be related to a differential regulation of systemic Th1/Th2 cytokine balance. In this article, we focused on some of the most recent results on systemic Th1/Th2 bias within a normal range on adult hippocampal neurogenesis and review results obtained in our laboratory. We summarize first, the effects of systemic Th1 bias on adult hippocampus; second the effects of Th2 bias on adult hippocampus; thirdly, how and where Th1/Th2 balance influences adult hippocampal neurogenesis. We end with a supposition of the effects of

excessive helper T cell bias on hippocampal neurogenesis under pathological conditions.

Th1 bias and adult hippocampal neurogenesis

Under normal or physiological condition, it has been demonstrated that systemic Th1 bias is correlated with adult hippocampal neurogenesis. A model of modest exercise-training, which is widely recognized to increase adult hippocampal neurogenesis, causes Th1 bias via up-regulating interferon gamma (IFN- γ) levels in the periphery [11]. We recently showed that influenza A (H1N1) vaccination during early pregnancy transiently promote adult hippocampal neurogenesis, potentially via the restoration of the balance of Th1/Th2 [10]. Pregnant mice display a decrease in hippocampal neurogenesis followed by a down-regulation in systemic Th1/Th2 balance [14,15]. However, this neuronal deficit can be reversed by influenza vaccination, which is known to induce Th1 bias during early pregnancy [10]. Importantly, there exists a positive correlation between the interferon (IFN)- γ to interleukin (IL)-4 ratio and hippocampal Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels, further supporting our viewpoint [10]. Furthermore, one mouse model of rheumatoid arthritis used by Wolf, S.A. et al. characterized by a Th1-dependent local inflammation of the knee joints increases proliferation of neural precursor cells in the adult hippocampus [5], as can be seen in Table 1. Interestingly, the intensity of observed change in Th1 bias might be antigen-specific. This is exemplified in a study Teixeira L et al. who observed a strong Th1-type immune response induced by the protozoan parasite [16], which can impair adult neurogenesis reflected by a decline in the neural stem cell pool at peak parasitemia [17-23]. This question was, thus, not within the scope of the present article for its pathological condition. Together, these findings confirm that peripheral immune response such as Th1 bias indeed correlates with adult hippocampal progenitor cells niche, whereby adjusting to cognitive function. However, the range of Th1 bias remains to be explored in further research [24-35].

Th1/Th2 balance	Objective	Results	References
Th1 bias	Study mechanism of stress with cognitive deficit	Th1-type cytokine correlates to a better performance	Palumbo et al. [9]
Th1 bias	Study association of Glatiramer of adult neurogenesis	Glatiramer induce Th1bias following increasing neurogenesis	Palumbo et al., He et al. [9,13]
Th1 bias	Study association of exercise of neurogenesis	Moderate exercise produces Th1-like cytokine	Baum et al. [11]
Th1 bias	Study association of A(H1N1) Vaccination of neurogenesis	A(H1N1) Vaccination causes Th1-like immune response	Xia et al. [10]
Th1 bias	Adaptive immune response increases hippocampal proliferation	A rheumatoid arthritis model, Th1-dependent local inflammation	Wolf et al. [5]
Th2 bias	Study the effect of zinc on Th1/Th2 ratio in elderly individuals	Decrease of Th1/Th2 ratio with aging	Kahmann et al. [24]
Th2 bias	Altered cytokine production in the elderly	Decrease of Th1/Th2 ratio with aging	Rink et al. [22]
Th2 bias	Shift toward destructive Th2 inflammation in brain	T helper type 2 (Th2) in choroid plexus inflammation with aging	Baruch et al. [36]
Th2 bias	Th2 bias at the maternal/fetal interface in pregnancy	Decrease of neurogenesis in pregnancy related in Th2 bias	Piao et al. [15] Rolls et al. [14]

Table 1: Association of adult hippocampal neurogenesis or cognitive function with Th1/Th2 balance.

Th2 bias and adult hippocampal neurogenesis

The previously discussed findings clearly show that reestablishing the systemic Th1/Th2 cytokine balance could restore adult hippocampal and neurocognition [8,13]. As we expected, Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cell (PBMC) activated ex vivo with external antigen exhibited an age-related decline in Th1 cell response, shown by the decline in the frequency of IFN- γ -secreting memory T cells using Enzyme-Linked Immunospot Assay (ELISPOT) or flow cytometry. The reduced frequency of IFN- γ -secreting T cells is accompanied by an increased Th2 response in elderly subjects [18]. So the cognitive impairment observed in aged subjected might be partially explained by increasing destructive Th2 inflammation in the Choroid Plexus (CP) accompany by inducing expression of CCL11 [19], a chemokine elevated in the Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) and plasma in the aged human and mice [20]. It is important to note that the Th2 inflammation was observed in normal aging. So it is within the scope of physiological conditions. In line with this, accumulating evidence supports the relationship of decrease in Th1/Th2 cytokine balance and aging-related cognitive decline [21,22]. Interestingly, the prominent Th2 bias can be reversed by zinc supplementation in aging individuals [23,24], as can be seen in Table 1. However, whether aging-related cognitive impairment can be restored after zinc supplementation remains elusive. It requires further studies to elaborate this question.

