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Basic Study

Unconjugated bilirubin alleviates experimental ulcerative colitis by regulating intestinal barrier function and immune inflammation

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Unconjugated bilirubin (UCB) is generally considered toxic but has gained recent prominence for its anti-inflammatory properties. However, the effects of it on the interaction between intestinal flora and organisms and how it influences immune responses remain unresolved.

AIM

To investigate the role of UCB in intestinal barrier function and immune inflammation in mice with dextran-sulfate-sodium-induced colitis.

METHODS

Acute colitis was induced by 3% (*w/v*) dextran sulfate sodium salt in drinking water for 6 d followed by untreated water for 2 d. Concurrently, mice with colitis were administered 0.2 mL UCB (400 μ mol/L) by intra-gastric gavage for 7 d. Disease activity index (DAI) was monitored daily. Mice were sacrificed at the end of the experiment. The length of the colon and weight of the spleen were recorded. Serum level of D-lactate, intestinal digestive proteases activity, and changes to the gut flora were analyzed. In addition, colonic specimens were analyzed by histology and for expression of inflammatory markers and proteins.

Committee of Harbin Medical University.

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RESULTS

Mice treated with UCB had significantly relieved severity of colitis, including lower DAI, longer colon length, and lower spleen weight (colon length: 4.92 ± 0.09 cm *vs* 3.9 ± 0.15 cm; spleen weight: 0.33 ± 0.04 *vs* 0.74 ± 0.04 , $P < 0.001$). UCB administration inactivated digestive proteases (chymotrypsin: 18.70 ± 0.69 U/g *vs* 44.81 ± 8.60 U/g; trypsin: 1.52 ± 0.23 U/g *vs* 9.05 ± 1.77 U/g, $P < 0.01$), increased expression of tight junction (0.99 ± 0.05 *vs* 0.57 ± 0.03 , $P < 0.001$), decreased serum level of D-lactate (31.76 ± 3.37 μ mol/L *vs* 54.25 ± 1.45 μ mol/L, $P < 0.001$), and lowered histopathological score (4 ± 0.57 *vs* 7 ± 0.57 , $P < 0.001$) and activity of myeloperoxidase (46.79 ± 2.57 U/g *vs* 110.32 ± 19.19 U/g, $P < 0.001$). UCB also regulated the intestinal microbiota, inhibited expression of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) α and interleukin 1β (TNF- α : 52.61 ± 7.81 pg/mg *vs* 105.04 ± 11.92 pg/mg, interleukin 1β : 13.43 ± 1.68 *vs* 32.41 ± 4.62 pg/mg, $P < 0.001$), decreased expression of Toll-like receptor 4 (0.61 ± 0.09 *vs* 1.07 ± 0.03 , $P < 0.001$) and myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88 (0.73 ± 0.08 *vs* 1.01 ± 0.07 , $P < 0.05$), and increased expression of TNF-receptor-associated factor 6 (0.79 ± 0.02 *vs* 0.43 ± 0.09 , $P < 0.05$) and inhibitor of kappa B α (0.93 ± 0.07 *vs* 0.72 ± 0.07 , $P < 0.05$) in the colon.

CONCLUSION

UCB can protect intestinal barrier function, regulate normal intestinal homeostasis, and suppress inflammation *via* the Toll-like receptor 4/ nuclear factor- κ B signaling pathway.

Key words: Ulcerative colitis; Unconjugated bilirubin; Intestinal barrier; Intestinal homeostasis; Digestive proteases; Inflammation

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Core tip: Intestinal function and microbiota are desired therapeutic endpoints for treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. However, a major problem is the lack of powerful and safe drugs. Unconjugated bilirubin (UCB) has anti-inflammatory and antitoxin effects. We found that UCB significantly decreased intestinal permeability and improved intestinal barrier function; regulated composition of gut microbiota; and relieved intestinal inflammation through suppressing the Toll-like receptor 4/nuclear factor- κ B pathway. This study demonstrated that UCB ameliorates ulcerative colitis *via* intestinal barrier function through inactivating the digestive proteases and inhibiting immune inflammation through the Toll-like receptor 4/nuclear factor- κ B pathway.

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INTRODUCTION

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), which includes ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD), are associated with chronic, relapsing inflammation of the intestinal tract. In the early 1900s, regions such as North America, Europe, and Oceania had millions of individuals with IBD. The prevalence of IBD is highest in the western world, which was estimated to affect up to 0.5% of the general population in 2015 and equates to approximately 2.2 million Americans living with IBD in 2025^[1,2]. However, newly industrialized countries have a low prevalence of IBD, but the incidence has been steadily rising. A representative study from the Asia-Pacific Crohn's and Colitis Epidemiology Study showed that IBD was established in Asia, with an average incidence of 1.4 per 100000 people in 2011, and the incidence of UC was two-fold higher than that of CD in Asia and the incidence of IBD in China was 3.3 per 100000^[3]. IBD affects millions of people around the world, producing a substantial

burden on healthcare systems.

Evidence from studies on etiology and pathogenesis suggests that IBD results from a dysregulated intestinal immune response driven by complex interplay between the host and intraluminal microbiota^[4]. Intestinal epithelial cells recognize conserved signature molecules in the gut commensal bacteria, called pathogen-associated molecular patterns, by pattern recognition receptors. Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are one of the major types of pattern recognition receptor families and have a pivotal effect on maintaining homeostasis of the gut microbiota^[5]. During inflammation, TLR4 as an innate immune receptor is stimulated by recognition of gut pathogen-associated molecular patterns. TLR4 undergoes a conformational change and then recruits the signaling adaptors myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88 (MyD88) and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor-associated factor (TRAF) 6, thereby activating downstream transcription of nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) target genes and expression of some pro-inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin 1 β (IL-1 β), TNF- α , or IL-6^[6]. However, anti-inflammatory and immuno-regulatory cytokines are related to the negative regulation of nitric oxide (NO), which is positively correlated with the severity of the disease. In IBD patients, NO production was positively correlated with increased levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines^[7]. The role of cytokines and NO level are fundamental to regulate inflammation in IBD. Meanwhile, TLR4 was significantly more upregulated in IBD patients than in controls, especially in UC patients^[8,9]. The probiotic cocktail (*Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Bifidobacterium lactis*, and *Bifidobacterium breve*) ameliorated clinical symptoms and histological scores, decreased NO level, and reduced TLR4, inducible NO synthase, and NF- κ B expression^[10]. An important mechanism of UC might be that abnormal inflammation by intestinal dysbacteriosis causes dysregulation of TLR that mediates innate immunity. The TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway is an essential key point in the development of UC.

