Ammonium persulfate can initiate an asthmatic response in mice

Vanessa De Vooght,1 María-Jesús Cruz,2 Steven Haenen,1 Katlijn Wijnhoven,1 Xavier Muñoz,2 Peter HM Hoet,1 Ferran Morell,2 Benoit Nemery,1 Jeroen AJ Vanoirbeek3

ABSTRACT

Background Persulfate salts are the main cause of occupational asthma (OA) in hairdressers. The aim of this study was to verify whether ammonium persulfate (NH4)2S2O8, AP) is capable of triggering an asthma-like response in mice.

Methods BALB/c mice were dermally treated on days 1 and 8, with dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), 1% AP or 5% AP (20 μl/ear). On day 15, the auricular lymph nodes were removed and in an in vitro lymphocyte proliferation test (LPT) was performed. AP was tested for its ability to elicit an asthmatic response using a locally developed mouse model of chemical-induced asthma. On days 1 and 8, BALB/c mice received 20 μL AP (5%) or DMSO on each ear. On day 15, they received an intranasal instillation of AP (1%) or saline. Afterwards, ventilatory, inflammatory and immunological parameters were assessed.

Results The LPT showed that in vitro stimulation of lymphocytes with AP leads to specific proliferation of lymphocytes from AP-sensitised mice. In vivo, AP induced, in AP-sensitised mice only, an ‘early’ ventilatory response (increased Penh (enhanced pulmonary compliance)) immediately after challenge, and airway hyper-reactivity to methacholine 22 h later. Pulmonary inflammation was mainly characterised by neutrophils (10–15%). AP-sensitised mice showed an increase in total number of T helper (Th) and B lymphocytes together with an increased in vitro secretion of interleukin-4 (IL-4), IL-10 and IL-13 and an increase in total serum immunoglobulin E.

Conclusions In a mouse model, it was confirmed that dermal sensitisation to AP can lead to asthma-like responses after a single administration via the airway.

INTRODUCTION

Occupational exposures are estimated to be responsible for 10–25% of all asthma cases in adults.1 Occupational asthma (OA) is one of the most frequent forms of lung-related occupational diseases in the industrialised world.2 The prevalence of occupational asthma is mostly dependent on the nature of the agents and the exposure concentrations, and less on host-dependent factors such as atopy and smoking status.3 4 Persulfate salts are a well-known cause of OA and, according to French and Catalonian registries of OA, persulfates are the second most frequent cause of OA in women.5–7 Persulfate salts are highly reactive low molecular weight chemical compounds that are widely used for various manufacturing processes in the chemical, pharmaceutical, metallurgic, textile, photographic, food and, especially, cosmetic industries.8 These salts are capable of causing immunological sensitisation and subsequent allergic disease, such as contact dermatitis and bronchial asthma, and they are reputed to be the main cause of OA in hairdressers.9–14

The mechanisms by which persulfate salts induce sensitisation and OA in hairdressers remain unknown. Some authors suggested that mast cells and T cells may play a role in the pathogenesis of the asthmatic reactions following inhalation of persulfate salts.3 13 Muñoz et al suggested that this immunological mechanism might be mediated by immunoglobulin E (IgE), since a positive skin prick test to persulfate salts and elevated total serum IgE levels was found in some patients, which was also observed in ∼50% of cases published to date.12 13 15–17 However, not all subjects with demonstrated persulfate asthma have a positive skin prick test to persulfates.

Previously, we demonstrated, using the murine local lymph node assay, that ammonium persulfate ((NH4)2S2O8; AP) is a moderate dermal sensitisier.18 In this study, we further investigated the lymphocyte-specific response to AP in an in vitro lymphocyte proliferation test (LPT) and the potential of AP to induce an asthma-like response using a validated mouse model of chemical-induced asthma based on dermal sensitisation and an intranasal challenge.19–21

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals
Male BALB/c mice (∼20 g, 6 weeks old) were obtained from Harlan (Horst, The Netherlands). The mice were housed in filter top cages in a conventional animal house with 12 h dark/light cycles and received lightly acidified water and pelleted food (Trouw Nutrition, Gent, Belgium) ad libitum. All experimental procedures were approved by the local Ethical Committee for Animal Experiments.

