

Sophora flavescens Alkaloids and Corticosteroid Synergistically Augment IL-10/IL-5 Ratio with *Foxp3*-Gene-Epigenetic Modification in Asthma PBMCs

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Background: It has been demonstrated that ASHMI (antiasthma-simplified herbal medicine intervention) can improve airway function and reduce inflammation in human asthmatic patients with high safety and tolerability. In addition, ASHMI significantly suppresses Th2 cytokine production and increases Th1 cytokine production in treating asthma.

Objective: Allergic asthma is associated with dysregulation of cytokines. We focused on IL-5 and IL-10 as signature Th2 and Treg cytokines to characterize ASHMI immunomodulatory components.

Methods: The effects of ASHMI and individual herbal constituents on IL-5 and IL-10 production by PBMCs from asthmatic subjects were determined ex vivo. *Sophora flavescens* (SF)-F2, containing alkaloid compounds, effects on PBMC IL-10 and IL-5 production in the presence or absence of dexamethasone (Dex), and on DNA methylation levels at the *foxp3* gene promoter were determined.

Results: The ratio of anti-CD3/CD28 stimulated IL-10/IL-5 production by PBMCs from asthmatic subjects was significantly reduced compared to healthy subjects. In PBMCs from asthmatic subjects, ASHMI significantly reduced IL-5 production and increased IL-10 secretion in a dose-dependent manner ($p < 0.05$ – 0.01). SF-F2 was most effective in increasing IL-10, whereas SF-F4 (flavonoid compounds) was most effective in suppressing IL-5 production. Dex-treated PBMCs from asthma subjects showed a trend of increasing ratio of IL-10/IL-5 while demonstrating reduced levels in both IL-5 and IL-10 ($p < 0.05$). Co-culture with Dex and SF-F2 significantly prevented Dex suppression of IL-10, while retained Dex-suppression of IL-5 production, and increased IL-10/IL-5 ratio by Dex. Co-culture with SF-F2 and Dex significantly reduced DNA methylation levels at the *foxp3* gene promoter at CpG⁻¹²⁶.

Conclusion: The SF alkaloid-rich fraction may be responsible for ASHMI induction of IL-10 production by PBMCs and plays a synergistic effect with Dex for augmenting IL-10/IL-5 ratio.

Keywords: *Sophora flavescens*, IL-10/IL-5 ratio, asthma, *foxp3* methylation, synergistic effect

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Introduction

It is well known that atopic asthma is associated with activation of a TH2 type of T cell in the airway.^{1,2} Expression of TH2 cytokines could be related to the activity of the disease, symptom scores, airway eosinophilia, and bronchial hyper-responsiveness.

They increase after allergen challenge and decrease with corticosteroid treatment of asthma.^{1,3} These reactions are normally suppressed by regulatory T cells, which maintain airway tolerance. The anti-inflammatory regulatory cytokine IL-10 plays a central role in the induction of tolerance.⁴ Studies have shown that Th2-skewed responses dominate in allergic asthma, characterized by IL-4, IL-13 and IL-5 production,⁵ whereas a T regulatory response, characterized by IL-10 and TGF- β production, inhibits the Th2 response and induces immune tolerance to harmless environmental antigens.⁶⁻⁹

For the treatment of allergic inflammation, the aim is to downregulate allergen-specific T helper 2 (Th2) responses and the associated clinical symptoms. Indeed, previous studies have shown that IL-10-secreting T cells in the airways were able to reduce Th2-type inflammation and airway hyperreactivity (AHR).⁹ Decreased IL-5 and/or increased IL-10 production by mononuclear cells in asthma patients who are in remission have been reported.¹⁰ Tomiita et al demonstrated the association of IL-10/IL-5 ratio with remission in asthmatic patients and further proposed that decreased IL-5 production is due to the enhanced production of inhibitory or regulatory cytokines, such as IL-10.¹¹⁻¹³ The PBMC in vitro allergen challenge model system has been widely used to evaluate the molecular effects of in vitro treatment.¹⁴ Therefore, in this study, we determined the effect of various regimens on the levels of IL-5 and IL-10 production and the ratio of IL-10/IL-5 in stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) from subjects with asthma. Moreover, interferon- γ (IFN- γ) secreted by Th1 cells exerts inhibitory effects on Th2 differentiation.¹² The increase of IFN- γ and reduce of IL-4 and IL-5 by CD4+ T-cells have been reported in peripheral T-cells following specific immunotherapy, suggesting a switching from Th2 to Th1 response.¹⁵ Therefore, the production of IFN- γ by PBMCs from asthmatic patients was evaluated after treatment in this study.

Several current treatment options for allergy exist, including pharmacotherapy with immunosuppressive agents and allergen-specific immunotherapy.¹⁶ At present, inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) remain the cornerstone of pharmacologic therapy.¹⁷ However, moderate-to-high doses of corticosteroids with long-term use are associated with unfavorable side effects, including hyperglycemia, osteoporosis, hypertension, mood disturbances, weight gain and the complications associated with generalized immunosuppression.^{18,19} Moreover, corticosteroids have been reported to limit beneficial T cell responses such as

eliminating the development of IL-10-producing Treg cells, which could enhance subsequent Th2 responses and aggravate the long-term course of asthma.²⁰ Effective allergen immunotherapy can result in increased Treg cells and the suppression of Th2 cytokine production. Altering the cytokine environment with immunotherapy has been shown to increase Treg activity as well as IL-10 and IFN- γ production.²¹⁻²³ Together, these changes suppress the allergenic Th2 response and increase the Th1 response, creating an immune tolerant environment. However, allergen immunotherapy is not effective for all asthma patients and requires a lengthy duration of treatment-typically 3-5 years.²⁴ In light of these barriers, continued research is needed to develop immune modulators to fill the gaps in asthma therapy.²⁴

Anti-Asthma Simplified Herbal Medicine Intervention (ASHMI) is an extract of three Chinese herbal medications, *Ganoderma lucidum* (GL), *Sophora flavescens* (SF), and *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* (GU), that has been shown to have immunomodulatory effects in both animal models and humans.²⁵⁻²⁷ In murine models, ASHMI suppresses Th2 cytokine production and increases Th1 cytokine production.²⁶ In a human study of moderate-to-severe asthma, we found that a combination of ASHMI and prednisone improved clinical symptoms, increased lung function, and inhibited Th2 cytokines, increased IFN- γ levels, indicating that ASHMI might be a potential immune modulator.²⁷ Previous studies have shown that the herbal constituents of ASHMI have been identified to specifically target the various mechanisms involved in the pathogenesis of asthma.²⁸⁻³³ For example, GL triterpenoid fractions and compounds inhibit TNF- α production by murine macrophages and human PBMCs from asthma patients.³¹ SF and its flavonoid fractions inhibit acetylcholine-induced airway smooth muscle contraction.³² Interestingly, a recent study showed that 7,4'-dihydroxyflavone, the eotaxin/CCL11 inhibitor isolated from *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* (GU), prevented Dex-induced paradoxical adverse effects on eotaxin production.³³ However, it remains unknown whether ASHMI enhances IL-10 production while inhibiting Th2 cytokine production and, if so, whether it prevents Dex-induced suppression of IL-10 production and the nature of the underlying mechanisms.