Unconjugated bilirubin (UCB) is generated during the physiological breakdown of heme by heme oxygenase 1. Serum levels of bilirubin increase with the accelerated release of heme from hemoglobin or with diminished hepatic conjugating activity. UCB is a potent antioxidant even at low concentrations^[11,12]. It was first discovered in 1934 that bilirubin exerts anti-inflammatory activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis who experienced remission of symptoms after developing jaundice secondary to liver disease^[13]. Studies have shown that bile acids play a role in the regulation of gut injury, immunity, and inflammation^[14,15]; however, there is a lack of studies on the physiological function of bilirubin that enters the intestine together with bile. Recent investigations have demonstrated that UCB suppresses inflammatory responses in animal models of autoimmune encephalomyelitis and lung inflammation in asthma^[16-18]. Nevertheless, the mechanisms on inflammation and role of UCB in the interaction between intestinal flora and immunity are not well understood. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of UCB on intestinal barrier function and inflammation on dextran sodium sulfate (DSS)-induced colitis in mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

Male C57BL/6 mice aged 8-12 wk (weight approximately 25 g) were purchased from the Experimental Animal Center of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University and were acclimatized for 1 wk before experiments were performed. They were reared in the Animal Laboratory Centre of Harbin Medical University under specific pathogen-free conditions (temperature 24-25 °C, humidity 70%-75%, with a 12 h light/dark lighting regimen) and were fed a standard diet of pellets and water *ad libitum*. The study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Harbin Medical University.

Chemicals and reagents

UCB, N-benzoyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester, and N- α -benzoyl-L-arginine 4-nitroanilide hydrochloride were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, United States). DSS (36-50 kDa) was obtained from MP Biomedical (Solon, OH, United States). Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits for D-lactate, TNF- α , IL-1 β , and myeloperoxidase (MPO) were from Beijing Propbs Biotechnology (Beijing, China). The antibodies used in this study were anti-TLR4 (19811-1-AP; Proteintech, Rosemont, United States), anti-MyD88 (4283; Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, United States), anti-TRAF6 (ab33915; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, United States), anti-inhibitor of NF- κ B alpha (IkB α) (4814; Cell Signaling Technology), and anti-occludin (ab167161;

Abcam). Anti-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G and goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin G were purchased from ZSGB-BIO Co. Ltd. (Beijing, China). All other reagents used were of analytical grade.

Induction of colitis and pharmacological treatment

Colitis was induced by oral administration of DSS as described previously, with some modifications^[19]. The animals were randomly divided into five groups with five mice in each group: Control group (Control), DSS group (DSS), DSS plus UCB group (DSS + UCB), and UCB group (UCB). Colitis was induced by administering 3% DSS in drinking water for 6 d, and then drinking water without DSS for another 2 d for recovery. From the first day, UCB was administered daily *via* gavage at 0.2 mL for 7 d (UCB was dissolved in 0.4% dimethyl sulfoxide at concentrations up to 400 μ M). During the study, weight, physical condition, stool consistency, and the presence of occult blood in feces were examined and documented daily. All animals were sacrificed after 8 d by intraperitoneal injection of an overdose of chloral hydrate. Blood specimens were collected and serum samples were prepared by centrifugation at 4000 g for 15 min at 4 °C and stored at -80 °C. The entire colon, spleen and total feces of mice were carefully removed, measured and weighted, then stored at -80 °C for further analysis.

Disease activity index

Disease activity index (DAI) was calculated for each animal by measuring the body weight, stool consistency, and fecal blood. Each score was calculated based on the criteria listed in Table 1^[20].

Histology analysis for scoring colonic damage

Colonic tissues fixed in 4% (*w/v*) paraformaldehyde were paraffin-embedded and sliced into 5 μ m sections, followed by staining with hematoxylin and eosin for light microscopic examination to assess colon injury and inflammation. Colonic damage was graded in a blinded manner as described as Table 2^[21].

Analysis of intestinal permeability

D-Lactate concentration in serum was measured by ELISA. Results are expressed as μ mol D-lactate/mL serum.

Determination of fecal digestive proteases activity

Trypsin and chymotrypsin (amidase) activities were measured using N- α -benzoyl-L-arginine 4-nitroanilide hydrochloride or N-benzoyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester as the substrate, respectively, as described previously^[22,23].

Colon RNA extraction and quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

Total RNA was isolated from colon tissues using the UNIQ-10 Column Trizol Total RNA Isolation Kit (Sangon Biotech, Shanghai, China). After treating with DNase I (TaKaRa, Tokyo, Japan), RNA was transcribed into cDNA using Prime Script TM RT reagent Kit (TaKaRa) using an Eppendorf Mastercycler personal Thermo cycler. All primers were obtained from Sangon. The primers were used as followed: forward: 5'-GAGCACCTTCTTTCCCTTCATCTT-3' and revers: 5'-TCACACACCAGCAGGTT

ATCATC-3' for IL-1 β , forward: 5'-CATCTTCTCAAAATTCGAGTGACAA -3' and reverse: 5'-TGGGAGTAGACAAGGTACAACCC-3' for TNF- α and forward: 5'-CATGGCCTTCCGTGTTCCCTA -3' and revers: 5'-GCGGCACGTCAGATCCA-3' for GAPDH. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) was performed in a volume of 20 μ L with FastStart Universal SYBR Green Master (Roche, Basel, Switzerland). All samples were analyzed in triplicate, and the results were normalized to the expression of GAPDH. Results were expressed as $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$.