Lymphocyte proliferation test
On days 1 and 8, the mice received dermal applications of AP ((NH4)2S2O8, CAS 7727-54-0) (1% or 5%), vehicle (dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)) (20 μl) or nothing (naïve) on both ears. On day 15, the auricular draining lymph nodes were excised, pooled (five mice) and kept on ice in RPMI-1640 (Invitrogen, Merelbeke, Belgium). Cell suspensions were obtained by pressing the lymph nodes through a cell strainer (100 μm) and rinsing with 5 ml of RPMI-1640 tissue culture medium. Cells were counted using a Bürker haemocytometer. Lymphocytes were washed twice with 5 ml of tissue culture medium and centrifuged (1000 g, 10 min, 4°C). The pellets
were resuspended in complete tissue culture medium (RPMI-1640 supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 10 mg/ml streptomycin, 100 IU/ml penicillin) at concentrations of 105 cells/ml. One hundred thousand cells were incubated with or without AP (0.0001%, 0.001% or 0.01%, dissolved in complete medium) in 200 μl of complete medium with 20 μCi of [methyl-3H] thymidine ([H] TdR, ICN Pharmaceuticals, Asse, Belgium) per well, in 96-well culture plates. After 18 hs, the cells were centrifuged at 1000 g for 10 min at 4°C. Supernatants were discarded and the cells were washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS*) and once with 1 ml of 5% trichloroacetic acid (TCA; Sigma-Aldrich, Bornem, Belgium). The cells were then resuspended in 5% TCA (5 ml) and stored overnight at 4°C. After centrifugation (1000 g, 10 min, 4°C) the pellets were resuspended in 500 μl of 5% TCA and transferred to 5 ml of scintillation fluid (ultima gold, PerkinElmer, Groningen, The Netherlands). The incorporation of [H] TdR was measured by β-sci tillation (Beckman LS 5000CE, Irvine, California, USA) and expressed as counts per minute (cpm). Each time, the lymph nodes of five control or AP-treated mice were pooled and each in vitro AP proliferation assay was performed in five replicates. In total an average (±SD) cpm is calculated.

Mouse model of chemical-induced asthma

On days 1 and 8, the animals received dermal applications of 5% AP or vehicle (DMSO) on the dorsum of both ears (20 μl). On day 15, they received, under light anaesthesia with isoflurane (Forena™, Abbott Laboratories, Ottignies, Belgium), an intranasal instillation (40 μl; 50 mg/ml) and the AUC was calculated. In another figure, these data were plotted against methacholine concentration (from 0 to 6400 mg/ml) as described previously.20 The area under the curve (AUC) of Penh (enhanced pause) against time between 0 and 40 min was calculated for each individual mouse, and this AUC was compared with the control (Penh of the two control groups (DMSO/SAL, DMSO/AP and AP/AP) with the highest concentration of AP (0.01%).

Experimental groups are DMSO/SAL, DMSO/AP and AP/AP. The first abbreviation identifies the agents used for the dermal application on days 1 and 8 (sensitisation) and the second abbreviation identifies the agents administered via intranasal instillation on day 15 (challenge). Each group consisted of 10 animals, five of which underwent a methacholine provocation using whole-body plethysmography, while the other five underwent a methacholine provocation using a forced oscillation technique.

The ventilatory function of each mouse was measured in a whole body plethysmograph (EMKA Technologies, Paris, France) as described previously.20 The area under the curve (AUC) of Penh (enhanced pause) against time between 0 and 40 min was calculated for each individual mouse, and this figure was used for statistical analysis.

Approximately 22 h later, reactivity to methacholine was assessed. In five mice per group this was done by whole-body plethysmography as described previously.20 For each mouse, Penh was plotted against methacholine concentration (from 0 to 50 mg/ml) and the AUC was calculated. In another five mice per group, airway reactivity was measured using a forced oscillation technique (FOT) with the Flexivent system (FlexiVent, SCIREQ, Montreal, Canada).22 As previously described, airway resistance (R) was measured using a ‘snapshot’ protocol. For each mouse, R was plotted against methacholine concentration (from 0 to 10 mg/ml) and the AUC was calculated.22 After the methacholine tests the mice were deeply anaesthetised by an intraperitoneal injection of pentobarbital (Nembutal®, Sanofi Santé Animale, CEVA, Brussels, Belgium). Blood was sampled from the retro-orbital plexus, the lungs were lavaged, in situ, three times with 0.7 ml of sterile saline, and the recovered fluid was pooled. Cells were counted and the bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid was centrifuged (10000 g, 10 min). The supernatant was frozen (−80°C) until further analyses. For differential cell counts, 250 μl of the resuspended cells (100,000 cells/ml) were spun (300 g, 6 min) (Cytopsin 3, Shandon, TechGen, Zellik, Belgium) onto microslide slides, air-dried and stained (Diff-Quik® method, Medical Diagnostics, Düdingen, Germany). For each sample, 200 cells were counted for the number of macrophages, eosinophils, neutrophils and lymphocytes.

