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Submission date: 15-Sep-2021 02:42PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1648925921

File name: AnalysisofForkheadBoxProtein3_Foxp3.pdf (509.92K)

Word count: 4205

Character count: 22476

Analysis of Forkhead Box Protein-3 (Foxp3) in Allergic Rhinitis Patients

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How to cite this paper: Utomo, B.S.R., Hatta, M., Pratiwi, S., Massi, M.N., Marlina, L. and Simanjuntak, E.G.M. (2018) Analysis of Forkhead Box Protein 3 (Foxp3) in Allergic Rhinitis Patients. *International Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery*, 7, 228-236.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/ijohns.2018.74024>

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Received: July 2, 2018

Accepted: July 27, 2018

Published: July 30, 2018

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Abstract

Background: A new concept in understanding allergic diseases is regulatory T cells (Tregs), which control the immune reaction caused by T_H2 cytokine production. Forkhead Box Protein 3 (FoxP3) is a marker that has a critical role in the development and function of Tregs. Some studies found differences in FoxP3 level and in Tregs capacity to control immune reactions in allergic diseases. The aim of this study was to investigate FoxP3 level in Allergic rhinitis (AR) patients compared to atopic and healthy/normal persons in Jakarta. **Methodology:** This study used observation to analyze the level of FoxP3 in AR, atopic and healthy/normal persons, and used ELISA to measure the FoxP3 level. **Results:** The study had sixty participants divided into three groups: 21 in the Normal group, 16 in the Atopic group, and 23 in the AR group. The mean FoxP3 levels were 0.81 ± 0.35 in the normal group, 3.42 ± 0.15 in the atopic group, and 3.40 ± 0.13 in the AR group. Statistical analysis with Mann-Whitney tests indicated significant differences, with AR and atopic groups having higher FoxP3 levels in the normal group, ($p = 0.001$), and no statistically significant differences between the AR and atopic groups, ($p = 0.92$). **Conclusion:** Our study results suggested that FoxP3 was active in the control of inflammatory processes due to allergies, and decrease level of FoxP3 indicated severe AR, but suggested another mechanism caused differences in the clinical phenotypes of AR and atopic patients, despite them having equally high levels of FoxP3.

Keywords

Allergic Rhinitis, Atopic, Regulator T Cells, FoxP3, ELISA

1. Introduction

Allergic rhinitis is a symptomatic disorder of the nose induced after allergen exposures by immunoglobulin E (IgE)-mediated inflammation of the membranes lining the nose. The symptoms of nasal reactions occurring in allergies are sneezing, nasal obstruction, mucous discharge (rhinorrhea) and/or itching. These symptoms occur for two or more consecutive days and for more than 1 hour most days [1].

The prevalence of allergic disease in the United States (US) is 20% and is still increasing [2]. The prevalence of AR in Asian-Pacific countries such as Australia, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam, ranges on average from 4.2% - 13.2% [3]. Allergic rhinitis is rarely found in people under the age of 5 years old, and occurrence peaks between the ages of 17 and 22 years old [4].

Allergic rhinitis develops from environmental, immunological and genetic factors [5]. Immunological factors are important for understanding the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of the disease. Allergic rhinitis is a disease with symptoms that comes from immunologic abnormalities [6]. The latest concept in understanding the allergic disease is the role of regulatory T cells (Tregs). Tregs can control the immune reaction caused by Th2 cytokine production. Improvement in Tregs level can increase production of interleukin-10 and transform growth factor- β (TGF- β), which can suppress specific Th2 immune responses [7].

FoxP3 is a primary transcription factor of Tregs and can be a specific marker for identifying the presence of Tregs [8] [9]. As a specific marker of Tregs, FoxP3 can be used to understand its function in allergic rhinitis [10]. The profile of FoxP3 levels in some research on allergic diseases has varied. Provoost *et al.*, notes that asthmatic patients had significantly decreased levels of FoxP3 compared to normal people [11]. Allergic rhinitis patients had decreased FoxP3 mRNA levels in nasal secretions compared to normal people [12], and levels of FoxP3 in people with AR were lower than in normal people [13]. However, there are some researchers who noted that patients with atopic asthma showed high Tregs numbers compared to normal controls [14] [15].