DNA methylation as a type of epigenetic modifications is generally associated with transcriptional repression.³⁴ It is known that changes in the methylation pattern of the *foxp3* gene occur during T cell activation in asthma,³⁵ and

a study on asthmatic discordant monozygotic twins demonstrated that impaired Treg activity is associated with increased levels of CpG methylation within the *foxp3* gene locus.³⁶ The *foxp3* gene expression is controlled by four CNSs (conserved non-coding sequences), of which one is in the promoter region, two are in the first intron, and the fourth is in the second intron.³⁷ The promoter region is necessary for directly controlling gene expression, and the methylation in promoter are associated with the regulation of various gene expressions including AP1, FOXO, c-Rel, and NFAT.³⁸ The CNS1-3 serves as an enhancer region or stabilizer compared with the promoter region.³⁸ Thus, we focused on investigating the CpG methylation sites in the promoter region.

In this study, we utilized human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from asthma subjects to determine ASHMI's immunomodulatory role on IL-5, IL-10, and IFN- γ production and the ratio of IL-10/IL-5. We further investigated the relationships between ASHMI and Tregs, DNA methylation, and asthmatic signature cytokines. We asked whether SF-F2 could prevent Dex suppression of IL-10 production or not and if so, if it co-cultures with SF-F2 and Dex, and whether DNA methylation levels are altered at the *foxp3* gene promoter.

Methods

Informed written consent was obtained from subjects with physician-diagnosed current allergic asthma (ages 9–56, n=28) and non-atopic healthy controls (age 12–44, n=12). And informed written consent was obtained from the legal guardians of participants under 18 years of age. The patient characteristics are shown in Table 1. Per protocol, whole blood samples were collected, and PBMCs were isolated. This study has been approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, which was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Reagents

Dexamethasone was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Dynabeads® Human T-Activator CD3/CD28 was purchased from Invitrogen (Grand Island, NY). Antibodies for ELISA were purchased from BD Pharmingen (San Diego, CA). DNA methylation reagents were purchased from Qiagen (Germantown, MD).

Table 1 Subject Characteristics

		Asthma	Non-Atopic Healthy Controls
No. individuals		28	12
Male/Female		15/13	9/7
Age (year)		9–56	12–44
Mean Age (year)		30	31
Asthma Severity	Mild	23	N/A
	Moderate	2	N/A
	Severe	0	N/A
	Unknown	3	N/A
Asthma Symptomatic	Well-controlled	25	N/A
	Poorly controlled	3	N/A
Food Allergy		19	0
Allergic Rhinitis		24	0

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable.

Preparation of ASHMI and Its Fractions

ASHMI was obtained from Sino-Lion Pharmaceutical Company (Shan Dong, China). The components of ASHMI were identified as the fruiting body of *Ganoderma lucidum* (GL), the roots of *Sophora flavescens* (SF), and the roots and rhizome of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* (GU). Extensive quality control, analytical chemistry data and batch consistency pertaining to the formula have been published previously.^{25,27,39} Based on the ratio of individual raw herbs in ASHMI, the yield of individual herb extracts, and enhanced ease of product quality control, ASHMI was made by combining individual extracts of GL, SF and GU at the following ratios- GL:SF:GU= 3.5:4.5:2.0 in our laboratory.³⁹ Fractions from ASHMI were extracted using a macroporous resin column (Amberlite* XAD-7 HP, Acros Organics, NJ) and graded concentrations of an ethanol and water elution were used to generate 4 fractions: 0% ethanol F1 (polar), 20% F2 (moderately polar), and a combination of 70% F3 (less polar or non-polar), 95% elution F4 (non-polar). SF showed stronger immunomodulatory activity on IL-10 and IL-5 production. Therefore, SF were further extracted and divided into SF-F1-4. Fractions were further analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis (Figure 1). The concentrations of each SF fraction used were equivalent to the concentration of SF in ASHMI