Retroauricular, superficial cervical and mediastinal lymph nodes were obtained from the same mice. The lymph nodes from 2–3 mice were pooled and kept on ice in RPMI-1640. Cell suspensions were obtained in the same way as for the LFT. Five hundred thousand cells were stained with anti-CD3+ (allophycocyanin (APC)), anti-CD4+ (APC-Cy7), anti-CD8+ (peridinin chlorophyll protein (PerCP)-Cy5.5) and anti CD25+ (phycoerythrin (PE)), or received a single staining with anti-CD19+ (PE) labelled antibodies, according to standard procedures, and with control samples being labelled with isotype-matched control antibodies. Flow cytometry (FacsArray, BD Biosciences, Erembodegem, Belgium) was performed using at least 105 cells.

Lymphocytes were also seeded into 48-well culture plates at a density of 105 cells/ml and incubated in complete RPMI-1640 medium for 42 h with or without 2.5 μg/ml of concanavalin A (ConA) (Sigma-Aldrich, Bornem, Belgium). Cells were then centrifuged (1000 g, 10 min, 4°C) and supernatants were stored at −80°C. Concentrations of interleukin-2 (IL-2), IL-4, IL-10, IL-13 and interferon γ (IFNγ) were measured in undiluted supernatant by standard ELISA techniques, according to the manufacturer’s instructions (BioSource, Nivelles, Belgium). Lower detection limits were 1.5, 1.3, 0.8 and 1 pg/ml for IL-2, IL-4, IL-10, IL-13 and IFNγ, respectively.

The OptEIA Mouse IgE set from Pharmingen (BD Biosciences) was used to measure total serum IgE (diluted 1/70). Measurements were performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Data analysis

All data were normally distributed as assessed by the D’Agostino and Pearson omnibus normality test. All data are presented as mean ±SD and were analysed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by a Dunnett posthoc test (Graphpad Prism 4.01, Graphpad Software Inc, San Diego, USA). A level of p<0.05 (two tailed) was considered significant.

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the cpm in the LFT when 100 000 lymphocytes from the auricular lymph nodes obtained from naïve, vehicle-treated or AP-sensitised (1% or 5%) mice were cultured for 18 h in the presence of [H] TdR and various concentrations of AP.

There were no significant changes in cpm counts when auricular lymphocytes from naïve or DMSO-treated mice were incubated with AP (figure 1A,B), compared with control exposure (0% AP). In contrast, the lymphocytes of mice treated with 1% or 5% AP exhibited significant two- to threefold increases in cpm count upon incubation with 0.001% and 0.001% AP, compared with the control (figure 1C,D). No proliferation was found with the highest concentration of AP (0.01%).

In the in vivo asthma model an early ventilatory response immediately after intranasal instillation was found in AP-sensitised and challenged mice: Penh (expressed as AUC) of the completely AP-treated mice (AP/AP=71±56, p<0.001) was statistically higher than the Penh of the two control groups (DMSO/AP=17±5 and DMSO/SAL=16±4).

Methacholine airway hyper-responsiveness (AHR) was measured 22 h after the intranasal instillation (figure 2). AHR was determined using the whole-body plethysmograph (Penh,
Figure 2A,B) for half of the mice per group, and using FOT (R, figure 2C,D) for the other half. Figure 2 shows that the AP/AP mice had a significantly increased bronchial reactivity to methacholine, compared with the control groups, using both techniques (figure 2A,C). The AUC of both Penh and R (figure 2C,D) of AP/AP mice was significantly increased compared with both control groups (DMSO/AP and DMSO/SAL).

Figure 3 shows the total and differential BAL cell count. The total number of BAL neutrophils was significantly increased in completely AP-treated (AP/AP) mice, compared with the DMSO/AP and DMSO/SAL groups. Neither eosinophils nor lymphocytes were found in BAL.

Figure 4 shows the total numbers of CD3+ (T lymphocytes), CD3+CD4+ (T helper (Th) lymphocytes), CD3+CD4+CD25+ (activated regulatory Th lymphocytes), CD3+CD8+ (cytotoxic T (Tc) lymphocytes) and CD19+ (B lymphocytes) cells in auricular, cervical and mediastinal lymph nodes. In both the auricular and cervical lymph nodes of completely AP-treated mice...
a significant increase was found in both T and B lymphocytes (figure 4B,C), compared with the control groups. The increase in T lymphocytes was a result of a significant increase in all three subpopulations measured (Th, T regulatory (Treg) and Tc lymphocytes). Mediastinal lymph nodes did not show any difference between the three treatment groups, but the numbers were low (figure 4D).

