

Inflammatory bowel disease: An archetype disorder of outer environment sensor systems

Giovanni C Actis, Floriano Rosina

Giovanni C Actis, Floriano Rosina, Division of Gastro-Hepatology, Ospedale Gradenigo, 10153 Torino, Italy

Author contributions: Actis GC designed the study and drafted the paper; Rosina F chose and checked the references, and critically reviewed the final version to give his final approval.

Correspondence to: Giovanni C Actis, MD, Division of Gastro-Hepatology, Ospedale Gradenigo, Corso Regina 10, 10153 Torino, Italy. actis_g@libero.it

Telephone: +39-11- 8151250 Fax: +39-11- 8151388

Received: February 2, 2013 Revised: May 15, 2013

Accepted: June 5, 2013

Published online: August 6, 2013

Abstract

The pathogenesis of the two inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) phenotypes ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD) has remained elusive, thus frustrating attempts at defining a cure. IBD often presents as a complex inflammatory process wherein colon lesions (UC) or widespread ulceration and fissure (CD) might be accompanied by ancillary extra-intestinal manifestations involving the eye, skin, joints or liver, but also by full-blown "autoimmune" disorders from psoriasis and multiple sclerosis to rheumatoid arthritis; attempts at unraveling a link or a hierarchical order in these entities have proven almost fruitless. More recently, the input of genetics has suggested that the IBDs might be multi-organ inflammatory processes, elicited by a large number of low-penetrance susceptibility genes, with environmental factors needed to induce full-blown disease. At a noteworthy exception to this rule, the description of the nucleotide-oligomerization domain (*NOD*) gene mutations in CD came at the beginning of the 2000s: the *NOD-LRR* are part of a highly conserved microbial sensor system which respond to bacterial peptidoglycans by mounting an inflammatory response. At least in Caucasian patients, the prevalently loss-of-function mutation of *NOD* permitted to unexpectedly define CD as an immune deficiency state, and upon its recent description in apparently unrelated disorders such as the

Blau syndrome (a granulomatous pediatric syndrome), and perhaps in psoriasis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders, has contributed to revolutionize our view of IBD and CD in particular. The latter affection, together with psoriasis and chronic pulmonary disease can now be included into a newly identified category named "barrier organ disease", wherein a barrier organ is defined as a large mucosal or epithelial surface with an abundant metagenomic microbial population and an underneath reactive tissue, the whole structure being in contact with the outer environment and capable to react to it. Personalized treatments and empowerment of research across different disease phenotypes should be the advantages of this novel mindset.

© 2013 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Key words: Inflammatory bowel disease; Psoriasis; Chronic pulmonary disease; Innate immunity; Nucleotide oligomerization domains

Core tip: With its extended mucosal surface in contact with the environment, an overly reactive lymphoid tissue underneath, and an extraordinarily abundant metagenomic flora, the gut is in the position to play a central role in the pathogenesis of both its core disorders (inflammatory bowel disease) and remote autoimmune or immunopathic diseases. The IBDs have been listed as a "barrier organ dysfunction". We hereby focus on psoriasis, a barrier organ dysfunction which is often co-morbid with IBD, sharing with it microbial receptor genetic polymorphisms, and response to therapy. This comprehensive mindset shall boost science and drive our medical choices for immunoinflammatory pathology.

Actis GC, Rosina F. Inflammatory bowel disease: An archetype disorder of outer environment sensor systems. *World J Gastrointest Pharmacol Ther* 2013; 4(3): 41-46 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/2150-5349/full/v4/i3/41.htm> DOI: <http://>

INTRODUCTION

Perturbation of the intestinal homeostasis might be derived from any cause of breach of the active^[1] and passive^[2] barrier defense mechanisms of the lining epithelial cells, allowing contact of gut luminal contents with the overly reactive lymphoid tissue underneath. Despite the accumulating results of years of research in the field, the tenet of the need for a “sealed” epithelium as a primary means to restrain undue gut mucosal inflammation is still informing most of the currently active research. Basically, a perturbed mucosal permeability is thought to represent one of the shared features of the two officially recognized phenotypes of the inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs), Crohn’s disease (CD) and Ulcerative colitis (UC)^[3], even though significant elements of difference between the two phenotypes are emerging from modern investigation, as discussed below.