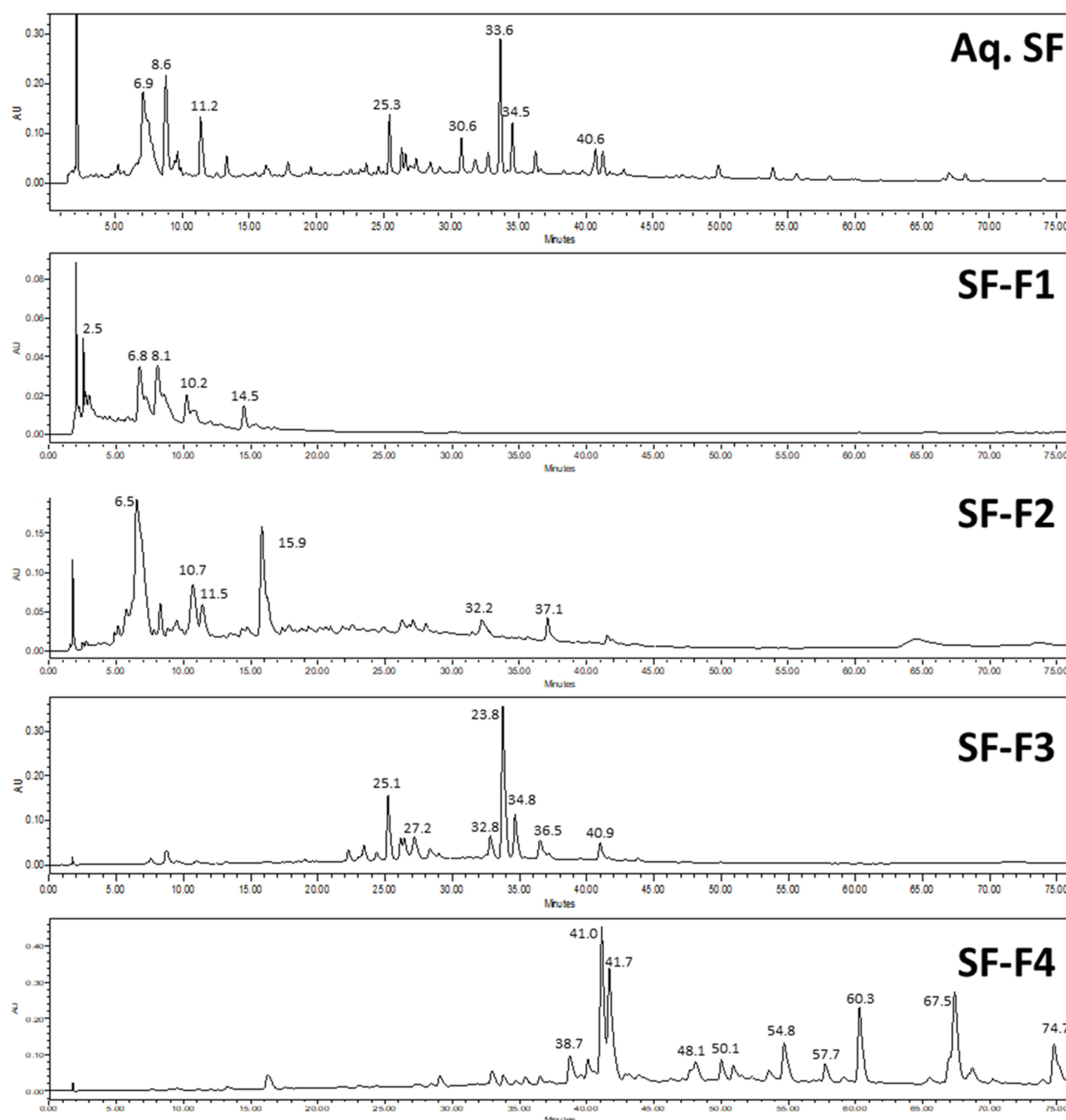


Figure 1 HPLC profiles of aqueous SF extract, SF-F1, SF-F2, SF-F3, SF-F4. SF-F1 contained water-soluble compounds. SF-F2 contained alkaloids. SF-F3 and SF-F4 contained flavonoids and terpenoids.

(56.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$): SF-F1 (17.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), SF-F2 (22.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), SF-F3 (9.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), SF-F4 (3.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$).

PBMC Separation, Cell Culture and Cytokine Measurements

PBMCs were separated from blood using a Ficoll gradient. Cells were then cultured at 4×10^5 cells per well in 96-well round bottom plates with either AIM-V media alone, AIM-

V with anti-CD3/28 Dynabeads[®] (5 μL /well/200 μL), or AIM-V with anti-CD3/28 Dynabeads[®] plus various doses of ASHMI or GL or SF or GU (43.7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 56.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively, equivalent to ASHMI at 125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) or fractions of SF. In a separate set of experiments, PBMCs were cultured in AIM-V with anti-CD3/28 alone, with anti-CD3/28 plus Dex (10^{-6} M) or anti-CD3/28 plus SF fraction 2 (SF-F2, 22.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) or with a combination of all three

reagents. All cultures were incubated at 37°C for 3 days after which culture supernatants were analyzed by ELISA for the level of IL-5 and IL-10 and cells were counted using Trypan Blue to assess viability and toxicity. The remaining cells were stored in RLT Lysis buffer for further DNA methylation experiments. All extracted and dried samples were dissolved in PBS (phosphate buffered saline) to make stock solutions (50 mg/mL), which were further diluted to culture concentration by culture medium.

Assessment of DNA Methylation of the Foxp3 Gene Promoter

Considering the influence of gender on methylation patterns due to X-chromosome inactivation,⁴⁰ DNA from male subjects were used for studying *foxp3* methylation difference among various culture conditions. The DNA methylation status of the *foxp3* gene promoter was assessed by pyrosequencing of bisulfite converted DNA. Genomic DNA was isolated from PBMCs cultured with or without SF-F2 in the presence or absence of Dex and bisulfite converted using Epitect Plus DNA Bisulfite Kit (Qiagen, MD), followed by PCR amplification of the *foxp3* gene promoter. Five CpG residues (−138, −126, −113, −77, −65) relative to the transcriptional start site of the *foxp3* gene were chosen, and schematic representation of the *foxp3* gene and the 5 CpG sites in the promoter region was shown in [Supplementary Figure 1](#).⁴⁰ PCR products were subjected to pyrosequencing using the PyroMark Q24 Pyrosequencing system (Qiagen, MD) using sequencing primers as shown in previous studies and listed in [Supplementary Table 1](#).^{41,42} Methylation levels of PCR

products at each CpG site were determined using PyroMark 24 run software (Qiagen, MD).

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism statistical software (San Diego, CA). We performed a one-way ANOVA followed by a Bonferroni *t*-test for all pair-wise comparisons if the data were approximately normally distributed. Differences between groups were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, where data were not normally distributed. All P-values of less than 0.05, based on a two-tailed test, were considered statistically significant.