Table 1 shows the concentration of several cytokines measured in the supernatant of auricular, cervical and mediastinal lymphocytes that were cultured for 42 h with ConA. Significantly lower IL-2 concentrations and higher IL-4 concentrations were measured in auricular as well as cervical lymphocytes of the AP/AP group, compared with both control groups (DMSO/AP and DMSO/SAL). A higher amount of IL-10 and IL-13 was found only in auricular lymphocytes of AP/AP mice compared with the DMSO/SAL group.

Figure 5 shows that total serum IgE was increased (3.5- and 2-fold) in the completely AP-treated mice (AP/AP) compared with DMSO/SAL and DMSO/AP mice.

**DISCUSSION**

Although occupational asthma caused by persulfate salts is relatively frequent in hairdressers, little or no experimental work has been done to understand sensitisation and the mechanisms of this form of chemical-induced asthma. Here, we have demonstrated that lymphocytes obtained from the draining lymph nodes of dermally AP-sensitised mice can be stimulated to
Experimental support for such a mechanism has been provided by several research groups, who demonstrated in mice that respiratory responses to inhaled isocyanates depend on prior frequency and concentration of dermal sensitisation.19–21 In addition, we showed that lymphocytes responded directly on in vitro AP stimulation in an LPT. In our previous experiments we were not able to verify sensitisation in vitro because toluene disocyanate (TDI) is not stable in an aqueous milieu. Combining the LPT and mouse model results, we can presume that the responses in the latter depend on AP-specific lymphocyte activation. Furthermore, we previously described the importance of lymphocytes in this mouse model, since severe combined immune deficiency (SCID) mice did not show airway or inflammatory responses.20 After AP sensitisation and challenge the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in the total amount of B and T lymphocytes, and IL-4, the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in both IL-4 and IFN-γ levels. Increased IL-4 also suggests the development of inducible Treg lymphocytes, which probably represent the outcome of human studies on AP, in which both.

Vanoirbeek et al developed a mouse model of chemical-induced asthma in which dermal sensitisation is followed by a single challenge. The model reproduces several of the main characteristics of human occupational asthma, namely the occurrence of an early ventilatory response, non-specific AHR and airway inflammation.19–21 The fact that AP responded positively in this model is a further validation of this model of chemical-induced asthma. In addition, we showed that lymphocytes responded directly on in vitro AP stimulation in an LPT. In our previous experiments we were not able to verify sensitisation in vitro because toluene disocyanate (TDI) is not stable in an aqueous milieu. Combining the LPT and mouse model results, we can presume that the responses in the latter depend on AP-specific lymphocyte activation. Furthermore, we previously described the importance of lymphocytes in this mouse model, since severe combined immune deficiency (SCID) mice did not show airway or inflammatory responses.20 After AP sensitisation and challenge the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in both IL-4 and IFN-γ levels. Increased IL-4 also suggests the development of inducible Treg lymphocytes, which probably represent the outcome of human studies on AP, in which both.

Vanoirbeek et al developed a mouse model of chemical-induced asthma in which dermal sensitisation is followed by a single challenge. The model reproduces several of the main characteristics of human occupational asthma, namely the occurrence of an early ventilatory response, non-specific AHR and airway inflammation.19–21 The fact that AP responded positively in this model is a further validation of this model of chemical-induced asthma. In addition, we showed that lymphocytes responded directly on in vitro AP stimulation in an LPT. In our previous experiments we were not able to verify sensitisation in vitro because toluene disocyanate (TDI) is not stable in an aqueous milieu. Combining the LPT and mouse model results, we can presume that the responses in the latter depend on AP-specific lymphocyte activation. Furthermore, we previously described the importance of lymphocytes in this mouse model, since severe combined immune deficiency (SCID) mice did not show airway or inflammatory responses.20 After AP sensitisation and challenge the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in both IL-4 and IFN-γ levels. Increased IL-4 also suggests the development of inducible Treg lymphocytes, which probably represent the outcome of human studies on AP, in which both.