Indeed, currently available evidence seems to best be interpreted by seeing the IBDs not as a dichotomy, but rather as a collection of discrete entities that, though sharing several similarities, do appear distinct enough as to call for a conceptual process of “splitting” over one of “lumping up”. The conception of a genotype-serotype-phenotype axis might serve as the spine for such a way of thinking, as illustrated in a few examples that have recently been mastered in an authoritative review^[4]. Polymorphisms of the nucleotide-oligomerization domain 2/caspase activation recruitment domain 15 secondary to mutation of their coding loci (*NOD2/CARD15*) (see below) would preferentially be expressed in ileal CD^[5]; the *HLA-DRB1*0103* allele has been found to correlate with the severity of extra-intestinal disease in UC^[6]; a whole range of anti-glycan antibodies including the widely used anti-saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody (ASCA) have been correlated with different CD behaviors in widespread geographical areas^[7]; finally, racial factors conditioning for example the onset of peri-anal forms of CD have been described^[8]. In the lines to follow, this non-exhaustive list shall be implemented by our own attempt to introduce a concept of the IBDs as centrally conditioned syndromes, insofar as being often diagnosed as co-morbidities of variegated bone marrow anomalies, often affecting the innate arm of the immune response. We shall further discuss that this “splitting drift”, now somewhat prevailing in IBD nosography, can by contrast be mitigated by the breakthrough observation that the IBDs may be intertwined not only between themselves but also with other (apparently unrelated) disorders of remote systems (skin and respiratory organs) insofar as the gut, skin, and lungs are all lining territories between the outer and the inner environments (barrier organ diseases) (please see text below). We shall conclude by presenting evidence that this is not merely an academic exercise, but it can influence medical policies, and our decision making

at patient’s bedside.

AN UPDATED REAPPRAISAL OF THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF IBD: CD

For several years, at the end of the last century, CD has been thought of as being derived from an unbalanced secretion of the pro-inflammatory cytokines tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interferon (IFN)- γ , hence a Th-1 mediated disorder^[9]. However, clinical and genetic data accrued early following 2000, have contributed to place the emphasis on phenomena of defective innate immunity, originating the novel concept of CD as an immune deficiency state. Central to this hypothesis were the observations of defective neutrophil accumulation in CD patients^[10], with an impaired clearance of bacteria from tissues. The underlying problem appeared to be a defective macrophage which, though fully capable to form pro-inflammatory cytokines at the translational levels, erroneously trafficked them to premature lysosomal degradation^[11]. Some 5 years before these clinical findings, a keystone genetic insight into the underlying innate immunity defects of CD had been released. Basically, some 40% of CD patients of a Western origin in both the European and American continents were found to carry at least one of three disease-associated variants (*L1007fsinsC*, *G908R*, *R702W*) of *CARD15*, consistently identified as a major susceptibility gene for CD in the caspase recruitment domain^[12]. The intact *CARD15* encodes the NOD2 receptor, a member of a family of intracellular and host-specific cytosolic pattern-recognition receptors, containing a NOD and a leucine-rich repeat. Through this sequence, NOD2/*CARD15* recognizes muramyl-dipeptide (MDP) a component of bacterial cell wall. The ensuing signal transduction cascade then culminates in the serine phosphorylation of the cytoplasmic inhibitor I κ B (which then becomes ubiquitinated and tagged for proteosomal degradation) with following release and activation of NF- κ B (previously inactive as sequestered in the cytoplasmic dimer). Translocated to the nucleus, NF- κ B essentially de-represses the synthesis of several pro-inflammatory cytokines. CD-specific mutations of the *CARD* gene family hampers initial NOD-mediated recognition of MDPs, blunting the beginning of the response cascade^[13]. Whether such genetic faults in fact lead to loss or gain of function has long been debated, with any interpretation being conditioned by the need to account for the excess (not the diminution as would be expected) of inflammation found in CD patients. This question mark seems to be partly met by the hypothesis that TLR-2 driven inhibition of Th-1 responses seems to be lost in *CARD*-mutated CD patients^[14]. *NOD2* genes are also highly expressed in Paneth cells, where their mutations would cause decreased expression of antimicrobial peptides, including alpha-defensins^[15]. Not less importantly, the Familial Mediterranean Fever genes (*MEFV*) have been shown to co-localize with *NODs* on chromosome 16, sharing with the *NODs* the same protein superfamily that regulates

