Data Article

Level of IFN- gamma, IL - 6, frequency of Monocyte and Lymphocyte subsets among newly diagnosed TB patients in northwest Ethiopia

Abstracts

Background

Tuberculosis is one of the fundamental health problems in the world. During TB infection immune cells and cytokines play the major role for the pathogenesis of the disease and also for host defence. Cells of immune system play a great role to decrease the progress of the disease with the coordination of cytokines. The aim of our study was determining the level of immune cell and certain cytokine TB patients and apparently health controls.

Methods

A comparative cross-sectional study design was conducted among newly diagnosed TB patients in Northwest Ethiopia. Blood samples were collected from all study participants. Serum level of interferon-gamma and interlukin-6 were determined by using an Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Ready-SET-Go! Kit), Frequency of Monocyte and T cell sub population were measured by using Flow cytometry by using BD Multi TEST^{TM} reagent. Mann-Whitney U test and spearman correlation applied for statistical test by using graph pad prism.

Result

A total of newly diagnosed smear positive TB patients and healthy blood donors were included in this study. From our study participants 19(23.75%) were females and 61(76.25%) were males with mean age of 30. The median level of IFN- ϒ and IL-6 in TB patients higher when compared with controls (*P > 0.001*) and on the other hand the median level of CD4 and BMI were showed lower compared to controls (*P > 0.001*).

Conclusion

Our study showed high level of IFN-ϒ, IL-6 and with low level of monocyte, CD4 and BIM in TB patients than control groups.

Key words; Tuberculosis, CD4T cell, IFN-γ and IL-6, Gondar, Ethiopia

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be the major health problems and is the main cause of death and morbidity globally. Based on the recent WHO report, there were 9.6 million new TB cases per year and close to 2 million deaths (1). Factors related to the environment, host and pathogen could play roles for TB susceptibility (2). Immune status of the patient's play a great role in the progression of TB and known that host protective immune response against the pathogen has a critical role (3). The ability of the host to elicit potent cell mediated immune response the pillar of disease development and outcomes associated TB. Macrophage activation, cytokine production and other immune cells play roles in TB immunity and determine the outcome of the disease (4, 5).

T-helper 1(Th1) and T-helper 2 (Th2) immune responses are the major arms of immune responses for humeral and cell mediated immune system, respectively. The induction of the Th1 type immune response very crucial to combat TB infection and characterized by secretion of interferon-gamma (IFN-γ). Cytokine such as IFN-γ, Tumor necrosis factor – alpha (TNF-α), IL-12 and Interleukin-6 (IL-6) are responsible chemicals to build the proactive immunity against TB pathogens during early stage of the infection. IFN- γ has versatile roles including facilitating the intracellular killing of the TB bacilli by macrophages (6, 7). It has a great role for the function and maturation of immune cells, and it stimulates production of other cytokines and activation factors to augment the function of innate immune system during infections (8, 9). In addition to IFN-γ, other the inflammatory cytokines like IL-6, play pivotal roles in TB immunity. The secretion of IFN-γ for the activation of macrophage by CD4 cells during TB infection is stimulated by the production of IL- 6 (10). IL-6 is a cytokine known as by kind of pleiotrophic nature and produced by many cells including T and B-lymphocytes. It plays a great role in the synthesis of C-reactive protein in various stimuli (11, 12) and also has been revealed that it has a relevant role in the pathogenesis of tuberculosis like the secretion of IFN- γ during infection (10, 13).

Therefore, the present study aims to assess the levels of these two essential cytokines which are greatly needed to combat TB infection and immune cells which are T cells and monocyte. Thus, the level of these two cytokines and cells among active TB patients will be compared to the level from apparently healthy control.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study design and area

A cross-sectional study conducted in newly diagnosed TB patients at the Gondar of University referral hospital from February to May 2014.Gondar University hospital is a tertiary level teaching and referral hospital with 450 beds for inpatients and rendering referral health services for over 5 million inhabitants in North-West Ethiopia. The hospital provides inpatient and outpatient services to the population in the surrounding area of Gondar town and the adjacent regions. The hospital has TB clinic where TB patients are getting their medication and further assessment during follow up period. For comparison purpose, apparently healthy controls were enrolled at the Gondar University Blood Bank.