Fecal bacteria DNA extraction and qRT-PCR

Genomic DNA from feces was extracted by Stool Genomic DNA Extraction Kit (Tiangen Biotech, Beijing, China) and used for quantitative analysis of fecal bacteria Firmicutes, Bacteroidetes, Actinomycetes, and Proteobacteria. All primers were obtained from Sangon. The primers were used as followed: forward: 5'-GCTGCTAATACCGCATGATATGTC-3' and reverse: 5'-CAGACGCGAGTCCAT

CTCAGA-3' for Firmicutes, forward: 5'-GAGAGGAAGGTCCCCAC-3' and reverse: 5'-CGCTACTTGGCTGGTTTCAG-3' for Bacteroidetes, forward: 5'-TGTAGCGGTGGA

ATGCGC-3' and reverse: 5'-AATTAAGCCACATGCTCCGCT-3' for Actinomycetes, forward: 5'-TAGGCTTGACATTGATAGAATC-3' and reverse: 5'-CTTACGAAGGCA

Table 1 Criteria for scoring disease activity index

Score	Weight loss, %	Stool consistency	Occult/gross bleeding
0	None	Normal	Normal
1	1-5		
2	5-10	Loose stools	Hemoccult positive
3	10-15		
4	> 15	Diarrhea	Gross bleeding

GTCTCCTTA-3' for Proteobacteria and forward: 5'-GCAACGAGCGCAACCC-3' and reverse: 5'-ACGGGCGGTGTGTAC-3' for 16S rDNA. qRT-PCR in a volume of 20 μ L was performed using FastStart Universal SYBR Green Master. All samples were analyzed in triplicate, and the results were normalized to the expression of 16S rDNA. The results were expressed as $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$.

Cytokine levels measured by ELISA and Western blotting

Segments of colon were homogenized using radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer and protein inhibitor cocktail (1:10) (PhosSTOP ESAYpack; Roche). The homogenates were kept on ice for 30 min and centrifuged at 12000 g for 5 min at 4 °C. The protein concentration was determined using the bicinchoninic acid assay Protein Assay Kit (Beyotime, Shanghai, China). For ELISA, the supernatants were collected and subjected to IL-1 β , TNF- α , and MPO assays. Results of IL-1 β and TNF- α were expressed as pg/mg and MPO as U/g. For western blot analysis, proteins were electroblotted onto a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane following separation on 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The immunoblot was then incubated with primary antibodies against occludin, TLR4, MyD88, TRAF6, and I κ B α , or GAPDH. The chemiluminescence signals were analyzed using Quantity One (version 4.5.2; Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, United States) and Image J software.

Statistical analysis

Results were expressed as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM). Differences between groups were determined using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tamhane multiple comparisons post-hoc tests using SPSS version 19.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, United States). Graphs were analyzed using Graphpad Prism version 5.0 (Graphpad Software, La Jolla, CA, United States). Statistical significance was denoted as $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

UCB relieved clinical severity of DSS-induced colitis

Compared with the DSS group, the DSS + UCB group exhibited less weight loss, diarrhea, and intestinal bleeding, as reflected by the significantly lower DAI scores ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 1A** and **B**). The two control groups that received regular drinking water or UCB alone did not develop signs of colitis throughout the experiment (all DAI score < 1 from 1 d to 8 d, **Figure 1B**). Furthermore, UCB treatment significantly reduced colon shortening and increased spleen weight ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 1C** and **D**).

UCB inactivated digestive protease activity of DSS-induced colitis

Digestive proteases are believed to play a crucial role in the destruction of the intestinal barrier^[24,25], and UCB has previously been demonstrated to inactivate digestive proteases activity^[26]. Therefore, we tested the effects of UCB on trypsin and chymotrypsin activity in the feces of mice with DSS-induced colitis. Compared with the DSS group, the DSS + UCB group showed remarkably lower activities of fecal digestive proteases trypsin and chymotrypsin, and levels in the UCB alone group were similar to the control group ($P < 0.01$, **Figure 2A** and **B**).

UCB ameliorated colon tissue injury in DSS-induced colitis

DSS-induced colon tissue injury was demonstrated by epithelial destruction, intense inflammatory infiltration, and crypt distortion (**Figure 3A**) as well as increased histological scores for inflammation and crypt damage (**Figure 3B**). DSS with UCB treatment reduced neutrophil infiltration and crypt damage in the colon, leading to a decrease in colonic MPO activity ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 3C**), which is an inflammatory

Table 2 Criteria for histology analysis for scoring colonic damage

Colon damage score	0	1	2	3
Crypt architecture damage	None	Regeneration	Destruction	
Edema in sub-mucosa	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Inflammatory cells infiltration	None/rare	Lamina propria	Sub-mucosa	Muscle layer

marker for colitis. The epithelial destruction, histological score, and MPO activity of the UCB alone group were similar to those in the control group.

UCB protected intestinal barrier function of DSS-induced colitis

Compared with the control group, expression of the tight junction protein occludin in the colon of the DSS group was decreased significantly ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 4A**), and serum level of D-lactate was significantly elevated ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 4B**). However, in the DSS + UCB group, expression of occludin was increased in the colon with a decrease in serum levels of D-lactate ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 4A** and **B**). Results in the UCB alone group were similar to those in the control group (**Figure 4**).