Results

PBMCs from Asthmatic Subjects Exhibited Reduced IL-10 to IL-5 Ratio in Response to Anti-CD3/28 Stimulation

PBMCs from asthmatic subjects and healthy controls were stimulated with anti-CD3/28 Dynabeads and cytokine levels in culture supernatants measured by ELISA. In both groups, cytokine levels of IL-5 and IL-10 were significantly increased in response to anti-CD3/28 Dynabeads ([Figure 2A and B](#), $p < 0.001$ – 0.05). Compared with control subjects, IL-5 production was significantly higher in the asthmatic subjects ($p < 0.05$) while IL-10 levels did not differ significantly between the two groups. However, the ratio of IL-10/IL-5, in response to anti-CD3/28 Dynabeads, was significantly lower in the asthmatic subjects compared to controls ([Figure 2C](#), $p < 0.05$). These results indicated that the Th2 response significantly increased, and the ratio of IL-10/IL-5 was reduced in asthmatic patients. We therefore further investigated the effects of ASHMI on the

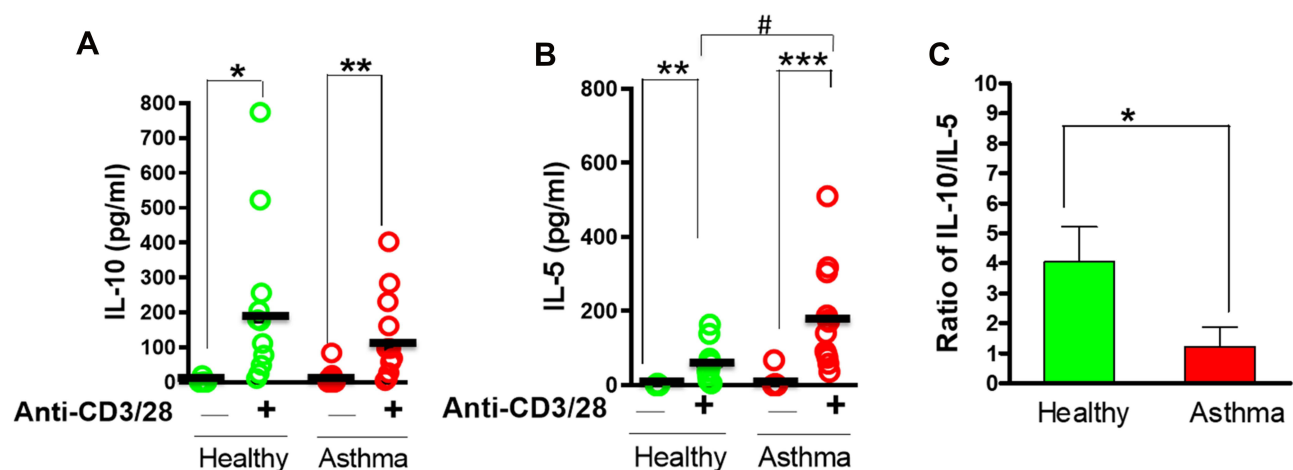


Figure 2 PBMC cytokine production and IL-10/IL-5 ratio between healthy and asthma subjects. PBMCs were stimulated with anti-CD3/28 dynabeads. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs baseline; # $p < 0.05$ ($n = 11$ – 12).

production of IL-10 and IL-5 and evaluated the effect on the ratio of IL-10/IL-5 thereafter.

ASHMI Caused Upregulation of IL-10 and a Reduction of IL-5 Production in a Dose-Dependent Manner

After 3-days of culture with ASHMI, activated PBMCs from asthmatic subjects produced less IL-5 but higher IL-10. As shown in Figure 3, when the concentration of ASHMI was increased, IL-10 production was increased in a dose-dependent manner (all $p < 0.05$, Figure 3A). At highest concentration of ASHMI (500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), the IL-10 decreased comparing with ASHMI at 125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Unlike the linear dose-dependent manner, the effect of ASHMI was a bell-shaped dose response. This type of dose response has been reported by other drugs.^{43,44} ASHMI also caused decreased IL-5 levels in a dose-dependent manner, although the 500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose almost reached the statistic difference ($p = 0.056$) and the 125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$, Figure 3B). ASHMI also increased the ratio of IL-10/IL-5 production and achieved statistical significance at the 125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

mL dose ($p < 0.05$, Figure 3C). No cell toxicity was observed at any concentration (Figure 3D). The results proved that the ASHMI enhanced the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 and restrained the production of IL-5 to balance the Th2 activity, leading to increased IL-10/IL5 ratio.

GU and SF Showed Immunomodulatory Activity on IL-10 and IL-5 Production

ASHMI is composed of three different herbs: GU, SF, and GL. To select the main components from ASHMI, individual herb extracts were further used to evaluate their efficacy. To this end, PBMCs of asthmatic subjects were cultured with anti-CD3/28 in the presence of a specific concentration of each individual herb in ASHMI (GU, SF, and GL) that corresponds to 125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dose of ASHMI. Equivalent doses were as follows: GU at 25.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, SF at 56.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and GL at 43.7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. For activated PBMC treated with GL, IL-5 and IL-10 levels in the cultures did not significantly differ from anti-CD3/28 alone, however activated PBMCs treated with GU or SF significantly increased IL-10 but decreased IL-5 productions (Figure 4A and B, all $p < 0.05$).