Differences result of the FoxP3 study can be explained by methodological differences. On the other hand, genetic disorders existence of FoxP3 genes can affect the results. The normal of Treg could rise at the time of inflammation due to immune reaction [16]. Treg could be induced by high or low dose inhaled allergen.

Up-regulated of Treg correlated to the increasing incidence of infection and confirmed to the understanding of the Hygiene hypothesis [17] [18] [19]. Persistent inflammation could rise the Treg and gave improvement of the AR symptoms [20]. Continuous exposure to small doses of the allergen throughout the year (perennial) such as Jakarta could allow the increasing level of the Tregs. Thus, environmental factors could regulate amount of the Tregs or FoxP3 level.

Allergic rhinitis developed from the state of the atopy. Atopy is a form of im-

munological abnormalities with the tendency of Th2 cytokine-producing and over-producing of IgE. People with atopy have a positive result with the skin prick test, they may not have a clinical symptom but have a history of allergies. The phenotype difference between atopy and AR indicates differences in FoxP3 level. Does Atopy have better FoxP3 level than AR?

Due to the differences in these results, we decided to study peripheral blood levels of FoxP3 in an allergic rhinitis, Atopic and healthy population.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Participant

Sixty participants including twenty-one Normal controls, sixteen Atopic and twenty-three AR patients participated in this study. A detailed clinical history and a complete physical examination were carried out for each participant diagnosis of rhinitis were made according to ARIA guidelines on the basis of history and skin prick test positivity for mite allergens (*i.e.*, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *D. farinae*) or cockroaches only.

2.2. Study Design

This study was an observational analytic study on individuals with AR symptoms whom came to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department at the Hospital in Jakarta in October 2017-March 2018. We used Wilcoxon table to determine number of the samples. The sample participants were recruited using consecutive sampling. All patients with AR were asked for their informed consent to be participants in this study. The inclusion criteria were a man or woman aged 15 - 66 years who had diagnosed with AR based on ARIA-WHO 2008 criteria: Exclusion criteria were individuals who are having an acute or chronic upper respiratory infection within 30 days prior before the start of the study, taking nasal or oral corticosteroids within 4 weeks prior before the start of the study, using antihistamines within one week prior before the start of the study, pregnant or currently undergoing immunotherapy. In the other hand, Atopic and normal control participants were recruited for this study. All participants with atopic symptoms or who were normal controls were asked for their informed consent before participating in this study. Atopic group criteria were not having symptoms of AR and a positive skin prick test and/or the presence of allergic history. Normal controls group criteria were not having symptoms of AR, a negative skin prick test and there were no history of allergies. One milliliter of the peripheral blood obtained from median cubital vein to measure the level of FoxP3 by using ELISA method was performed for all participants. This research has an ethical approval recommendation from the Institutional Ethics Committee with reference number 1343/H 4.8.4.5.31/PP36-KOMETIK/2016.

2.3. Skin Prick Test

Sensitization was assessed by performing a skin prick/ puncture testing proce-

dures as described in previous study [21]. The allergen panel was a mix of mites (*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* and *Dermatophagoides farinae*) and cockroaches (ALK-Abello, Mississauga, Canada).

2.4. FoxP3 Measurement

FoxP3 levels were measured with the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method (LifeSpanBioSciences/LSBio, Inc., Seattle, Washington, USA), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

2.5. Statistical Analysis

The study data were collected, tabulated and processed using Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) software version 15.0 (SPSS, Inc., South Wacker Drive, Chicago). The data were analyzed descriptively with means and standard deviations (SDs) and analyzed statistically as differences between groups using the Mann-Whitney test with p-values < 0.05 considered statistically significant. The data are presented in graphs and tables.