apoptosis, cytokine processing and inflammation^[16]. This might warrant envisaging a kind of a continuum between CD and autoinflammatory syndromes, providing arguments for the discussion below^[17]. The NODs have most recently been shown to act in synergy with cell autophagy systems, a highly conserved chain that normally effects disposal of cell debris and intracellular bacteria^[18]. Wild-type NOD proteins have been shown to serve as nucleating factors for the initiation of bacteria-induced autophagy, by recruiting the *ATG16-L1* gene product to coalesce on cell membrane at the point of bacterial contact. Cell bactericidal activity may be hampered both by a polymorphic NOD becoming incapable to accrue the autophagy proteins, and by mutations of the *ATG16-L1* products themselves^[19].

AN UPDATED VIEW ON THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF UC

The demonstration of a role of innate immunity or of any of the immune effector limbs has been less immediate in the case of UC, lending limited help to the unraveling of its pathogenesis. A recent review^[20] of the cytokine profile of UC has come to list a vast array of cytokines spanning from TNF- α and interleukin (IL)-6 up to IL-33; the lymphocyte subsets Th5 and Th17 seem to be the prevalent functional targets of this cytokine plethora. Of note, a rather robust experimental evidence indicates that the UC epithelial lesions could be derived from the pore-forming effects of IL-13, a secretory product of NK-T cells; in coherence with this tenet, recent experimental evidence has shown that in biopsy specimens of pediatric patients with early UC, STAT6, a transduction element that responds to IL-13, is in a prevalently phosphorylated state^[21]. An interpretation of UC as a disease of increased permeability could be derived from the complex of these premises. If there is no convincing evidence for a role of innate immunity, UC could be most easily interpreted as a T-mediated disorder, considering its preferential response to the T cell modulatory drug cyclosporine^[22].

IBD AND SOME (IMMUNE) DISORDERS SHARE GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS: THE BASIS TO PERCEIVE IBD AS A SYSTEMIC "SYNDROME"

If defects of the innate immune response have convincingly been described in CD, they have also been shown to be under a bi-directional influence: CD-like pictures have been found to often accompany disorders of innate immunity, and, the specific immune abnormalities that are present in CD have been described in other unrelated disorders. The literature on such topics is rather exhaustive. Among the examples of the former instance, chronic granulomatous disease^[23] and glycogen storage disease type-1b^[24] have been mostly characterized. Both disorders

share an impairment of the respiratory burst, preventing neutrophil-mediated killing of bacteria and fungi. The underlying biochemical fault is the absence/malfunction of the nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate-oxidase enzyme complex. In-depth clinical and pathologic characterization of a subset of CGD patients has notably highlighted that their gut disease meets all of the criteria to make it indistinguishable from "idiopathic" CD^[25]. *CARD15* gene mutations have been found in some cases of early-onset sarcoidosis, and, more strikingly, have been found to be responsible for the Blau syndrome, characterized by a granulomatous inflammation expressing mainly as arthritis, uveitis, and skin rash; the role of such mutations in infectious disease has been more controversial, but an association in patients developing gastric lymphoma during *Helicobacter pylori* infection has been suspected^[26]; perturbed neutrophils but not mutated *CARD15* have been associated with the clinical expression of tuberculosis.

APPROACHING THE CONCEPTS: IBD-ALIKES AND IBD-SYNDROMES

These premises may generate the concept of an IBD-like picture, or of IBD-look-alikes, namely those conditions that mimic IBD, yet are still to be distinguished from so-called "idiopathic" IBD. The modes of this distinction must be conceived as being subject to the power of our diagnostic means, to the parameters being used, whether clinical, biochemical, endoscopic, histologic, and finally genetic; at which of these escalating grounds we decide to limit our escalation, and how high the bar is set within each ground.