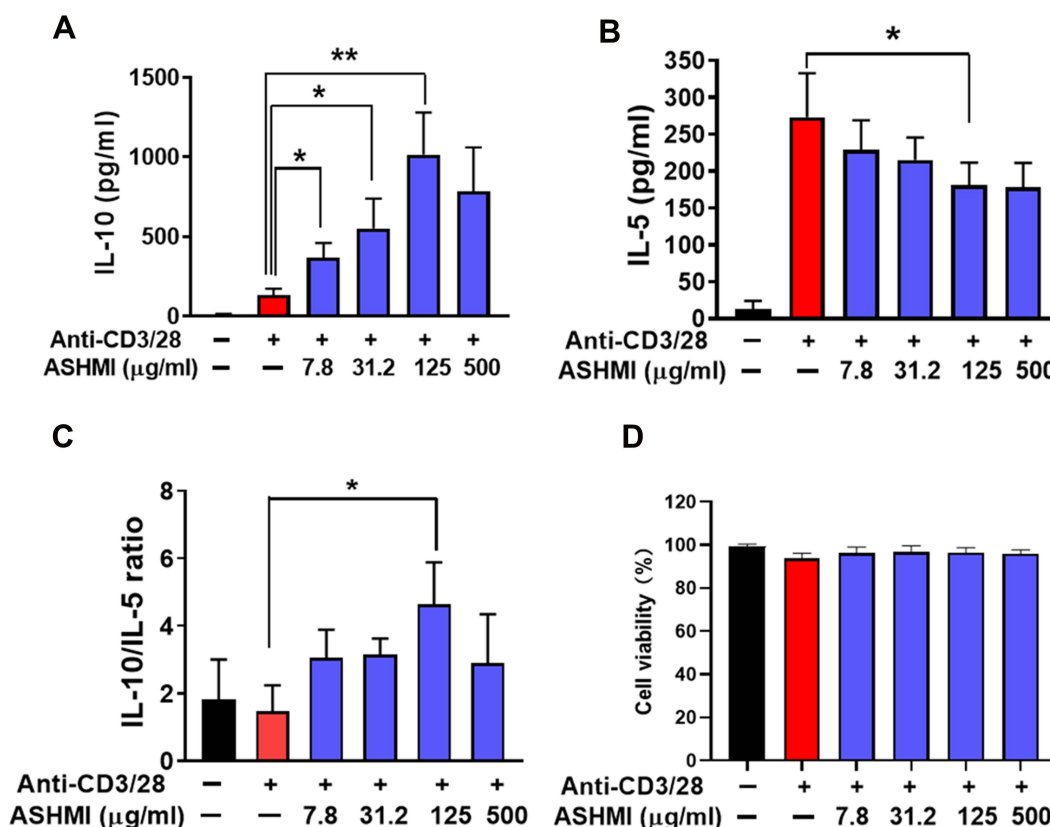


Figure 3 Effect of ASHMI on PBMC cytokine production. IL-10 (A) and IL-5 (B) cytokine production. (C) The ratio of IL-10/IL-5. (D) Percentage of cell viability. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ ($n = 6$).

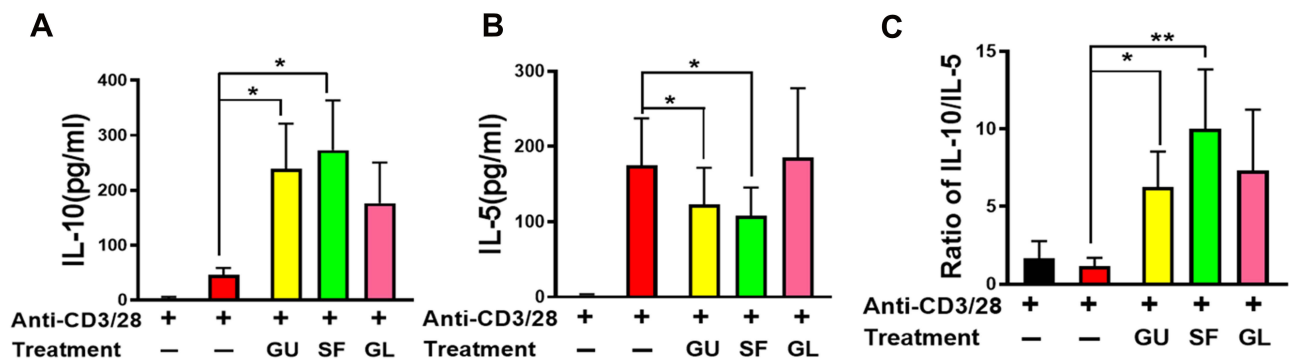


Figure 4 Effect of individual extract of herbal constituents on cytokine production of asthmatic subject PBMCs (n=8). Cytokine production of IL-10 (A) and IL-5 (B). (C) The ratio of IL-10/IL-5 production. *p<0.05, **p<0.01 (n=8-10).

Furthermore, SF and GU have higher ratios of IL-10/IL-5 than other conditions and SF produced the highest ratio of IL-10/IL-5 among all conditions (Figure 4C, p<0.05 for GU, p<0.01 for SF). Therefore, SF was considered as the main herb to regulate the Th2 activity from ASHMI. The SF extract was further divided into SF-F1-4 to investigate their efficacy.

SF-F2 and SF-F4 Contained the Immunomodulatory Active Compounds

Alkaloids, flavonoids, and terpenoids have been reported as the main active compounds in SF.^{45,46} Alkaloids show high polarity, while flavonoids and terpenoids are less polar compounds. The different polarity determined that the retention time of alkaloids is shorter than that of flavonoids and terpenoids. Fractionation and HPLC analysis revealed that SF fraction 1 (SF-F1) and SF fraction 2 (SF-F2) contained high polar compounds such as alkaloids, while SF fraction 3 (SF-F3) and SF fraction 4 (SF-F4) contained less polar compounds such as flavonoids or terpenoids (Figure 1). PBMCs were cultured with each fraction. Activated PBMCs cultured with SF-F2 showed significantly increased IL-10 production

compared to PBMCs cultured in anti-CD3/28 alone (p<0.05, Figure 5A). The other three SF fractions did not significantly affect IL-10 levels. However, SF-F4 reduced IL-5 production in activated PBMCs (p<0.05, Figure 5B). Other SF fractions did not significantly affect IL-5 levels. Overall, SF-F2 increased IL-10 production by PBMCs but did not affect IL-5 production; SF-F4 decreased IL-5 production but did not affect IL-10 production. Furthermore, SF-F2 increased the ratio of IL-10/IL-5 production but not the other three fractions (Figure 5C). The results indicated that SF-F2 and SF-F4 might contain the immunomodulatory active compounds to regulate IL-10 and Th2 responses.

SF-F2 Immunomodulation Selectively Counteracted Dex-Induced Suppression of IL-10 and Synergistically Increased the IL-10/IL-5 Ratio When Co-Culture with Dex

That SF-F2 increased IL-10 production prompted us to conduct a comparison study of its effect with Dex on IL-10 production. PBMCs were cultured in the presence or absence of SF-F2 and Dex. In the presence of anti-CD3

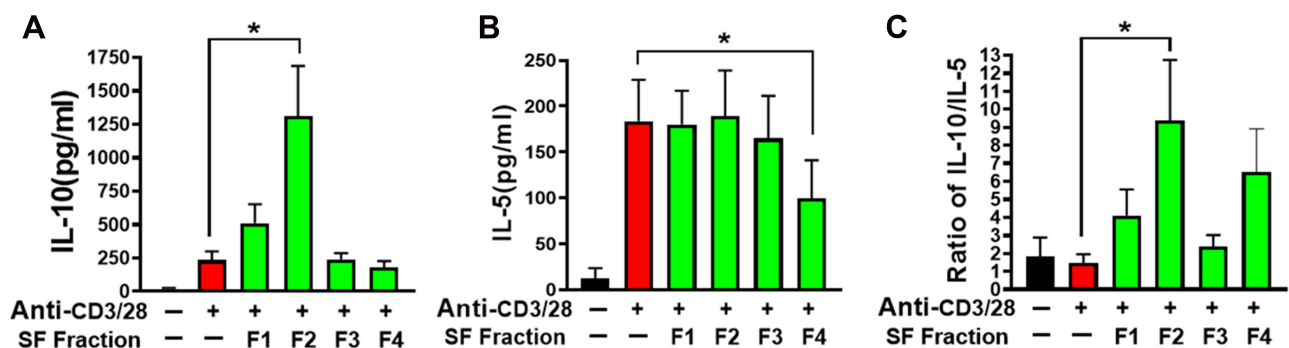


Figure 5 SF-F2 increased IL-10 and SF-F4 suppressed IL-5. (A) SF-F2 increased IL-10 production; (B) SF-F4 suppressed IL-5 production; (C) SF-F2 increased the ratio of IL-10/IL-5. *p<0.05 (n=6-8).