3. Results

This study investigated records from 60 participants, grouped into three groups as follows: 21 in the Normal group, 16 in the Atopic group and 23 in the AR group. The Normal group consisted of 6 men (28.6%) and 15 women (71.4%) with a mean age of 25.04 ± 1.19 years and a mean FoxP3 level of 0.80 ± 0.35. The Atopic group consisted of 10 men (62.5%) and 6 women (37.5%) with a mean age of 30.56 ± 3.4 years and a mean FoxP3 level of 3.42 ± 0.15. The AR group consisted of 7 men (30.4%) and 16 women (69.6%) with a mean age of 27.69 ± 2.52 years and a mean FoxP3 level of 3.40 ± 0.13. Distributions in sex, age and level of FoxP3 for participants are presented in Table 1.

The data are presented as means and standard deviations. If the p-value of the Kruskal-Wallis test was <0.05, significant differences were considered between two groups.

To determine differences among groups, a post-hoc analysis using Mann-Whitney tests for the normal, atopic and allergic rhinitis groups was conducted, and the results are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. Distributions in sex, age and level of FoxP3 for participants.

Variable	%, Mean (Standard Deviation)		
	Normal n = 21	Atopic n = 16	Allergic rhinitis n = 23
Sex			
Men	6 (28.6%)	10 (62.5%)	7 (30.4%)
women	15 (71.4%)	6 (37.5%)	16 (69.6%)
Age (years)	25.04 ± 1.19	30.56 ± 3.40	27.69 ± 2.52
FoxP3	0.81 ± 0.35	3.42 ± 0.15	3.40 ± 0.13

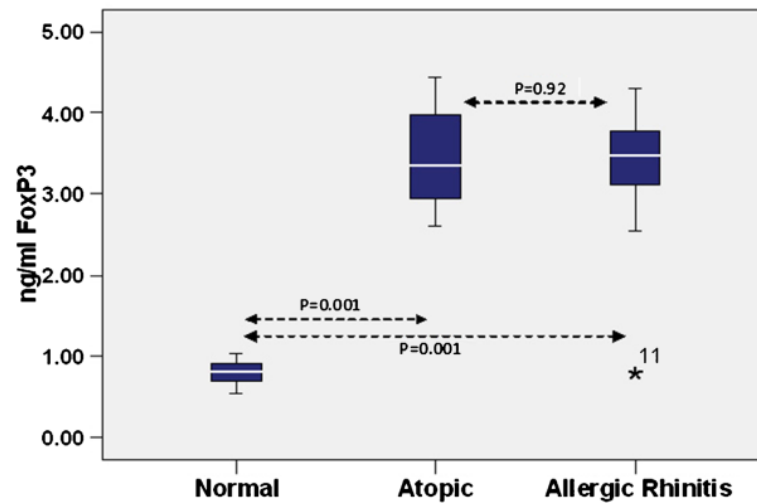
In **Figure 1**, there is a significant difference in mean levels of FoxP3 by Mann-Whitney tests between the Normal group and the Atopic/AR groups, $p = 0.001$, and no significant differences were found in mean levels of FoxP3 between the Atopic group and AR group, ($p = 0.92$).

4. Discussion

FoxP3 is a specific marker and has a critical role in the development and function of the Tregs to regulate (negative regulation) the immune responses [22]. FoxP3 is a specific marker for identifying the presence of Tregs [8] [9] [23].

The level of FoxP3 in the Atopic and AR groups were significantly higher compared to the normal controls. The high level of FoxP3 indicates the existence of a response to inflammatory processes. The high levels of FoxP3 in this study may be associated with a place like Jakarta as the location of current research. Jakarta in which area without pollen season has lighter symptoms due to exposure of small allergens concentration that occur throughout the year (perennial), allow an increasing of the FoxP3 level. Besides, Jakarta still has a high incidence of infection.

This result is consistent with previous research that noted high levels of Tregs and FoxP3 in people with atopic asthma compared to normal individuals [14] [15]. Readler *et al.* showed increased levels of FoxP3 in asthmatic patients has the capacity to control the immune response in an allergic reaction, despite the symptoms are still present. Another study showed that increased levels of FoxP3 in atopic patients were followed by good capacity control the immune response [24]. Despite an increase in FoxP3, Tregs were not strong enough to suppress the cytokine-induced allergic reactions, at least for IL-5, IL-13 and IFN- γ [15].