Data collection

Socio-demographic data were collected using a structured and pretested questionnaire. Whole blood was collected from the study participant using serum separator (14) tubes and EDTA for measurement of cytokines using ELISA technique and the remaining one was used for blood cell count determination, respectively.

Serum level IFN-γ and IL-6 measurement

The levels of IL-6, and IFN-γ were measured using ELISA Ready-SET-Go! Kit. Anti-human cytokines (IL-6 and IFN-γ) capture antibodies (eBioscience) was coated in ELISA (Coat corning costar 9018) plates with 100 µl/per well in 1x coating buffer and the plates were sealed and incubated overnight at 2-8^{o}c. On the following day, the plates were aspirated and washed three times using 250µl wash buffer (1x PBS, 0.05% Tween 20). The standards (human cytokines lyophilized standard) were reconstituted and diluted according to the given instruction. A twofold serial dilution of the top standards with 100µl were performed in duplicates to make a standard curve for 8 points and also 100µl supernatant of samples were added to incubate at room temperature for 2 hours. After 3-5 washes, 100µl/well of detection antibody (anti human cytokine biotin) was added and incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. After 3-5 washes, 100µl/well of Avidin-HRP was added and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. Finally, 1M H3PO4 or 2N H2SO4 stop solution was added to

stop the reaction, and the plate was read at 450nm length using ELISA reader. The analytical sensitivity and other technical protocols were followed as per the manufacturer guideline.

Cell counting using Flow cytometry

T-lymphocyte sub-populations were characterized using Multi TEST^{TM} fluorescent labelled monoclonal antibodies reagents against surface CD markers (CD_3-flurescein isothiocyanate (FITC), CD_8- phycoerythrin (PE) and CD_4-allophycocyanin (APC)) after erythrocyte has been lysed. FACS Calibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA) was used for acquisition and analysis of T-lymphocyte sub-population by using Mulit TEST software (Becton Dickinson), and a minimum of 15, 000 events were captured during acquisition. Monocyte cell count done by coulter counter machine.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using graph pad prism. Data were reported as frequency and percentage for categorical variables and mean and standard deviation (SD). Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare the cytokine levels between TB patients and healthy controls. Spearman correlation was used to correlate serum IFN-γ and IL-6 cytokines with peripheral CD4+, CD8+ and Monocyte cells. Statistical significance was considered at 95 % level of confidence and P value less than 0.05.

RESULTS

A total of 40 newly diagnosed TB patients and equivalent number of apparently healthy controls were included in the study. The mean age for the TB patients and the controls were 34 years (range 18 to 57) and 26 Years (range: 20 to 42), respectively. From the total TB patients 27.5% (11/40) were females and 22.5% (9/40) were also females from the control group. From the total cases 70% (28/40) were smear positive pulmonary TB and the remaining were extra pulmonary TB. The BIM of the study participants were, 17.98 for Tb patients and 20.64 for controls. (Table.1) .

IFN-gamma, IL-6, and peripheral T-cell subpopulation and Monocyte

The level IFN-γ and IL-6 were significantly higher among active TB patients compared to healthy controls (median of 72.8 Pg/ml versus 44.0 pg/ml, $p < 0.0001$ for IFN-gamma; and 27.4 pg/ml versus 6.0pg/ml, $p < 0.0001$ for IL-6) (table 2). Similarly, significant difference in CD_4^+ subsets ($p < 0.0001$) and monocyte ($p=0.018$) was obtained between active TB patients and healthy controls. (Table 2) & (Fig 1).