UCB regulated fecal microbiota composition of DSS-induced colitis mice

We assessed the change in fecal microbiota in mice at the phylum level. DSS induced an overall decrease in feces microbiota. Compared with the controls, Firmicutes and Actinomycetes were dominant in the intestinal flora ($P < 0.05$), while Bacteroidetes ($P < 0.01$) and Proteobacteria ($P < 0.05$) were less. The intestinal flora of UCB treated mice recovered approximately. However, Firmicutes ($P < 0.01$) were decreased and Actinomycetes ($P < 0.001$) were increased compared with the DSS group. Bacteroidetes in the UCB alone group were also higher than in the control group, but the difference was not significant (**Figure 5**).

UCB reduced production of proinflammatory cytokines and inhibited TLR4/MyD88/TRAF6/NF- κ B signaling in DSS-induced colitis mice

The mRNA and protein levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokines, TNF- α and IL-1 β , in colon tissues of mice were determined. DSS-induced acute colitis was accompanied by a significant increase in TNF- α and IL-1 β levels ($P < 0.001$), and treatment with UCB restored these cytokines to normal levels ($P < 0.001$, **Figure 6A, B**). TLR4 is a key immune receptor that plays an important role in the regulation of colonic inflammation^[27]. Compared with the control group, expression of TLR4 ($P < 0.01$) and MyD88 ($P < 0.05$) was increased in the DSS group, and expression of TRAF6 ($P < 0.01$) and I κ B α ($P < 0.05$) was decreased. In comparison, expression of these proteins was restored to near normal in the UCB-treated group. The results in the UCB only group were similar to those in the control group (**Figure 7**).

DISCUSSION

Previous observation on human evolution has shown that bilirubin-predominant species are often carnivores or omnivores, while biliverdin-predominant species are often herbivores^[28], suggesting that bilirubin may have an important yet unknown effect on the human body. Significant increases in concentration of serum bilirubin in neonates (> 20 mg/dL, approximately 340 μ M) can trigger nerve damage^[29]; however, it is a powerful antioxidant and toxic in adults^[11,30,31]. UC patients have reduced total serum bilirubin levels^[32]. Numerous studies have suggested that UCB plays an important potential protective role in vascular endothelial function^[33]; ameliorates allergic lung inflammation in a mouse model of asthma^[18]; prevents murine colitis by inhibiting leukocyte infiltration and suppressing upregulation of inducible NO synthase^[34]; or scavenges various reactive oxygen species^[12].

Our previous work confirmed that UCB ameliorates the inflammation in trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid-induced colitis; an animal model of CD^[35]. In this study, we further established the UC mouse model that has a different extent of ulceration and tissue edema. Our data suggest two potential mechanisms by which UCB exerts its protective effect on DSS-induced colitis: (1) Inactivation of digestive proteases to protect intestinal mucosal barrier and prevent intestinal flora translocation to the colon leading to an abnormal interaction; and (2) suppression of the TLR4/MyD88/TRAF6/NF- κ B signaling pathway to inhibit immune inflammation and regulate intestinal microflora homeostasis.