To gain more insight into the issue, we searched the PubMed database mainly using IBD-likes, IBD-look-alikes, and IBD mimics as key words; the references of the articles that were retrieved were further manually scanned. This search disclosed an initial paper published in 1984^[27], enumerating and recommending the pathologic features to distinguish true IBDs from so-called "impostors". This report was followed in 2006^[28] by a rather extensive discussion of the IBD-like pictures that may accompany diverticular disease, the so-called segmental colitis associated with diverticular disease (SCAD). The authors emphasized that the contents of the several relevant articles were heterogeneous, with some of them finding morphologic features indistinguishable from CD or UC in a high proportion of the cases, others finding only a minority of such "IBD-alikes", and others denouncing a plethora of non specific lesions. As it is evident from the above paragraphs, a considerable literature has accumulated on this topic, and we have now attempted to identify a few common mechanisms in the genesis of these IBD-like diseases, gathering them in clusters.

We aimed to identify three main cluster mechanisms that are likely to generate an IBD-like picture: errors (often of pediatric relevance) of either of the two arms of the immune response; involvement of the gut from acquired

hematologic disorders or vasculitides; polymorphism of specific genes involved in the immune response, leading, through variegated pathways though, to the final common inflammatory imbalance that marks an IBD. We like to draw particular attention to the role attributed to the polymorphisms of pyrin, a protein domain coded for by chromosome 16 that, together with the TIR and CARD domains, is assumed to belong to the gene superfamily (often ill-defined as CATERPILLER)^[29] of innate immune detection of micro-organisms in mammals. It has been shown that carriers of some pyrin mutations may develop not only familial Mediterranean fever, but, notably, a UC-like disease that turns out to resist conventional treatment, whilst showing response to colchicines^[30].

We believe that from the above presented arguments it stems clear that a plethora of pictures that fit the requirements to be labeled as IBD may be derived from a vast array of factors; to signify this, the Greek-rooted term “syndrome” should be used to progressively replace the term “disease” and the acronym IBD. This change should adequately reflect the tapering of the list of the so-called “idiopathic” IBDs that is likely to occur as our causative knowledge becomes progressively refined^[31].

RE-POSITIONING IBD INTO A BROAD CATEGORY: THE BARRIER ORGAN DEFECTS

If *CARD* gene sequences turn out to be embedded into a highly conserved domain complex that govern the response of mammalian cells to micro-organisms (The TIR, CARD and PYRIN triad)^[32], it seems justified to expect that the clinical expressions of their eventual polymorphisms (*e.g.*, CD) will best be interpreted if contextualized.

Barrier organs and systems

The skin, gastrointestinal tract, and the respiratory epithelia constitute the main components of the barrier systems in the human body. Their structure mainly comprises an epithelial surface or a mucosa extensively interfacing the polluted environment, a basement membrane which, together with a wide array of cell-junction devices, serves to upgrade the sealing state of the system, and, typically, a highly reactive lymphoid tissue underneath, composed of antigen-presenting cells, often classified as dendritic cells, and various lymphocyte subsets capable to react with release of pro-inflammatory cytokines mostly including IL-1, TNF- α and IL-17. The surface of the barrier systems further harbors a huge variety of microbial species, which, at least in the case of the gastrointestinal tract, outweighs the number of somatic cells: this second cell universe within the body is sometimes called “metagenoma”^[33]. When working properly, for instance at the gut level, the sensor machinery that was labeled as CATERPILLER above, serves to maintain the balanced co-existence between the local immune system at the barrier organ and the bacterial flora (with genetically-

based mutations leading to undue inflammation up to the CD phenotype as discussed at the beginning); on the other hand, in the case of a full-blown outer infection, the CATERPILLERS will be called on the battleground to restrain a pathogen that has perforated the epithelial seals.

Two main phenotypes of barrier organ disease correlated with IBD

Representing an extended surface between the body and the outer world, being endowed with an overly reactive immune tissue, and harboring a large microbe metagenome, the skin shows a number of commonalities with the gut archetype. The development of its main disorder, psoriasis, is thought to initiate with a genetic/environmental breach of the sealing epithelium, causing substance loss and psoriatic plaques; this ends up with activating keratinocytes and inducing dendritic cells to produce pro-inflammatory mediators, fueled by degraded RNAs and DNAs as debris of massive cell wreck; in the presence of favoring genetic prerequisites and external factors (stress) the process may easily become chronic with the typical waxing-and-waning course that recalls IBD. Several observations of clinical and genetic orders suggest a link between IBD and psoriasis. Psoriatic skin lesions seem to occur seven times more frequently in CD patients than controls^[34]; ten percent of patients with CD had a first-degree relative with psoriasis^[35]; both disorders do respond well to the T-lymphocyte inhibitor drug cyclosporine. On genetic grounds, a susceptibility area for psoriasis, named *PSORS8* has been identified, in proximity with the CATERPILLER domain, on chromosome 16q21^[36].