Vanoirbeek et al developed a mouse model of chemical-induced asthma in which dermal sensitisation is followed by a single challenge. The model reproduces several of the main characteristics of human occupational asthma, namely the occurrence of an early ventilatory response, non-specific AHR and airway inflammation.19–21 The fact that AP responded positively in this model is a further validation of this model of chemical-induced asthma. In addition, we showed that lymphocytes responded directly on in vitro AP stimulation in an LPT. In our previous experiments we were not able to verify sensitisation in vitro because toluene disocyanate (TDI) is not stable in an aqueous milieu. Combining the LPT and mouse model results, we can presume that the responses in the latter depend on AP-specific lymphocyte activation. Furthermore, we previously described the importance of lymphocytes in this mouse model, since severe combined immune deficiency (SCID) mice did not show airway or inflammatory responses.20 After AP sensitisation and challenge the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in both IL-4 and IFN-γ levels. Increased IL-4 also suggests the development of inducible Treg lymphocytes, which probably represent the outcome of human studies on AP, in which both.

Table 1  Cytokine levels in supernatants of auricular, cervical and mediastinal lymphocytes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DMSO/SAL</th>
<th>DMSO/AP</th>
<th>AP/AP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auricular LNCs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-2 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>645.9±164.6</td>
<td>587.6±113.3</td>
<td>186.5±118.0 ***†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-4 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>24.6±3.5</td>
<td>23.8±8.4</td>
<td>44.1±11.6 *†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-10 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>26.8±14.7</td>
<td>37.2±23.1</td>
<td>82.1±35.2 *†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-13 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>28.8±11.0</td>
<td>42.6±13.7</td>
<td>75.7±40.8 *†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFN-γ (pg/ml)</td>
<td>817.6±14.0</td>
<td>1202±751.3</td>
<td>1523±1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cervical LNCs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-2 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>538.4±83.6</td>
<td>572.9±189.4</td>
<td>214.7±172.2 ** ††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-4 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>20.5±5.7</td>
<td>28.9±6.2</td>
<td>44.6±20.0 *†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-10 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>48.9±48.7</td>
<td>107.3±52.2</td>
<td>98.9±91.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-13 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>36.4±3.4</td>
<td>74.5±45.3</td>
<td>75.8±36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFN-γ (pg/ml)</td>
<td>978.4±522</td>
<td>1650.0±944.8</td>
<td>1200.2±888.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mediastinal LNCs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-2 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>456.3±30.4</td>
<td>293.1±57.2</td>
<td>307.8±195.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-4 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>24.7±7.5</td>
<td>43.0±23.6</td>
<td>37.5±18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-10 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL-13 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>54.4±7.7</td>
<td>53.5±6.7</td>
<td>44.9±13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFN-γ (pg/ml)</td>
<td>324.2±133.4</td>
<td>245.6±200.0</td>
<td>258.5±241.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The lymph nodes of 2–3 mice were pooled and the obtained LNCs were cultured (42 h) with concaravain A (2.5 μg/ml).

IL-2, IL-4, IL-10, IL-13 and IFN-γ were measured in LNC supernatant by ELISA. Experimental groups are as in figure 2. Data are presented as mean±SD. n=9–10 mice per group. **p<0.001 compared with the DMSO/SAL group and ***p<0.001 compared with the DMSO/AP control group. AP, ammonium persulfate; DMSO, dimethylsulfoxide; IL, interleukin; LNCs, lymph node cells; ND, not detectable; SAL, saline.

Figure 5  Total serum immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels. Blood was collected 24 h after the intranasal challenge. Total serum IgE was measured using a standard ELISA. Experimental groups are as in figure 2. Bars show mean±SD. n=9–10 mice per group. ***p<0.001 compared with the DMSO/SAL group and **p<0.001 compared with the DMSO/AP control group. AP, ammonium persulfate; DMSO, dimethylsulfoxide; SAL, saline.

In hairdressers, occupational skin diseases such as dermatitis have been described in those with OA caused by persulfate salts.9–11 In most of these cases, dermal sensitisation occurred prior to the development of asthma. Previously, we showed that ammonium persulfate is a moderate dermal sensitisers, according to the local lymph node assay (LLNA).