The intestinal barrier is a complex multilayer system, consisting of an external

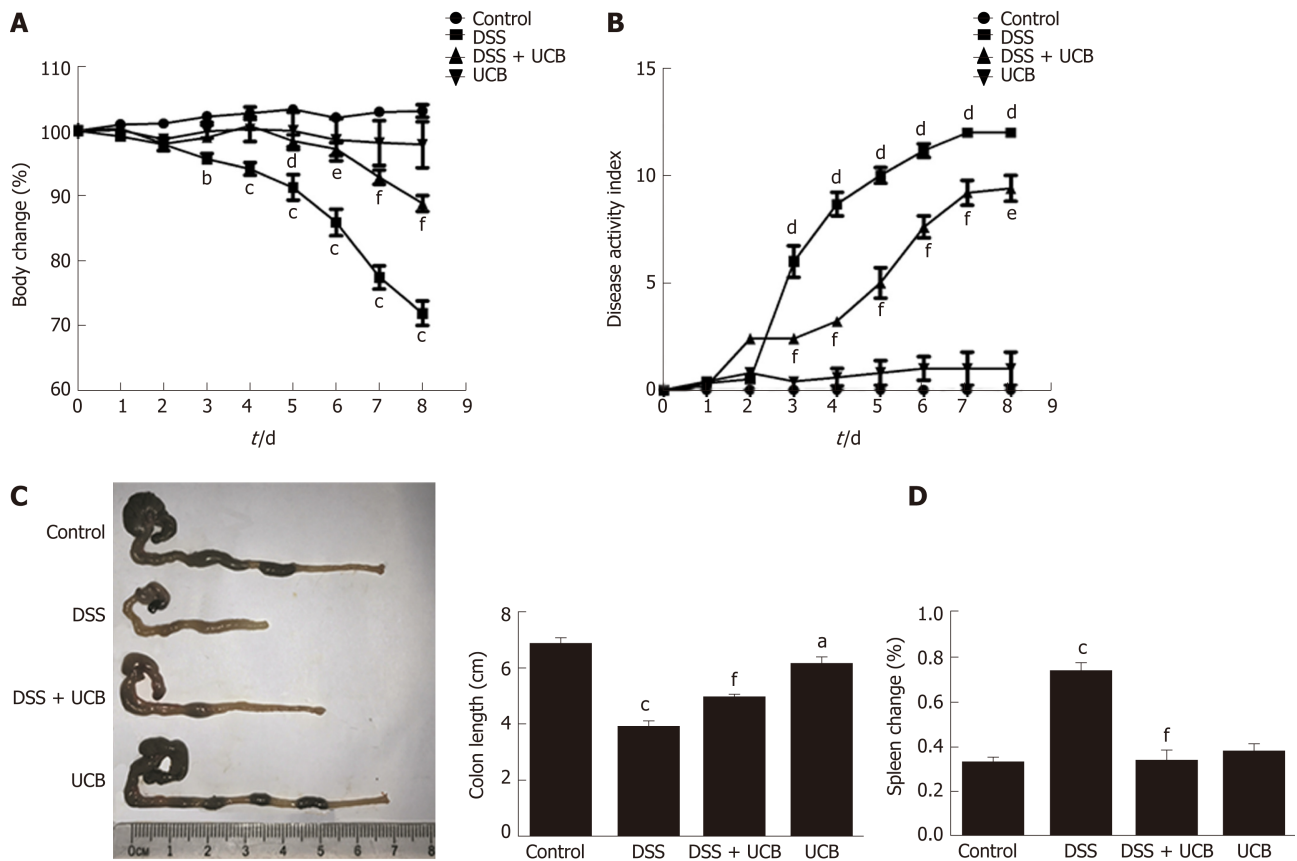


Figure 1 UCB significantly relieved severity of dextran sulfate sodium induced colitis. A: Body weight changes, data plotted as percentage of basal body weight; B: Disease activity index; C: Changes in colon length; D: Relative spleen weight. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM ($n = 5$). ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$, and ^c $P < 0.001$ vs control group, ^d $P < 0.05$, ^e $P < 0.01$, and ^f $P < 0.001$ vs dextran sodium sulfate group. UCB: Unconjugated bilirubin; DSS: Dextran sodium sulfate; SEM: Standard error of the mean.

anatomical barrier and an inner functional immunological barrier. The interplay of these two barriers maintains normal intestinal function and a stable intestinal environment^[36]. We detected that the intestinal tract of UC mice contained elevated active digestive proteases, which can destroy the intestinal tissue structure and increase intestinal permeability. This provides favorable conditions for intestinal pathogens or toxins of microbiota invading the body. The large number of digestive proteases as vital factors contributes to the pathogenesis and development of IBD due to destruction of the intestinal barrier. UCB can be a specific inhibitor to inactivate digestive proteases to protect the physical barrier function that is the first line of defense against invasion of intestinal pathogens.

Another pivotal factor, intestinal microbes, participates in many important physiological processes, including nutritional absorption, substance metabolism, and immunity^[37,38]. In order to investigate how UCB may specifically contribute to intestinal microbiota during DSS colitis, we tested the composition and abundance at the phylum level (Bacteroidetes, Firmicutes, Actinomycetes and Proteobacteria). Exposure to DSS reduced the diversity and abundance of intestinal flora. The ratio of Bacteroidetes to Firmicutes was decreased and that of Proteobacteria to Actinomycetes was increased. UCB treatment can reverse these phenomena; however, it dramatically reduces the content of Firmicutes and makes Bacteroidetes and Actinomycetes dominant in the flora. Actinomycetes have always produced many antibiotics^[39]; therefore, we suspect that UCB can promote Actinomycetes to produce some secondary products to protect mice against colitis. Our study shows that UCB is beneficial to maintain the stability of intestinal flora, but its specific role needs to be examined through further research that our group has and will continue to be concerned.

TLRs are the recognition receptors of the innate immune system and are located on the surface of various immune cells and play an important role in defense against infection and regulation of immune responses. TLR4 expression is usually low under normal conditions, while in IBD, the intestinal flora lose tolerance and specific recognition of lipopolysaccharide, then produce excessive signal transduction, and finally activate TLR4 and cascade induce transcription of NF- κ B and pro-

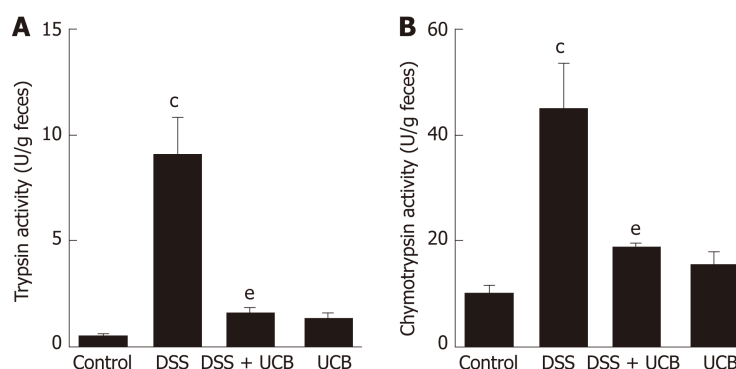


Figure 2 UCB inactivated digestive protease activity in DSS treated mice. A: Trypsin activity in feces; B: Chymotrypsin activity in feces. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM ($n = 5$). ^c $P < 0.001$ vs control group and ^e $P < 0.01$ vs dextran sodium sulfate group. UCB: Unconjugated bilirubin; DSS: Dextran sodium sulfate; SEM: Standard error of the mean.

inflammatory cytokines^[40,41]. Our results demonstrate that UCB decreases expression of TLR4 and MyD88, and increases expression of TRAF6 and I κ B α in the colon. In addition, UCB reduces levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, TNF- α and IL-1 β , suggesting it has an anti-inflammatory role in DSS-induced colitis.

UCB can suppress intestinal positive immune response and inflammation through the TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway. Therefore, this appears to be an additional mechanism of UCB to regulate the relationship between intestinal flora and host immunity. UCB can improve intestinal inflammation, regulate homeostasis of bacterial flora, and maintain intestinal immune function; it is a way to resolve the serious problem of adverse effects and drug resistance of IBD. Perhaps low dose of UCB or in combination with other probiotics can develop healthcare to prevent clinical diseases. It is a novel therapeutic approach, not only for UC but also for other gastrointestinal diseases.

This study had some limitations. First, we found that UCB affected the intestinal flora but the change in genera was unclear. Second, we only induced acute UC, which may have different mechanisms from chronic UC. Third, this study shows that UCB protects intestinal barrier function and suppresses immunity and inflammation in DSS-induced colitis, but we did not study how UCB regulates intestinal immune cells and other potential pleiotropic roles of UCB. These issues will be studied in our future research.