The mucosae of the airways represent a second example of obvious analogy, in terms of contact with outer antigens, and functional anatomy of their reactive tissue. To this end, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has received most of the attention^[37]. Available studies have shown that COPD patients might be at an increased risk of developing CD^[38], whereas IBD patients are notoriously prone to exhibit respiratory manifestations^[39]. At a partial contrast with the generally shared opinion that smoking plays a crucial role in causing COPD, clinics do advise concern over several inconsistencies: (1) COPD severity varies widely irrespective of the number of pack years of smoking; and (2) full-blown COPD is found to develop only in 10%-20% of smokers^[40]. Such observations have advised some investigators to focus on genetic studies of COPD, and their efforts have not remained fruitless. Recently, a loss-of-function conformational mutation of NOD2 has been described in COPD patients^[41]. In this paper, non-COPD smokers were appropriately used as controls, in order to exclude a role of smoking per se in the distribution of the NOD2 variant (Figure 1).

CONCLUSION AND CAVEATS

We are excited and interested by seeing that part of our conclusive thoughts might coincide with those of other

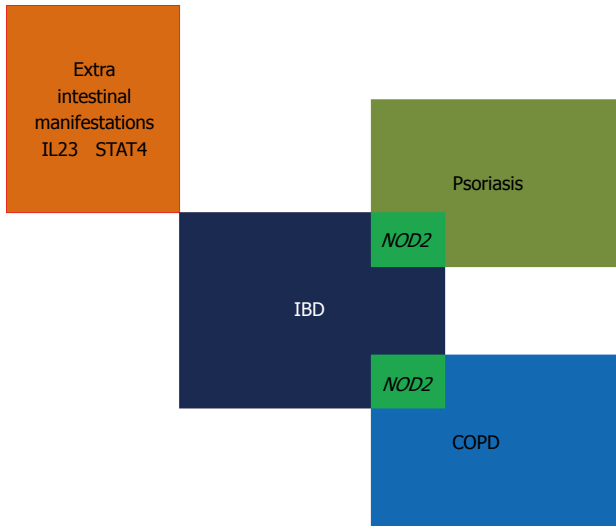


Figure 1 Morbid inflammatory bowel diseases galaxy. As barrier organ dysfunctions (see text) psoriasis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are supposed to overlap with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) insofar as sharing mutations of nucleotide-oligomerization domain 2 (*NOD2*) genes; the so-called extra-intestinal manifestations of IBD might be mediated by interference with polymorphisms of the cytokine interleukin (IL)-23 or signal transduction systems 4 (STAT4); being not a topic in the present text, they are not further commented.

barrier disease researchers *e.g.*, psoriasis^[36], in reckoning that intensifying attempts at modulating surface bacterial flora and unifying research on shared mediators of inflammation can be successful and cost-effective.

Conceiving IBD as a polyfactorial condition may make us more conducive to perceive the disorder hiding behind a given IBD-like picture; the possibly dramatic clinical counterpart of this changed mindset might be the identification of the patient's personalized treatment, or even the only causative treatment (as for example in the case of pseudo-UC incited by the mutated pyrin gene) that can save lives and financial resources.

Caveats

The above data and statements must still be interpreted with caution: it may still take a while before genetic profiling reaches its wide-scale clinical application; as of today, the described anomalies of innate immunity do more readily apply to CD than UC; CD is an extraordinarily heterogeneous affection, as shown for example by failure to detect *NOD* mutations in the disease subtypes that have been characterized in the Far East^[42]. The latter observation has stimulated lively debate in the last several years. An interesting analysis of 2005^[43] has hypothesized that in populations traditionally exposed to highly contaminated environments, defects of the innate immune response may confer a disadvantage and get selected out. However, progressive environment decontamination and use of "aseptic" industrial distribution food enriched in chemical additives yet virtually "sterile", may favor loosening of tolerance originating from continuous stimulation of sensors, thus allowing emergence of unchecked gut inflammation. Thus, one may cast the hypothesis that

lifestyle rather than key genetic defects might drive the defective innate immune responses in Asians with IBD. With their accelerated pace of development, the Far East communities still represent a seminal area of interest and investigation, perhaps allowing to identify causative IBD factors and take preventive measures that in Western countries were not taken on time and got outdated.