P: Mann Whitney test

Figure 1. Differences mean FoxP3 levels in the tree group with median in box plots.

Readler *et al.* concluded that there was the possibility of an additional mechanism, such as deficiency in innate immune regulation, might be relevant for persistent inflammation.

These results were different from those shown by Lin *et al.*, who found that a higher amount of Tregs was not accompanied by the ability to suppress specific T cells [14]. In the other research, persistent AR had higher levels of FoxP3 compared to intermittent AR [25]. Thus, an increasing number of Tregs was active in suppressing the inflammatory processes due to allergies.

In this study, we found no differences between the levels of FoxP3 in atopic and AR groups. This result indicates that another factor plays a role in the pathogenesis of allergies that was not observed in this study. This phenotype difference may be caused by the differences in dosage of exposure to allergens, differences in lifestyle, and the pollutants.

In this study, we measured FoxP3 level in patient no. 11, who was outside the Box Plot and has moderate-severe symptoms on the nasal blockage only, in Figure 1. Low levels of FoxP3 have been reported in another study [11]. Other studies have noted the levels of FoxP3 in people with AR were lower than normal controls, indicating a weakness in the function of FoxP3 to inhibit the pathogenesis of allergic processes in humans [13]. A decrease in the number and function of regulatory T cells can be caused by mutations in the FoxP3 gene, with syndromes including immune dysregulation, polyendocrinopathy, enteropathy and X-linked (IPEX) syndrome, which is a very rare disease in humans. IPEX syndrome has recessive, X-linked inheritance and can be detected within a few days of birth. IPEX syndrome is associated with autoimmune diseases, allergy, and failure to thrive. Chatilla *et al.* conducted a culture in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) on autoimmune manifestations in child and conducted stimulation, which gave rise to the Th2 phenotype and produced cytokines such as IL-4, IL-5 and IL-13 [26]. The research indicates Tregs play an important role preventing sensitization in early life. The third case of IPEX syndrome did not have mutation of FoxP3 gene [27]. Some variations of IPEX syndrome showed IL-2 receptor alpha chain deficiency (CD25) and a normal FoxP3 gene [28] [29]. In a genetic study, there was an AR associated with FoxP3 genetic polymorphisms on homozygous alleles [30]. In this study, the presence of one case with low levels of FoxP3 was not included in the investigation.

Increased level of Tregs in people with AR has indicated that they were effective in controlling inflammatory reaction [15] [24] and they provide a response to the severity of atopic diseases and allergies [18]. The decreased in level of Tregs indicated severe allergic diseases and asthma [13]. The increased level of Tregs was related to improvement in AR symptoms. Research has provided evidence for the hygiene hypothesis, indicating environmental factors can increase the level of Tregs [17] [18] [19]. Persistent sensitization can improve symptoms, as shown in the study by Bodtger and Linneberg that examined how allergic sensitization to house dust produced remission of symptoms amounting to 38%

over eight years [20]. It is possible that symptoms of RA decrease over time. FoxP3 expression increased significantly in patients with allergic rhinitis who received specific immunotherapy (SIT) sublingual pollen for 2 years, and there is a positive correlation between the increased expression of FoxP3 on increased IL-10 and TGF- β in the study [10].

Finally, the purpose of this study is to investigate the level of FoxP3 in AR, atopic and healthy/normal persons. The results of this study increase our knowledge of the role of FoxP3 in AR, atopic and healthy/normal person. The limitation in this study is on its observational design against the FoxP3 level. The study was not accompanied by another parameter as a transcription factor networks that can explain the causes of high or low level of FoxP3.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, high levels of FoxP3 indicated increasing control of inflammatory processes due to allergies, and decrease levels of FoxP3 indicated severe AR. It is possible other factors caused the differences in the clinical phenotypes between the Atopic and AR group, despite them having equally high levels of FoxP3.

Acknowledgements

Thank to Prof. Asadul Islam for his advice. Thanks to Dr. Marwito, the Dean of Medical faculty of Christian University of Indonesia. The authors thanks to Llistia D. Putrianti S.E. and Arlin D. C. Oktari S.Ked for editing this manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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