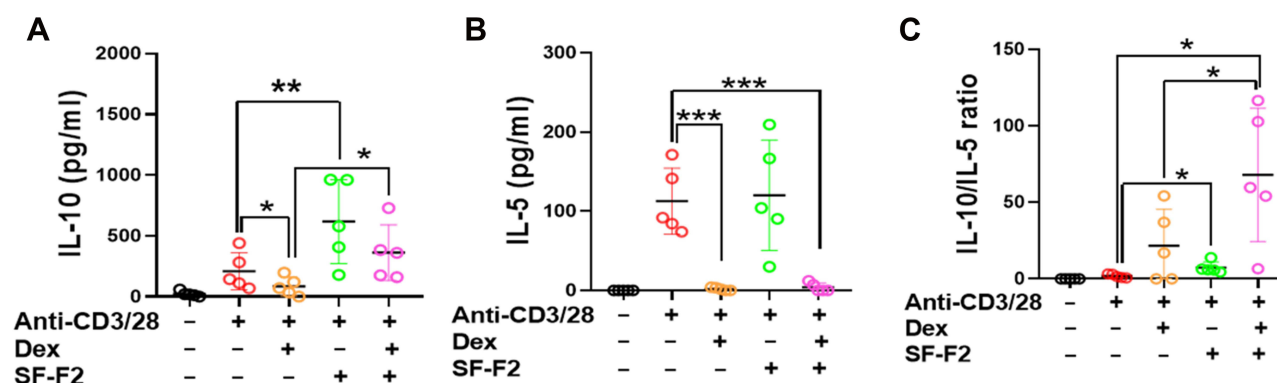


Figure 6 SF-F2 immunomodulation counteracts Dex induced-immune suppression on IL-10. The level of IL-5 (A) and IL-10 (B) were measured. The ratio of IL-10/IL-5 were calculated (C) * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ ($n = 5$).

/28, cultures with Dex had significantly lower IL-10 and IL-5 than those without the Dex ($p < 0.001$ – 0.05 , Figure 6A and B); cultures with SF-F2 had notably higher IL-10 but had parallel IL-5 levels compared with untreated PBMCs, similar to the previous data shown in Figure 5. Importantly, in the presence of anti-CD3/28 and Dex, SF-F2 did not affect the Dex-induced IL-5 suppression compared to activated PBMCs cultured with Dex alone ($p > 0.05$, Figure 6B). However, SF-F2 and Dex combination selectively increased IL-10 production as compared to the untreated and Dex-treated PBMCs ($p < 0.05$, Figure 6A). In other words, SF-F2 immunomodulation counteracted Dex-induced suppression of IL-10 but did not interfere with Dex-induced suppression of IL-5. SF-F2 generated a higher ratio of IL-10/IL-5 than untreated cells. Moreover, SF-F2 plus Dex generated the highest ratio of IL-10/IL-5 as compared to Dex-treated or SF-F2 treated PBMCs ($p < 0.05$, Figure 6C), which implied that the combination of SF-F2 and Dex might exert better efficacy on the regulation of cytokines for asthmatic patients. Epigenetic regulations such as DNA methylation play a pivotal role in gene expression. It has been reported that the methylation of *foxp3* gene could regulate the Treg activity and IL-10 secretion.³⁵ Evaluating the methylation level of *foxp3* gene provides us with a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of Dex and SF-2 in the immunomodulation of asthmatic patients.

SF-F2 When Combined with Dexamethasone Reduces *Foxp3* Promoter Methylation at CpG⁻¹²⁶

In activated PBMC cultures, it seems that no significant difference was observed about the average methylation of *foxp3* CpG sites between different groups (Figure 7A).

However, activated PBMCs with Dex showed a high trend compared to the activated PBMCs without Dex in average methylation and the individual 5 CpG sites (Figure 7). The potential upregulated methylation of *foxp3* by Dex indicated the immuno-functional suppression of Dex. Moreover, activated PBMCs in the presence of both Dex and SF-F2 had significantly less methylation than activated PBMCs cultured with Dex alone at CpG⁻¹²⁶ ($p < 0.05$, Figure 7C) although there were no statistical differences at other 4 CpG sites (Figure 7B, D, E, and F). The results indicate that SF-F2 combination with Dex might downregulate the *Foxp3* promoter methylation at CpG⁻¹²⁶ to counteract Dex-induced immuno-suppression.

Discussion

A previous study demonstrated the association of reduced IL-10/IL-5 ratio with remission in asthmatic patients, and further proposed that decreased IL-5 production is due to the enhanced production of inhibitory or regulatory cytokines, such as IL-10.¹¹ Therefore, cytokine modulation of IL-10 and IL-5 is an important area of research for the development of novel asthma therapies.^{47–50} In this study, we first compared the cytokine profile of asthmatic subjects to non-atopic controls and demonstrated a significant reduction of the ratios of IL-10/IL-5 in response to anti-CD3/CD28 stimulation (via TCR receptor and co-stimulatory signaling) in asthmatic subjects compared to healthy controls. Importantly, ASHMI significantly reduced IL-5 levels and increased IL-10 production by PBMCs from asthmatic subjects in a dose-dependent manner. ASHMI significantly modulated asthmatic subject PBMCs IL-10/IL-5 ratios away from allergic reactions and towards a non-allergic phenotype. No cytotoxicity was observed in PBMCs of asthmatic subjects in this