In conclusion, our findings not only shed light on how UCB ameliorates UC but also offer a clue about the physiological function of UCB. This provides a noteworthy example of how UCB can serve as a “double-edged sword” in the human body. This is believed to be the first study to show that UCB ameliorates DSS-induced colitis *via* inactivation of digestive proteases to protect the intestinal barrier and regulate the intestinal flora and TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway to suppress intestinal inflammation.

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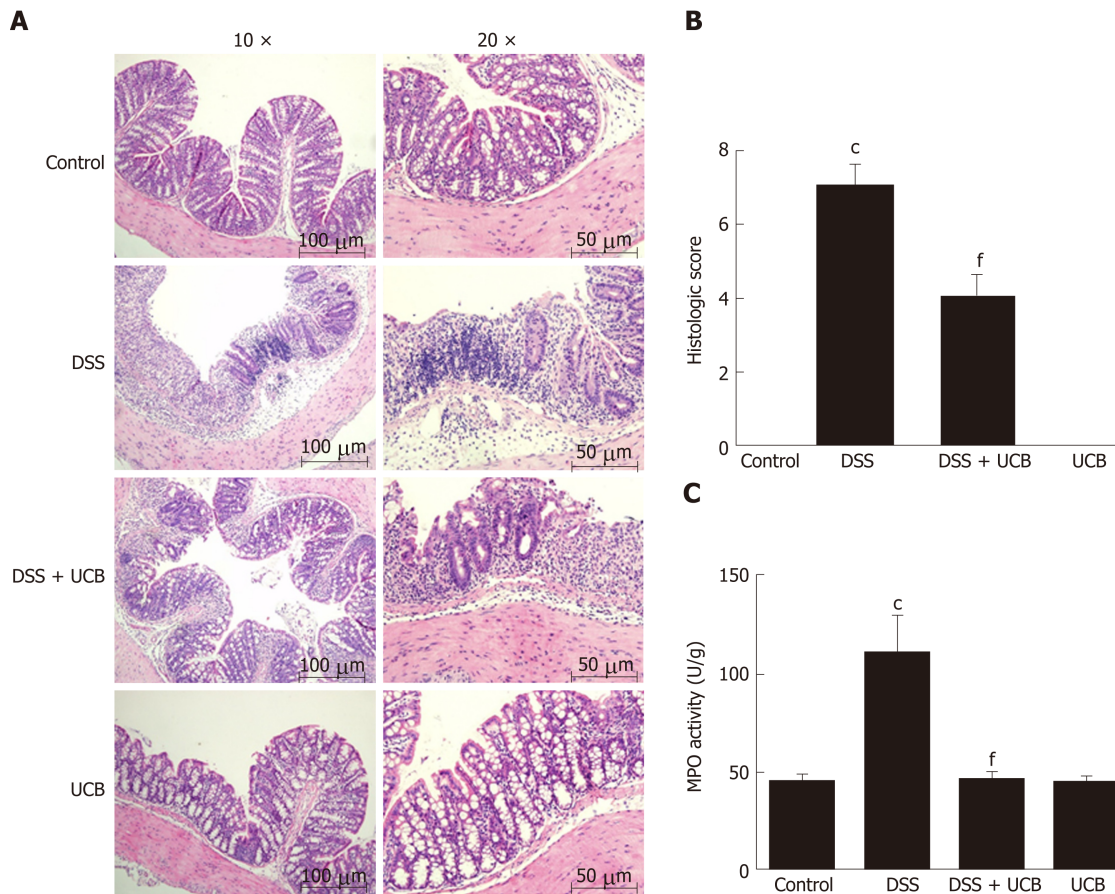


Figure 3 UCB ameliorated colon tissue injury in DSS induced colitis mice. A: Light microscopic assessment of hematoxylin and eosin stained sections; B: Histological scores (images acquired at 10 × using Olympus BX60; scale bar = 100 μm; images acquired at 20 × using Olympus BX60, scale bar = 50 μm, $n = 3$); C: MPO activity of colon tissues ($n = 5$). Data are expressed as means ± SEM. * $P < 0.001$ vs control group, and † $P < 0.001$ vs DSS. UCB: Unconjugated bilirubin; DSS: Dextran sodium sulfate; MPO: Myeloperoxidase; SEM: Standard error of the mean.