Vanoirbeek et al developed a mouse model of chemical-induced asthma in which dermal sensitisation is followed by a single challenge. The model reproduces several of the main characteristics of human occupational asthma, namely the occurrence of an early ventilatory response, non-specific AHR and airway inflammation.19–21 The fact that AP responded positively in this model is a further validation of this model of chemical-induced asthma. In addition, we showed that lymphocytes responded directly on in vitro AP stimulation in an LPT. In our previous experiments we were not able to verify sensitisation in vitro because toluene disocyanate (TDI) is not stable in an aqueous milieu. Combining the LPT and mouse model results, we can presume that the responses in the latter depend on AP-specific lymphocyte activation. Furthermore, we previously described the importance of lymphocytes in this mouse model, since severe combined immune deficiency (SCID) mice did not show airway or inflammatory responses.20 After AP sensitisation and challenge the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in the total amount of B and T lymphocytes, and IL-4, the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in both IL-4 and IFN-γ levels. Increased IL-4 also suggests the development of inducible Treg lymphocytes, which probably represent the outcome of human studies on AP, in which both.

Vanoirbeek et al developed a mouse model of chemical-induced asthma in which dermal sensitisation is followed by a single challenge. The model reproduces several of the main characteristics of human occupational asthma, namely the occurrence of an early ventilatory response, non-specific AHR and airway inflammation.19–21 The fact that AP responded positively in this model is a further validation of this model of chemical-induced asthma. In addition, we showed that lymphocytes responded directly on in vitro AP stimulation in an LPT. In our previous experiments we were not able to verify sensitisation in vitro because toluene disocyanate (TDI) is not stable in an aqueous milieu. Combining the LPT and mouse model results, we can presume that the responses in the latter depend on AP-specific lymphocyte activation. Furthermore, we previously described the importance of lymphocytes in this mouse model, since severe combined immune deficiency (SCID) mice did not show airway or inflammatory responses.20 After AP sensitisation and challenge the mice showed an increase in total serum IgE, as well as an increase in both IL-4 and IFN-γ levels. Increased IL-4 also suggests the development of inducible Treg lymphocytes, which probably represent the outcome of human studies on AP, in which both.
total serum IgE and T lymphocytes were shown to be involved in AP-induced OA.

The cellular composition of the BAL after AP sensitisation and challenge in our model is not entirely typical for an immunologically mediated asthmatic response, since there has been mainly an increase in neutrophils but no increase in eosinophils or lymphocytes. Several research groups, including ourselves, already observed this type of neutrophilic inflammation in murine models of chemical-induced asthma. Moreover, it has been established that, in humans, eosinophils are not always increased and that neutrophilia is also an important feature of OA. Thus, asthma caused by low molecular weight chemicals can be separated into eosinophilic and non-eosinophilic variants, with the latter predominating. In a population of hairdressers, Moscato showed that persulfate salts used in hair bleaching products are important agents involved in the development of OA and rhinitis. Sputum eosinophilia was associated with more severe disease and greater bronchodilator reversibility. In OA in hairdressers the severity of the disease is not so high and these data could be related to the fact that persulfate salts produce a neutrophilic inflammation in lungs and probably a less severe disease. We think that the nature of the pulmonary inflammation in asthma is presumably heavily dependent on the time course of the disease, the pattern of the exposure and individual susceptibility factors.

In conclusion, we have shown that ammonium persulfate, after two dermal applications and only a single airway challenge, can induce features of human occupational asthma in a mouse model. These features include AHR, neutrophilic inflammation, increased levels of total serum IgE, and T and B cell-specific responses. The complete mechanisms of these reactions remain to be elucidated. The consequences of exposure to persulfates are not to be underestimated, for example contact dermatitis and OA, and proper protection—also of the skin—must be considered.

Funding The project was supported by a grant from the Interuniversity Attraction Pole Program, Belgian State, Belgian Science Policy P6/35, from the ‘Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Vlaanderen’ (FWO), FWO G.0547.08, from the Fundación Catalan de Pneumología (FUCAP), from the Societat Catalana de Pneumologia (FUCAP), and from FIS PI080703. JV is a postdoctoral fellow of the FWO.

Competing interests None.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

REFERENCES

Ammonium persulfate can initiate an asthmatic response in mice

Vanessa De Vooght, María-Jesús Cruz, Steven Haenen, Katlijn Wijnhoven, Xavier Muñoz, Peter HM Hoet, Ferran Morell, Benoit Nemery and Jeroen AJ Vanoirbeek

Thorax 2010 65: 252-257
doi: 10.1136/thx.2009.121293

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://thorax.bmj.com/content/65/3/252

References
These include:
This article cites 36 articles, 8 of which you can access for free at:
http://thorax.bmj.com/content/65/3/252#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Asthma (1782)
- Inflammation (1020)
- Pneumonia (infectious disease) (579)
- Pneumonia (respiratory medicine) (562)
- TB and other respiratory infections (1273)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/