Correlation of serum IFN-γ and IL-6 cytokines with peripheral CD4+, CD8+ and Monocyte cells,

By using spearman correlation among cytokine and cells, IL-6 and $CD4^+$ showed weak negative correlation ($r = -0.4929$; $p = 0.001$ but monocyte and $CD8^+$ cell showed weak positive correlation ($r = 0.3962$; $p = 0.0167$). (Fig 2)

DISCUSSION

In our study, the level of CD4 cell count is significantly higher in the controls when compared with that of with that of newly diagnosed TB-patients. This is in agreement with previously literature. Evidence also shown that a low CD4 cell count associated with TB disease and CD4 cell count is substantially low in more advanced disease among HIV-negative TB patients and more advanced disease was shown CD4 lympcytopenia (14). Because of protective immune response against this pathogen mediated by cellular immunity mediated by Th1 cells. This leads the patients for the progression of tuberculosis (3). More over most of TB cases show low BMI in our study, which may play a great role for the decreasing of CD4 counts and their functionality by reducing the transportation of differ co-factors and elements than controls with normal BMI value. This Low level of CD4 cells play a great for the pathogenesis of TB disease, because it may be due to the low respond in delayed type immune response and due to low level of cell frequency may lead to decrease in granuloma formation, which is fundamental for proper immune response.

IFN-γ is one of the Th1 cytokine where identified as the most important agents of antimycobacterial cytokine (15) by activate macrophage to enhance intracellular killing (16) and enhance the production other cytokine (17). In our study the level of IFN-γ was significantly higher in TB patients compared with the control groups. The finding is consistent with other similar studies on TB (18-20) and the level of this cytokine is decrease through and after treatment (20) The probable reason why INF- γ is higher in TB patients while CD4 cell are low is that, may be due to IFN- γ comes out from both local production and spill over of it from the activated lymphocytes sequestered at the site of MTB infection. This condition can able to contribute to the cytokine not be able to elicit downstream events involving in effective activation of macrophages and intracellular killing of MTB. All these conditions play a great role for the pathogenesis of MTB infections.

The level of IL- 6 in TB patients also higher than that of the controls, other similar studies had the result which is in line with our findings, done in humans (21, 22). On the other hand also study showed that there is increased IL- 6 in active TB disease condition when compared with that of the latent condition of TB infection (23). In addition study showed that the concentration of IL-6 very high in TB patients with pulmonary cavities than without cavities. This great indication that IL-6 plays it own role for the TB disease outcome (24). High level of IL-6 during TB infection can inhibit the type 1 interferon signalling on macrophage and

consequently lead to the disease progression (25). On the other hand of IL-6 level correlated with disease severity, nutritional status has a great contribution for the incereasement of IL-6 concentration (24), our studies support this because of the level of BMI in TB patients were significantly lower than that on health controls.

The level of monceyt in the blood of TB patients is higher than that of the controls and show significant association, one of the probable reason that the incensement of the monocyte during TB infection is that during TB infection there is a production of pro-inflamatory cytokines and chemo attractant factors that direct the monocyte from the bone marrow to lymph node and other infected tissue to act like macrophages. At this condition there may be an increasment of monocyte in the vascular. On the other hand cytokines that is produced by infected macrophages may have an impact on monocyte not to change in to macrophages to go to the infected area. This high frequency of monocyet in TB patients may also contribute for the increasement of IL- 6 in TB patients; they have high level than of the controls.

CONCLUSION

In our study patients with tuberculosis showed higher level of IFN-ϒ, IL-6 and moncyte with lower level of CD4 and BMI than the controls. This may indicate the progression of the disease. Future studies are required for further describing the mechanisms of this value alteration during TB disease and for better clinical application of these parameters.

Abbreviations

BMI: body mass index

CD: cluster of differentiation

EDTA : Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

ELISA: Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay

IL: Interlukine

IFN -γ: Interferon gamma

TB: Tuberculosis

TNF-α: Tumor necrosis factor alpha

SD: Standard deviation

WHO: world health organization

Declarations

Availability of data and materials

The datasets supporting the conclusions of this article are included within the article.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the ethical committee of School of Biomedical and Laboratory Sciences, University of Gondar. In addition, written informed consent was obtained from each participant.