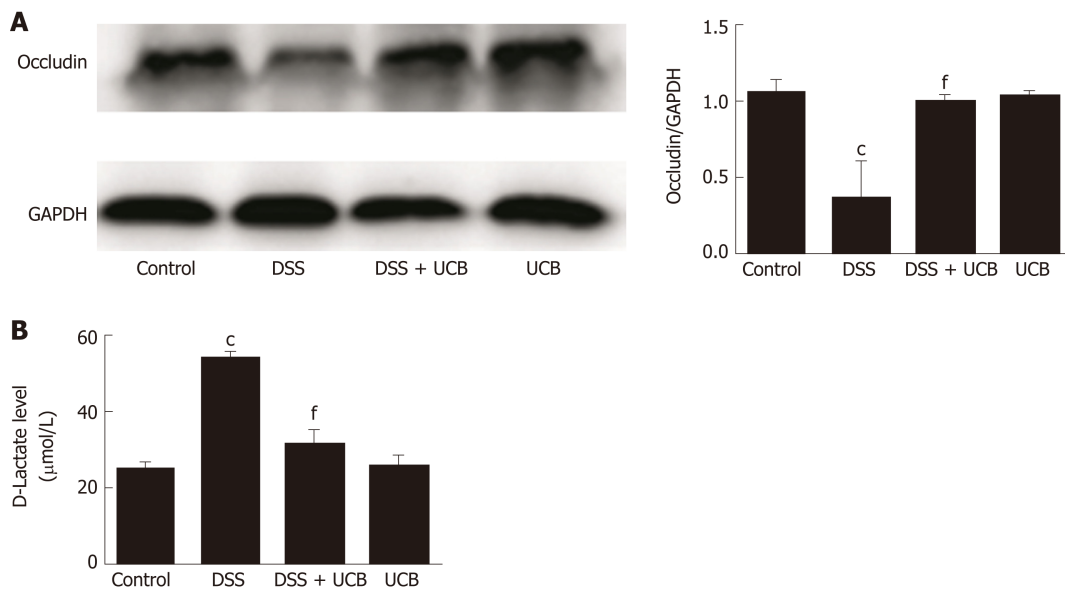


Figure 4 UCB increased expression of tight junction proteins in the colon and decreased intestinal permeability. A: Protein expression of tight junction occludin ($n = 3$); B: D-Lactate level in serum ($n = 5$). Data are expressed as means ± SEM. * $P < 0.001$ vs control group, and † $P < 0.001$ vs DSS group. UCB: Unconjugated bilirubin; DSS: Dextran sodium sulfate; SEM: Standard error of the mean.

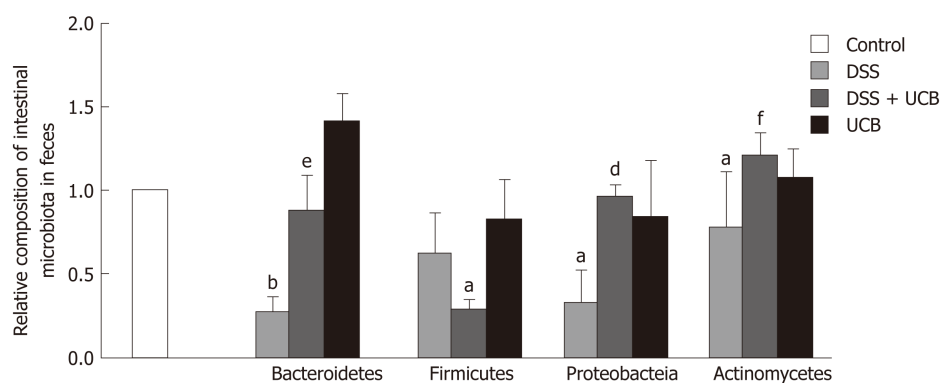


Figure 5 UCB maintained the steady state of intestinal flora of DSS induced colitis mice. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM ($n = 5$). ^a $P < 0.05$ and ^b $P < 0.01$ vs control group; ^c $P < 0.01$, and ^d $P < 0.001$ vs dextran sodium sulfate group. UCB: Unconjugated bilirubin; DSS: Dextran sodium sulfate; SEM: Standard error of the mean.

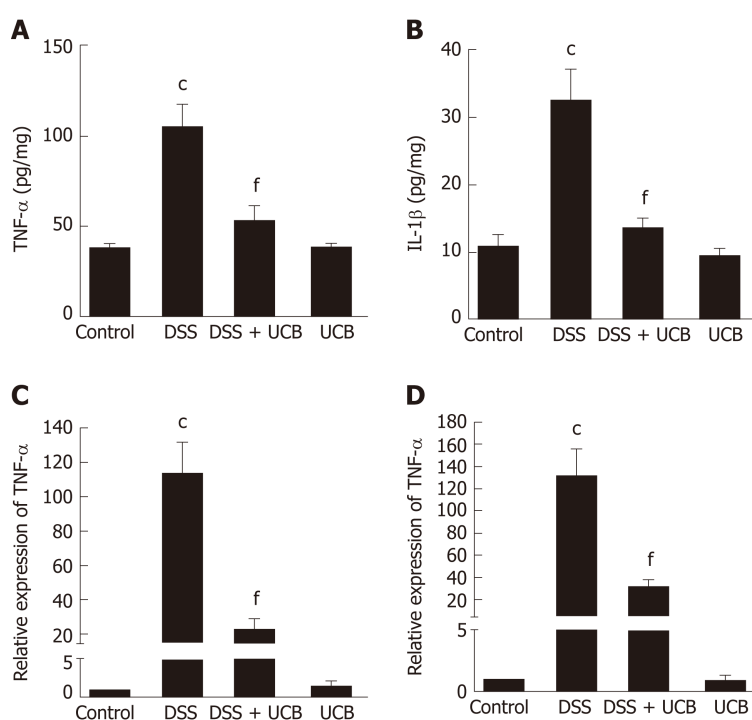


Figure 6 UCB reduced production of proinflammatory cytokines in DSS induced colitis mice. A and B: Protein expression of TNF- α and IL-1 β ; C and D: mRNA transcript expression of TNF- α and IL-1 β . Data are expressed as means \pm SEM ($n = 5$). ^c $P < 0.001$ vs control group and ^d $P < 0.001$ vs DSS. UCB: Unconjugated bilirubin; DSS: Dextran sodium sulfate; TNF- α : Tumor necrosis factor α ; IL-1 β : Interleukin 1 β ; SEM: Standard error of the mean.