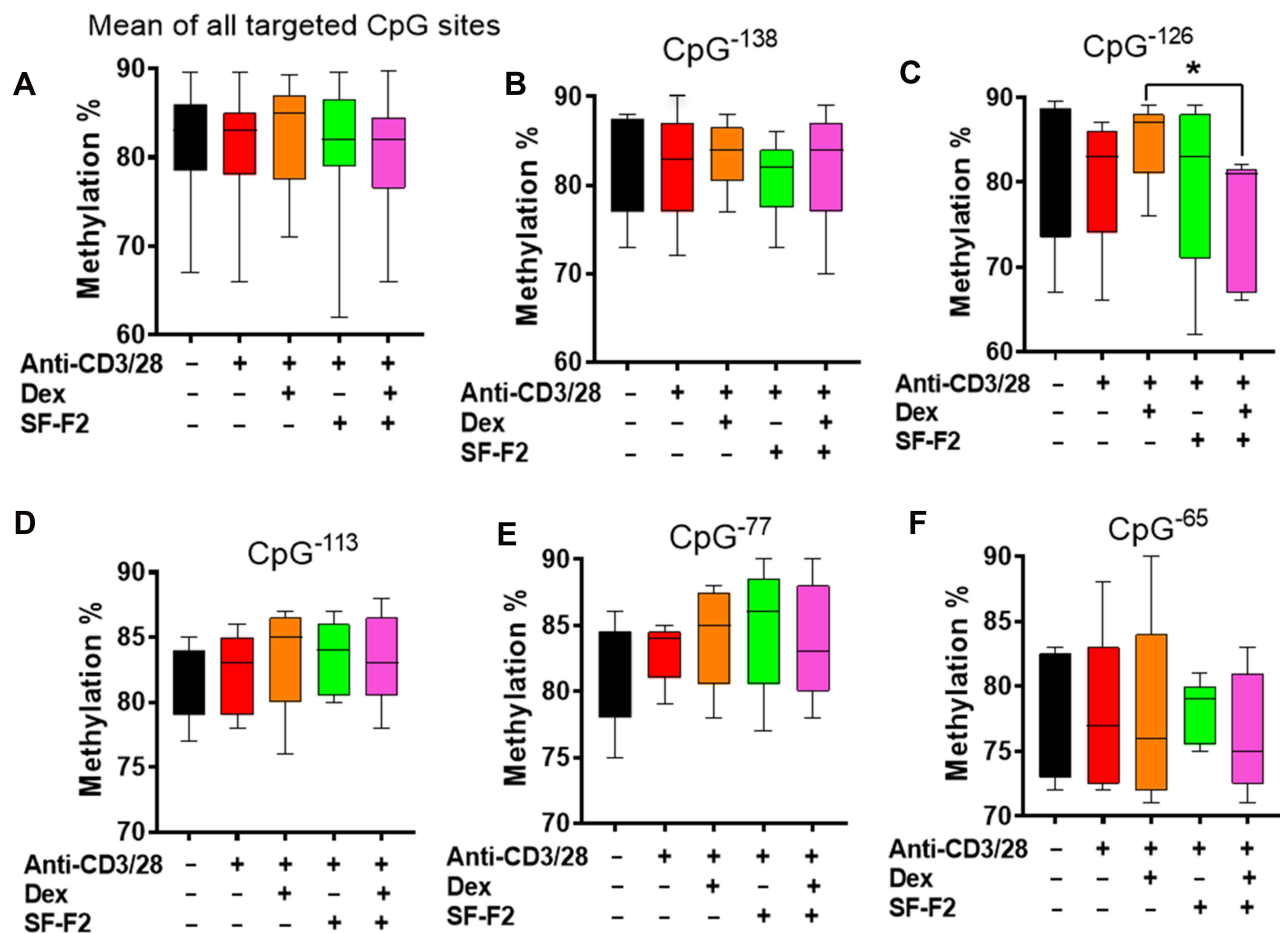


Figure 7 Percent methylation of CpG residues in the FOXP3 gene promoter. Percent methylation of CpG residues in the human foxp3 promoter were assessed by pyrosequencing. * $p < 0.05$ ($n = 5$).

study. In addition, we also found that ASHMI significantly increased IFN- γ production in response to anti-CD3/CD28 stimulation (Supplementary Figure 2), which is consistent with our previous findings that ASHMI increased IFN- γ in human asthmatics²⁷ and animal model of asthma.²⁶ Given the novelty of the ASHMI enhancement of IL-10, we focused on our study to identify the components in ASHMI that are responsible for IL-10 production and the underlying mechanism.

We next attempted to delineate the activity of the individual herbal constituents responsible for IL-10 and IL-5 regulation. In an analysis of the individual herbs in their respective ASHMI dose-appropriate concentrations, we found that GU and SF, but not GL, significantly reduced IL-5 and increased IL-10 cytokine production by PBMCs. This led to a significant alteration of the IL-10/IL-5 ratio from 0.8 in stimulated/untreated PBMCs to 6 in stimulated/GU treated cells, and up to 9 in stimulated/SF treated cells. Statistical analysis also showed that SF-

treated cells showed the most significant increase in IL-10/IL-5 ratio. We therefore focused on SF and further identified that SF-F2 that contains alkaloids was most potent in increasing IL-10, whereas SF-F4 that contains triterpenoids significantly suppressed IL-5. However, only SF-F2 showed significant increases in the IL-10/IL-5 ratio. In agreement with these findings, clinical studies have demonstrated that SF alkaloid could improve respiratory function, enhance quality of life, and relieve clinical symptoms in asthma subjects.⁵¹

In light of the detrimental effects of corticosteroids (CS) on the suppression of IL-10, our findings regarding the interaction of SF-F2 with Dex are promising. SF-F2 alkaloids selectively increased IL-10 production but did not increase IL-5 production although production of both cytokines was suppressed by Dex treatment. SF-F2 exerts selective action by counteracting Dex-induced side effects of suppression of IL-10 and reserving the beneficial Dex-induced suppression of IL-5. Our current findings

demonstrated that ASHMI, and particularly SF-F2, has an immunomodulatory capacity, even in the presence of CS, and thus could restore the usefulness of a currently common asthma treatment. Given the previous findings that corticosteroid treatments limit the development of Treg cells and further enhance subsequent Th2 responses and aggravate the long-term course of allergic diseases and asthma,²⁰ our results may support the combination of SF alkaloid-rich fraction and CS as a promising therapeutic option for patients with asthma. Moreover, for the first time, we found that the SF alkaloid-rich fraction with Dex demonstrates synergistic effects of augmenting the IL-10/IL-5 ratio. Two possibilities exist regarding the augmenting of the IL-10/IL-5 ratio in the combination of SF alkaloid-rich fraction with Dex treatment. One is that SF-F2 alkaloids directly enhance or normalize production of IL-10, and the second is that the enhanced production of IL-10 serves as an inhibitory or regulatory cytokine that further suppresses IL-5 production. While many alkaloid compounds have been isolated and identified from *Sophora flavescens*,⁴⁶ there are limited studies on immune cytokines in allergy or asthma diseases. One study from Zhou's group showed that total alkaloids of SF, which contain many different compounds like sophocarpine, matrine, oxymatrine, sophoridine, sophoramine, aloperine and cytosine, increased the expression of CD4⁺CD25⁺ Tregs and IL-10 in an animal model of experimental colitis.⁵² These suggested that a purified form of active compounds derived from SF-F2 combined with CS may achieve effective suppression of proinflammatory Th2 activity and restore the development of respiratory tolerance.