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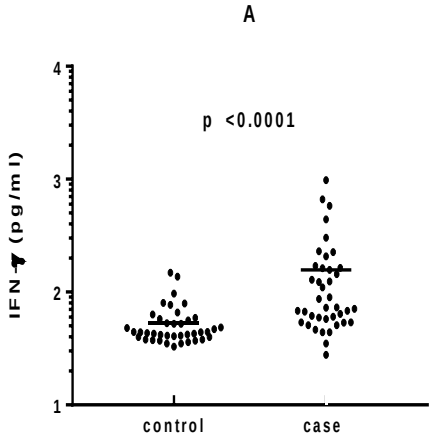
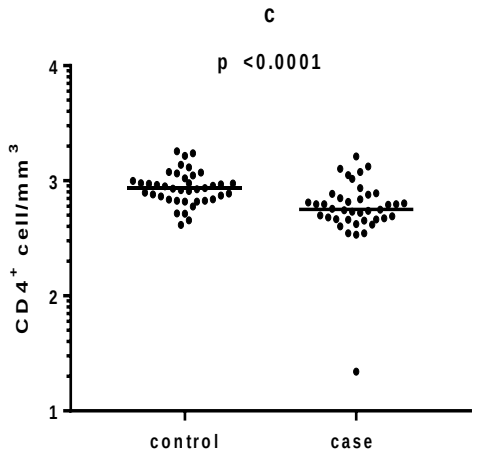
Table 1. Demographic characteristic of the study participants

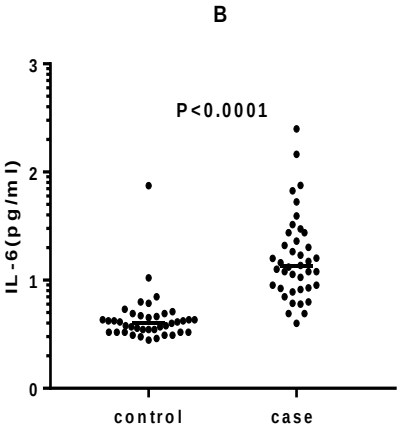
Characteristics	TB patients	Control
Age (mean)	35.0	25.0
Sex (female, male)	(8,32)	(11,29)
BMI (median)	17.9800	20.6450

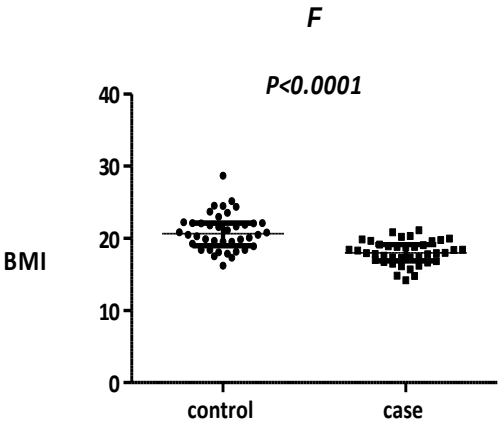
Table 2. Level of IFN-γ, IL- 6, CD4T cell, CD8 T cell and Monocyte cell in TB patients and controls

Parameters	TB patients	Control	p-value
IFN-γ(pg/µl) (median ±SD)	72.8	44.0	< 0.0001
IL-6 (pg/µl) (median ±SD)	13.45	4.05	< 0.0001
CD4 cells($x10^3$/µl)	565.5	857.0	< 0.0001
CD8 cells($x10^3$/µl)	539.5	551.5	< 0.4162
Moonocyte ($x10^3$/µl)	400.0	300.0	< 0.0193