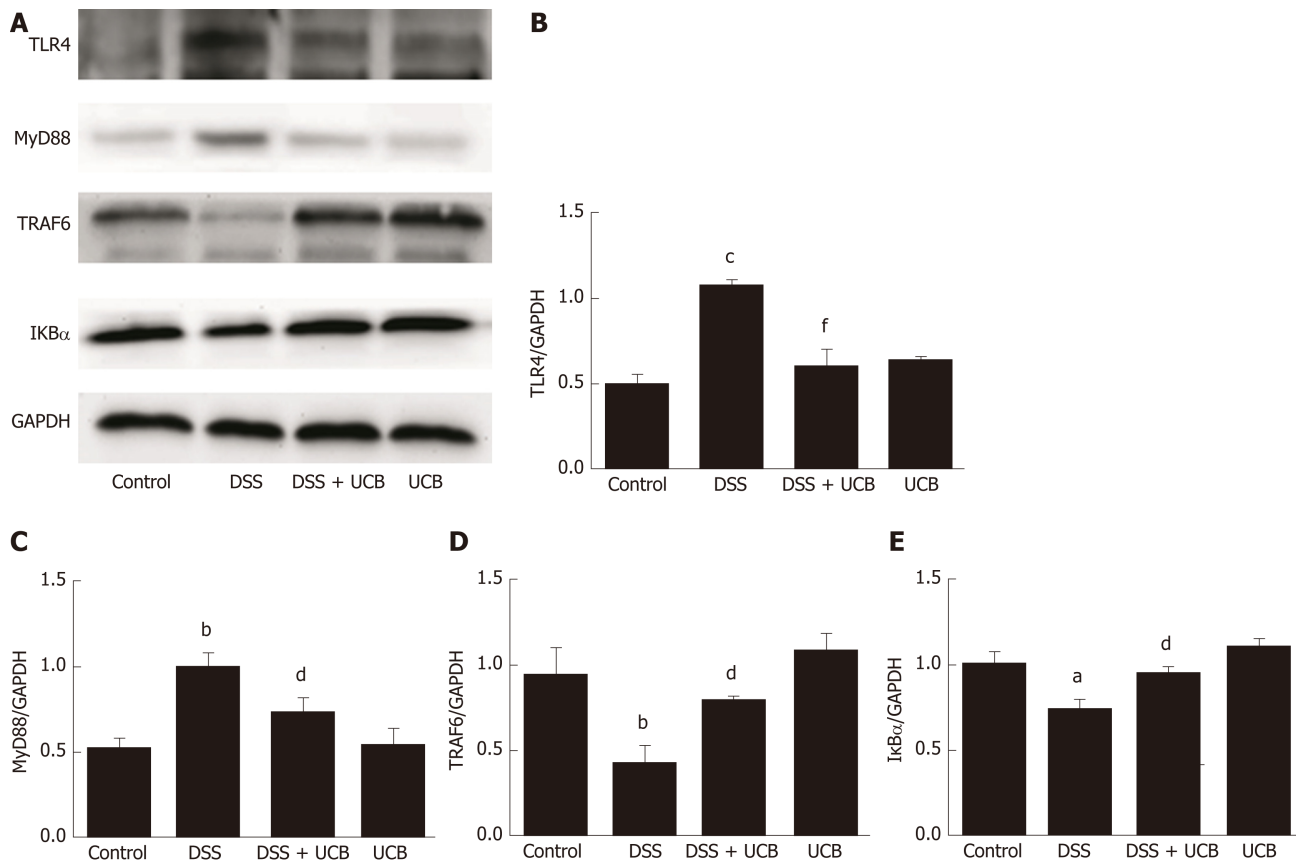


Figure 7 UCB inhibited the TLR4/MyD88/TRAF6/nuclear factor- κ B signaling in DSS induced colitis mice. A: Total protein from colon samples was extracted, and TLR4, MyD88, TRAF6, and I κ B α protein expression was measured by western blotting; B-E: Quantification of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF6, and I κ B α protein expression was performed by densitometric analysis of the blots. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM ($n = 3$). ^a $P < 0.05$ and ^c $P < 0.001$ vs control group; ^d $P < 0.05$ and ^f $P < 0.001$ vs dextran sodium sulfate group. UCB: Unconjugated bilirubin; DSS: Dextran sodium sulfate; TLR4: Toll-like receptor 4; MyD88: Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88; TRAF6: Tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor 6; I κ B α : Anti-inhibitor of nuclear factor- κ B alpha.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Clinical treatment of ulcerative colitis consists of drugs that are both expensive and have side effects. Unconjugated bilirubin (UCB) has gained recent prominence for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. How UCB influences UC remains unresolved.

Research motivation

Patients with UC require lifelong treatment, and drugs for UC are linked to many adverse effects. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop effective and safe drugs for UC.

Research objectives

To investigate the significance of UCB in intestinal barrier function and immune inflammation of mice with dextran sodium sulfate (DSS)-induced colitis.

Research methods

UC was induced by 3% (*w/v*) DSS in drinking water for 6 d followed by untreated water for 2 d. Concurrently, colitis mice were administered 0.2 mL UCB (400 μ M) by intra-gastric gavage for 7 d. Disease activity index (DAI) was monitored daily. The length of the colon and weight of the spleen were recorded. Serum level of D-lactic acid, intestinal digestive proteases activity, and changes in gut flora were analyzed. In addition, colonic specimens were analyzed by histology and for expression of inflammatory markers and proteins.

Research results

UCB significantly relieved the severity of colitis, including lower DAI, longer colon length, and smaller spleen weight ($P < 0.001$). UCB inactivated digestive proteases ($P < 0.01$), increased expression of tight junction protein occludin ($P < 0.001$), decreased serum level of D-lactate ($P < 0.001$), and lowered histopathological score and activity of myeloperoxidase compared with those in colitis mice ($P < 0.001$). UCB also regulated the intestinal microbiota, inhibited expression of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and interleukin-1 β ($P < 0.001$), decreased expression of Toll-like receptor (TLR) 4 ($P < 0.001$) and myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88 (P

< 0.05), and increased expression of TNF-receptor-associated factor 6 ($P < 0.05$) and I κ B α ($P < 0.05$) in the colon.

Research conclusions

UCB has a beneficial regulatory effect on intestinal barrier function and regulates normal intestinal homeostasis, and can suppress inflammation *via* the TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway. This provides a theoretical basis for use of UCB as a clinical drug.

Research perspectives

UCB plays a pivotal role in intestinal innate immunity and inflammation. Thus, the findings of this study indicate a novel potential mechanism by which UCB can treat UC. More studies are needed to investigate the effect of UCB on chronic UC or colon cancer.

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