Traditional Chinese medicine uses complex mixtures of herbs where the active components work synergistically and removal of some components, even if inactive, can destabilize the active components. In addition, many of the components may be transformed in vivo into more complex active metabolites that could be eliminated unintentionally (Dunkin D et al, manuscript in preparation). There are at least 5 SF alkaloids identified: matrine, oxymatrine, hydroxymatrine, N-methylcytisine and anagyrene.⁵¹ We tested matrine, the most common alkaloid compound from SF-F2, which has not shown the same effect as the fraction SF-F2 to increase IL-10 level or IL-10/IL-5 ratio (data not shown). We continue to purify more active compounds from SF-F2 and test their synergistic effects in various combinations, which will eventually enable the use of these compounds for the treatment of asthma.

The findings of augmented IL-10 production prompted us to address the mechanism of action. Tregs have been

previously demonstrated to contribute to the maintenance of the Th1/Th2 balance, and it is known to produce IL-10 and express the transcription factor *foxp3*.³⁵ Further, a recent study employed *foxp3* promoter methylation as a possible indicator of Treg function and found that reduced *foxp3* promoter methylation was associated with higher lung function. It was shown that exercise may protect against the harms of air pollution exposure on health in children, in part by modulating *foxp3* gene promoter methylation.⁴⁰ In this study, since SF-F2 plus CS induced high IL-10/IL-5 ratio, we expected that the *foxp3* promoter region would be increasingly methylated in anti-CD3/CD28 stimulated conditions, and less methylated in treated conditions (ie combination of Dex and SF-F2). In agreement with this expectation, the *foxp3* promoter region was relatively demethylated in PBMC cultures with both Dex and SF-F2. Interestingly, when PBMCs were cultured with Dex, methylation averaged over the five chosen sites showed a trend of higher level than the control condition (CD3/28 alone). This would suggest reduced activity of Tregs. Therefore, this finding of hypomethylation of *foxp3* promoter in addition to the high IL-10/IL-5 ratio results suggests that ASHMI, especially SF-F2, may alleviate asthma by increasing IL-10 production further regulating or inhibiting Th2-associated activation of eosinophils, while CS broadly suppresses the entire immune system. Although the results of *Foxp3* promoter methylation displayed high variations, it is still convincing considering that the samples were collected from individual patients owning different genetic materials, different growing environments, and different physical qualifications.

Our results also demonstrated that ASHMI significantly increases DNA methylation of the IL-5 promoter in PBMCs from asthmatic subjects (data not shown), consistent with a previous study.⁵³ This suggests a mechanism for the reduction in IL-5 levels seen in PBMC cultures with ASHMI and with SF-F4. IL-5 is generally accepted to be associated with Th2 activity and eosinophilic inflammation, which in turn is responsible for the clinical presentation of asthma including wheezing, breathlessness, and long-term airway remodeling.⁵⁴ Anti-IL-5 treatment reduced circulating eosinophil numbers in atopic asthma patients, suggesting a role for IL-5 in the recruitment of these inflammatory cells.^{55,56} These prior findings, in conjunction with our current results, suggest that ASHMI, especially SF-F4 may reduce inflammation by reducing IL-5 mediated, Th2-associated activation of eosinophils.

Our current findings demonstrated that ASHMI, and particularly SF-F2, has an immunomodulatory capacity, in terms of restoring, even in the presence of dexamethasone, a currently common asthma treatment. These results present numerous avenues – both within clinical and basic science realms, for the continuation of this study. We are approaching the identification of compounds in ASHMI that influence cytokine production, but much remains to be determined. The current study falls short of confirming which cell types in particular are responsible for the production of each cytokine in vitro. Although *foxp3* has been considered as a major transcription factor for Treg cells, other T-cells might also express *foxp3*. Moreover, IL-10 is a major cytokine of Treg, which might also be secreted by other cells. We cannot exclude other non-Treg cells may also contribute to IL-10 and *foxp3* DNA methylation. Accordingly, one of the first next steps will be to confirm by flow cytometry, which cell types are responsible for producing IL-5 and IL-10. Further, while we have begun to investigate ASHMI-mediated epigenetic modifications related to Tregs, this topic is far broader than the scope of the current study. It is of vital interest to continue to purify and isolate ASHMI fractions to acquire single active compounds, in order to elucidate the mechanisms by which ASHMI fractions and individual active compounds regulate the cytokine balance, and to evaluate epigenetic modifications to other regions of *foxp3*, further promoting it to clinical study. We have included all asthmatic patients during the research time; however, most of them were mild asthmatic patients, which might bring bias into the results. In the future, we will plan the experiments by including more patients with moderate-to-severe asthma.

In conclusion, there is currently no pharmacologically active compound that can counteract CS immunosuppression, and the current study demonstrates that ASHMI has the potential to fill this gap. Continuing to purify and isolate active compounds from ASHMI will eventually enable the use of these compounds for the treatment of atopic conditions, without the numerous side effects associated with current allergy pharmacotherapies or with the dangers and barriers inherent to specific allergen immunotherapy. Furthermore, an understanding of ASHMI-mediated immunomodulation may enable the development of synthetic drugs that achieve an immune balance in allergic patients instead of the current CS-mediated overall immune suppression. ASHMI represents the possibility for novel approaches to modulate cytokine profiles that are beneficial for the treatment of chronic allergic inflammatory diseases.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting, or revising the article, gave final approval for the version to be published, agreed to the submitted journal, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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