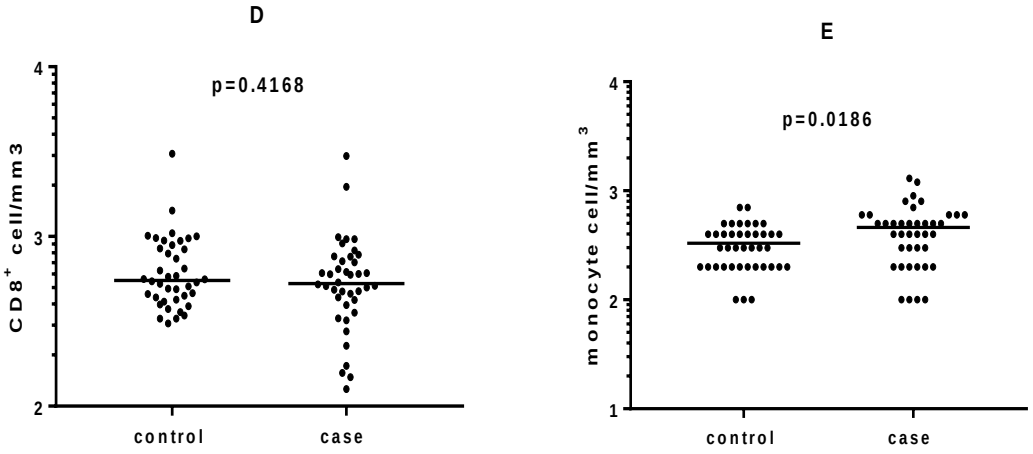
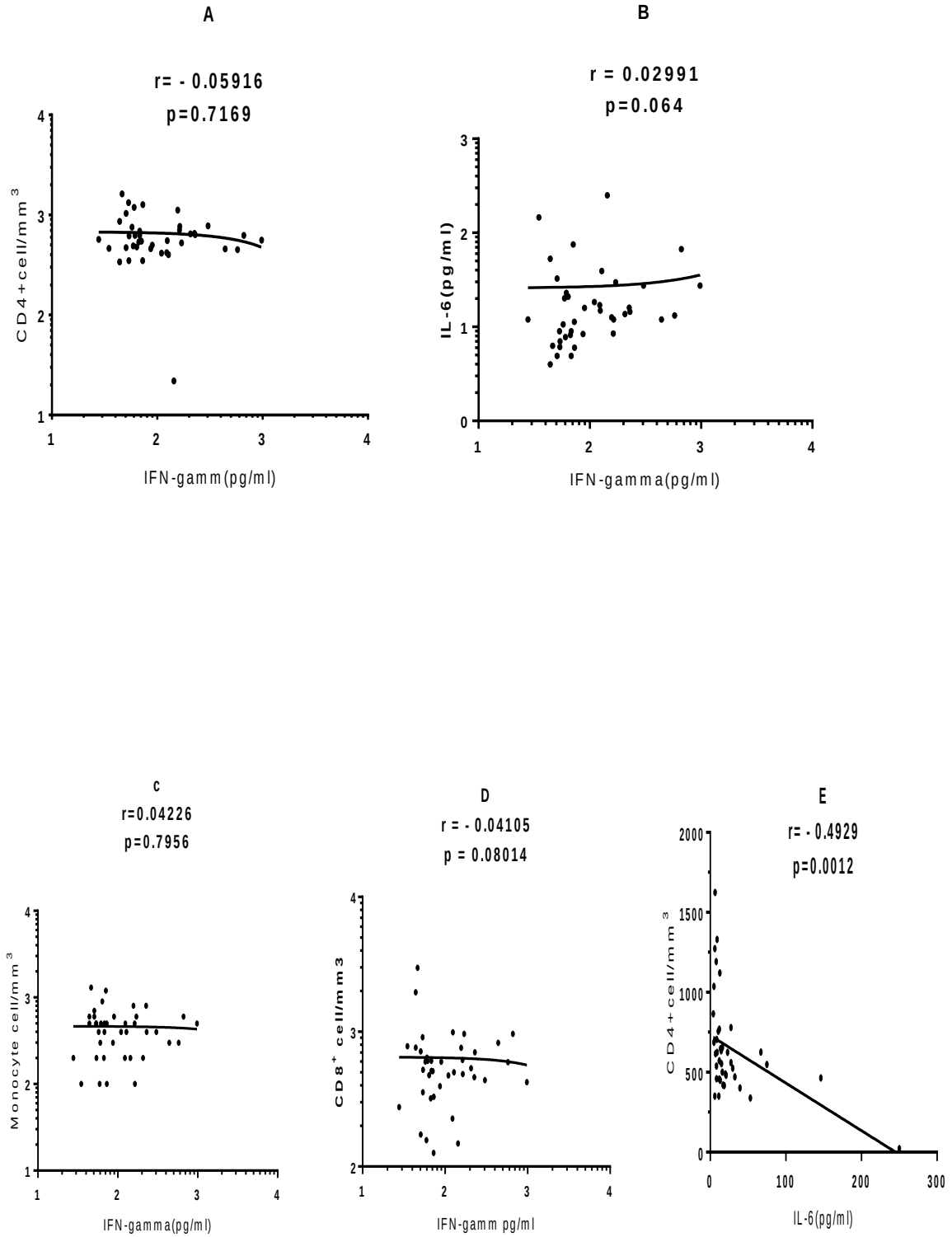