REFERENCES

- 1 Macpherson AJ, Geuking MB, McCoy KD. Innate and adaptive immunity in host-microbiota mutualism. *Front Biosci* (Schol Ed) 2012; **4**: 685-698 [PMID: 22202085 DOI: 10.2741/s293]
- 2 Gersemann M, Wehkamp J, Stange EF. Innate immune dysfunction in inflammatory bowel disease. *J Intern Med* 2012; **271**: 421-428 [PMID: 22324936 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2796.2012.02515.x]
- 3 Camilleri M, Madsen K, Spiller R, Greenwood-Van Meerveld B, Verne GN. Intestinal barrier function in health and gastrointestinal disease. *Neurogastroenterol Motil* 2012; **24**: 503-512 [PMID: 22583600 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2982.2012.01921.x]
- 4 Sachar DB, Walfish A. Inflammatory bowel disease: one or two diseases? *Curr Gastroenterol Rep* 2013; **15**: 298 [PMID: 23250698 DOI: 10.1007/s11894-012-0298-9]
- 5 Cuthbert AP, Fisher SA, Mirza MM, King K, Hampe J, Croucher PJ, Mascheretti S, Sanderson J, Forbes A, Mansfield J, Schreiber S, Lewis CM, Mathew CG. The contribution of *NOD2* gene mutations to the risk and site of disease in inflammatory bowel disease. *Gastroenterology* 2002; **122**: 867-874 [PMID: 11910337]
- 6 Brophy S, Pavy S, Lewis P, Taylor G, Bradbury L, Robertson D, Lovell C, Calin A. Inflammatory eye, skin, and bowel disease in spondyloarthritis: genetic, phenotypic, and environmental factors. *J Rheumatol* 2001; **28**: 2667-2673 [PMID: 11764216]
- 7 Dotan I. New serologic markers for inflammatory bowel disease diagnosis. *Dig Dis* 2010; **28**: 418-423 [PMID: 20926866 DOI: 10.1159/000320396]
- 8 Hou JK, El-Serag H, Thirumurthi S. Distribution and manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease in Asians, Hispanics, and African Americans: a systematic review. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2009; **104**: 2100-2109 [PMID: 19471256 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2009.190]
- 9 Brand S. Crohn's disease: Th1, Th17 or both? The change of a paradigm: new immunological and genetic insights implicate Th17 cells in the pathogenesis of Crohn's disease. *Gut* 2009; **58**: 1152-1167 [PMID: 19592695 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2008.163667]
- 10 Marks DJ, Harbord MW, MacAllister R, Rahman FZ, Young J, Al-Lazikani B, Lees W, Novelli M, Bloom S, Segal AW. Defective acute inflammation in Crohn's disease: a clinical investigation. *Lancet* 2006; **367**: 668-678 [PMID: 16503465 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68265-2]
- 11 Casanova JL, Abel L. Revisiting Crohn's disease as a primary immunodeficiency of macrophages. *J Exp Med* 2009; **206**: 1839-1843 [PMID: 19687225 DOI: 10.1084/jem.20091683]
- 12 Hugot JP. CARD15/*NOD2* mutations in Crohn's disease. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 2006; **1072**: 9-18 [PMID: 17057186 DOI: 10.1196/annals.1326.011]
- 13 Strober W, Watanabe T. *NOD2*, an intracellular innate immune sensor involved in host defense and Crohn's disease. *Mucosal Immunol* 2011; **4**: 484-495 [PMID: 21750585 DOI: 10.1038/mi.2011.29]
- 14 Zelinkova Z, Stokkers P, Hommes DW. *NOD2* in Crohn's disease--loss or gain of function mutations? *Neth J Med* 2005; **63**: 286-287 [PMID: 16186636]
- 15 Koslowski MJ, Beisner J, Stange EF, Wehkamp J. Innate antimicrobial host defense in small intestinal Crohn's disease. *Int J Med Microbiol* 2010; **300**: 34-40 [PMID: 19850516 DOI: 10.1016/j.ijmm.2009.12.001]