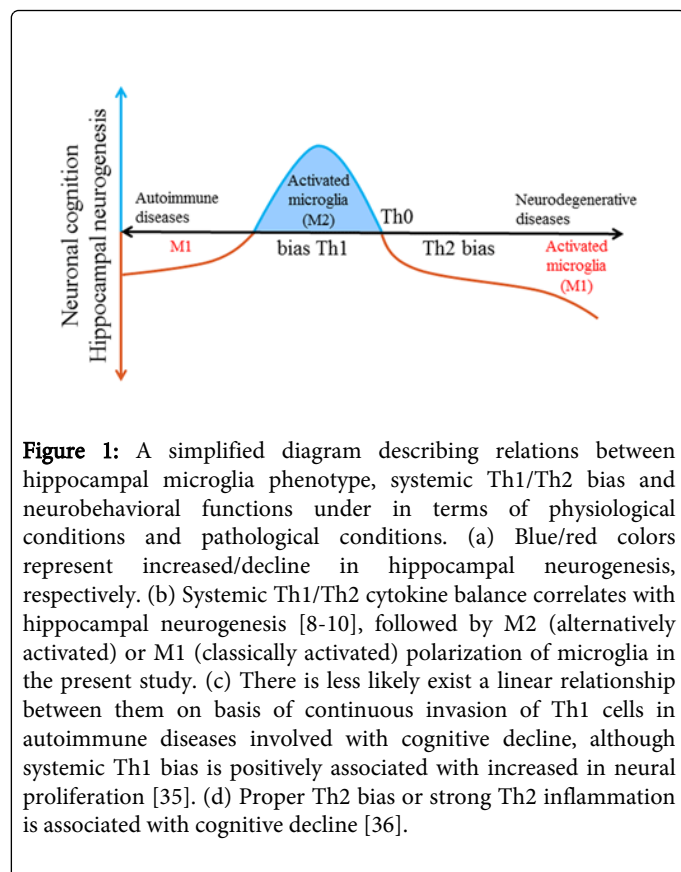
Besides aging-related Th2 bias, studies indicated that decreased hippocampal neurogenesis may link to Th2 bias at the maternal/fetal interface during pregnancy [14,15]. Although IL-4-producing T cells were recently identified as anti-inflammatory cytokine and shown to support neural regeneration under pathological conditions [25,26], high levels of IL-4 induced the choroid plexus to produce CCL11 [19], which is associated with cognitive decline. Notably, the typical cytokine IL-4 is not completely equivalent to the Th2-derived cytokines. Notwithstanding, these data indeed increase the probability

that Th2-derived cytokines correlate with decreased hippocampal neurogenesis and cognitive impairment.

How systemic Th1/Th2 cytokine balance modulates adult hippocampal neurogenesis

Systemic Th1/Th2 cytokine balance is known for their role in many immune responses [27,28]. It has recently been implicated in the regulation of adult hippocampal neurogenesis [29-31]. However, the mechanism by which Th1/Th2 influences neuronal proliferation remains unknown. Here we present that the possible cytokines modulate adult hippocampal neurogenesis involved in Th1/Th2 cytokine balance. Therefore, we focus on the role of IFN- γ and IL-4, which serve as the classical representative of Th1 cytokines and Th2 cytokines, respectively. For one thing, recent data reveals that the pro-inflammatory cytokine, IFN- γ but not TNF- α , enhances neuronal differentiation, rapidly increasing β III-tubulin positive cell numbers in certain vitro culture [32]. Moreover, R. Baron et al. have also demonstrated that IFN- γ enhances neurogenesis in the DG and improves the spatial learning abilities both in adult and aged animal models. IFN- γ Tg mice performing better spatial cognitive function than naïve mice further confirms the role of IFN- γ implicated in the fate of neural precursor cells (NPCs) in the hippocampus [33]. It is important to note that the level of IFN- γ is relative low or limited amounts at above experiments. In contrast, high levels of IFN- γ inhibits adult hippocampal neurogenesis via the activation of other pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6. These results imply that low-level inflammatory cytokines aid neurogenesis but high-level ones impair neurogenesis, reminiscent of cytological changes following homeostatic neurogenic niche [12]. For another thing, the role of IL-4 on neurogenesis and cognitive function is well documented, but the explanations for it are very controversial. Consistent with our results, Nunan R et al. have well demonstrated that VIP, a neuropeptide released by the interneurons in DG, enhances

the pro-neurogenic effect of microglia via IL-4 release [34]. However, a dominant shift in favor of Th2 bias identified by the IFN- γ : IL-4 ratio indeed regulates negatively hippocampal neurogenesis independent of IL-4 level [8,10]. The underlying mechanism by which the Th2 bias regulates hippocampal neurogenesis is incompletely understood. A recent study from our laboratory reveals that increased Th1/Th2 balance transiently promotes neurocognition, probably via the alterations of cytokines expression in peripheral and neurochemicals expression in the hippocampus (unpublished data).



Conclusion

This review collectively illustrates the role for systemic Th1/Th2 balance in the regulation of adult hippocampal neurogenesis. It is attempting assume that changes of immune status in periphery regulate brain functions. Although Th1-type cytokines (IFN- γ , TNF- α et al.) are regard as pro-inflammatory factors implicated in the detrimental effects of neural proliferation and Th2-type cytokines (IL-4, IL-10 et al.) are anti-inflammatory factors, it is likely that proper cytokine balance is sufficient to modulate hippocampal neurogenesis for normal homeostasis in brain. In our recent studies, influenza vaccination including A (H1N1) vaccine and Seasonal vaccine elicit Th1 like serum cytokine response accompanied by a remarkable neurobeneficial profile of cytokines and neurotrophic factors in the hippocampus [10,12]. Notably, systemic Th1/Th2 bias in this review is not pathological, but in normal range. Thus, altered adult hippocampal neurogenesis is transient both in pregnancy and exercise models. However, the fortissimo or excessive Th1/Th2 unbalance in autoimmune disease and neurodegenerative disease was, thus, not within the scope of the present investigation. Even so, the excessive

Th1/Th2 unbalance may still correlate to adult hippocampal neurogenesis (Figure 1).

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