Fig. 1 **Serum level of IFN-gamma, IL-6, and measurement of peripheral blood CD4+ cells, CD8+ cells and Monocytes among newly diagnosed TB patients (n=40) and apparently healthy controls (n=40)**



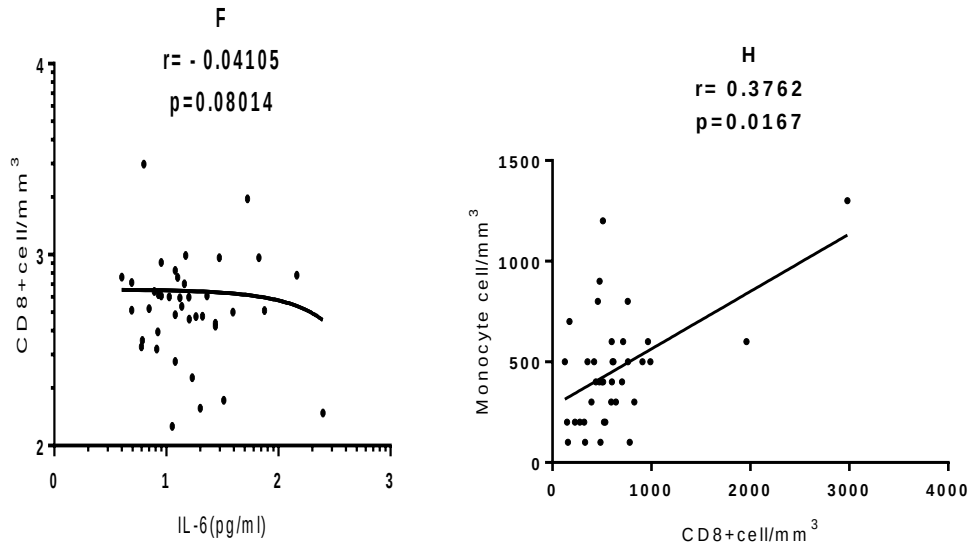


Fig.2 **Correlation of serum level cytokine with peripheral cell in newly diagnosed TB patients (A) IFN-γ with CD4$^+$ cells, (B) IFN-γ with IL-6, (C) IFN-γ with monocyte , (D) IFN-γ with CD8$^+$, (E) IL-6 with CD4$^+$ cells, (F) IL-6 with CD8$^+$ cells (G) IL-6 with monocyte cells and (H) CD8+ cell with monocyte cells.**