- 10.1016/j.ijmm.2009.08.011]
- 16 **Kuloglu Z**, Kansu A, Ustündağ G, Birsin Özçakar Z, Ensari A, Ekim M. An infant with severe refractory Crohn's disease and homozygous MEFV mutation who dramatically responded to colchicine. *Rheumatol Int* 2012; **32**: 783-785 [PMID: 20049453 DOI: 10.1007/s00296-009-1326-4]
- 17 **McGonagle D**, Aziz A, Dickie LJ, McDermott MF. An integrated classification of pediatric inflammatory diseases, based on the concepts of autoinflammation and the immunological disease continuum. *Pediatr Res* 2009; **65**: 38R-45R [PMID: 19190531 DOI: 10.1203/PDR.0b013e31819dbd0a]
- 18 **Deretic V**. Autophagy: an emerging immunological paradigm. *J Immunol* 2012; **189**: 15-20 [PMID: 22723639 DOI: 10.4049/jimmunol.1102108]
- 19 **Nguyen HT**, Lapaquette P, Bringer MA, Darfeuille-Michaud A. Autophagy and Crohn's Disease. *J Innate Immun* 2013 Jan 15; Epub ahead of print [PMID: 23328432 DOI: 10.1159/000345129]
- 20 **Bamias G**, Kaltsa G, Ladas SD. Cytokines in the pathogenesis of ulcerative colitis. *Discov Med* 2011; **11**: 459-467 [PMID: 21616044]
- 21 **Rosen MJ**, Frey MR, Washington MK, Chaturvedi R, Kuhnlein LA, Matta P, Revetta FL, Wilson KT, Polk DB. STAT6 activation in ulcerative colitis: a new target for prevention of IL-13-induced colon epithelial cell dysfunction. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2011; **17**: 2224-2234 [PMID: 21308881 DOI: 10.1002/ibd.21628]
- 22 **Actis GC**, Fadda M, David E, Sapino A. Colectomy rate in steroid-refractory colitis initially responsive to cyclosporin: a long-term retrospective cohort study. *BMC Gastroenterol* 2007; **7**: 13 [PMID: 17389040 DOI: 10.1186/1471-230x-7-13]
- 23 **Marks DJ**, Miyagi K, Rahman FZ, Novelli M, Bloom SL, Segal AW. Inflammatory bowel disease in CGD reproduces the clinicopathological features of Crohn's disease. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2009; **104**: 117-124 [PMID: 19098859 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2008.72]
- 24 **Lange AJ**, Arion WJ, Beaudet AL. Type Ib glycogen storage disease is caused by a defect in the glucose-6-phosphate translocase of the microsomal glucose-6-phosphatase system. *J Biol Chem* 1980; **255**: 8381-8384 [PMID: 6251055]
- 25 **Marks DJ**, Miyagi K, Rahman FZ, Grosvenor N, Bloom SL, Segal AW. Pathological features of inflammatory bowel disease in CGD are indistinguishable from those observed in Crohn's disease. *Gastroenterology* 2007; **132** Suppl 1: 156-157
- 26 **Henckaerts L**, Vermeire S. NOD2/CARD15 disease associations other than Crohn's disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2007; **13**: 235-241 [PMID: 17206682 DOI: 10.1002/ibd.20066]
- 27 **Rickert RR**. The important "impostors" in the differential diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 1984; **6**: 153-163 [PMID: 6371118 DOI: 10.1097/00004836-198404000-00011]
- 28 **Harpaz N**, Sachar DB. Segmental colitis associated with diverticular disease and other IBD look-alikes. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 2006; **40** Suppl 3: S132-S135 [PMID: 16885696 DOI: 10.1097/01.mcg.0000225505.67547.90]
- 29 **Lich JD**, Ting JP. CATERPILLER (NLR) family members as positive and negative regulators of inflammatory responses. *Proc Am Thorac Soc* 2007; **4**: 263-266 [PMID: 17607010 DOI: 10.1513/pats.200701-022AW]
- 30 **Sari S**, Egritas O, Dalgic B. The familial Mediterranean fever (MEFV) gene may be a modifier factor of inflammatory bowel disease in infancy. *Eur J Pediatr* 2008; **167**: 391-393 [PMID: 17520284 DOI: 10.1007/s00431-007-0508-x]
- 31 **Schölmerich J**. Evolving concepts in IBD therapy: What should be studied in the future? *Dig Dis* 2010; **28**: 472-477 [PMID: 20926874 DOI: 10.1159/000320404]
- 32 **Werts C**, Girardin SE, Philpott DJ. TIR, CARD and PYRIN: three domains for an antimicrobial triad. *Cell Death Differ* 2006; **13**: 798-815 [PMID: 16528382 DOI: 10.1038/sj.cdd.4401890]
- 33 **de Wouters T**, Doré J, Lepage P. Does our food (environment) change our gut microbiome ('in-vironment'): a potential role for inflammatory bowel disease? *Dig Dis* 2012; **30** Suppl 3: 33-39 [PMID: 23295690 DOI: 10.1159/000342595]
- 34 **Nair RP**, Henseler T, Jenisch S, Stuart P, Bichakjian CK, Lenk W, Westphal E, Guo SW, Christophers E, Voorhees JJ, Elder JT. Evidence for two psoriasis susceptibility loci (HLA and 17q) and two novel candidate regions (16q and 20p) by genome-wide scan. *Hum Mol Genet* 1997; **6**: 1349-1356 [PMID: 9259283 DOI: 10.1093/hmg/6.8.1349]
- 35 **Lee FI**, Bellary SV, Francis C. Increased occurrence of psoriasis in patients with Crohn's disease and their relatives. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1990; **85**: 962-963 [PMID: 2375323]
- 36 **Mattozzi C**, Richetta AG, Cantisani C, Macaluso L, Calvieri S. Psoriasis: new insight about pathogenesis, role of barrier organ integrity, NLR/CATERPILLER family genes and microbial flora. *J Dermatol* 2012; **39**: 752-760 [PMID: 22698089 DOI: 10.1111/j.1346-8138.2012.01606.x]
- 37 **Keely S**, Talley NJ, Hansbro PM. Pulmonary-intestinal cross-talk in mucosal inflammatory disease. *Mucosal Immunol* 2012; **5**: 7-18 [PMID: 22089028 DOI: 10.1038/mi.2011.55]
- 38 **Ekbom A**, Brandt L, Granath F, Löfdahl CG, Egesten A. Increased risk of both ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease in a population suffering from COPD. *Lung* 2008; **186**: 167-172 [PMID: 18330638 DOI: 10.1007/s00408-008-9080-z]
- 39 **Storch I**, Sachar D, Katz S. Pulmonary manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2003; **9**: 104-115 [PMID: 12769444 DOI: 10.1097/00054725-200303000-00004]
- 40 **Wang X**, Li L, Xiao J, Jin C, Huang K, Kang X, Wu X, Lv F. Association of ADAM33 gene polymorphisms with COPD in a northeastern Chinese population. *BMC Med Genet* 2009; **10**: 132 [PMID: 20003279 DOI: 10.1186/1471-2350-10-132]
- 41 **Kinose D**, Ogawa E, Hirota T, Ito I, Kudo M, Haruna A, Marumo S, Hoshino Y, Muro S, Hirai T, Sakai H, Date H, Tamari M, Mishima M. A NOD2 gene polymorphism is associated with the prevalence and severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a Japanese population. *Respirology* 2012; **17**: 164-171 [PMID: 21943069 DOI: 10.1111/j.1440-1843.2011.02069.x]
- 42 **Yamazaki K**, Takazoe M, Tanaka T, Kazumori T, Nakamura Y. Absence of mutation in the NOD2/CARD15 gene among 483 Japanese patients with Crohn's disease. *J Hum Genet* 2002; **47**: 469-472 [PMID: 12202985 DOI: 10.1007/s100380200067]
- 43 **Lanzarotto F**, Akbar A, Ghosh S. Does innate immune response defect underlie inflammatory bowel disease in the Asian population? *Postgrad Med J* 2005; **81**: 483-485 [PMID: 16085736 DOI: 10.1136/pgmj.2005.036590]

P-Reviewers Cui GL, Palmer AM **S-Editor** Zhai HH
L-Editor A **E-Editor** Ma S





Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited**
Flat C, 23/F., Lucky Plaza,
315-321 Lockhart Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong, China
Fax: +852-65557188
Telephone: +852-31779906
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com
<http://www.wjgnet.com>

