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Neuroprostanes, produced by free-radical mediated peroxidation of DHA, inhibit the inflammatory response of human macrophages.

C Gladine¹, L Joumard-Cubizolles¹, G Chinetti², D Bayle¹, C Copin², N Hennuyer², B Staels², G Zanoni³, A Porta³, JM Galano⁴, C Oger⁴, T Durand⁴, A Mazur¹

¹UMR1019 INRA/Clermont Université, Clermont-Ferrand, France ; ²UMR1011 INSERM/Université de Lille 2/Institut Pasteur, Lille, France ; ³Université de Pavie, Pavie, Italie ; ⁴IBMM, UMR 5247 CNRS/UM I/UM II, Montpellier, France

The anti-inflammatory properties of DHA have been largely demonstrated *in vitro* and *in vivo* but research gaps remain regarding the contribution of the oxygenated metabolites. Among them, we are focusing on prostaglandin-like molecules termed Neuroprostanes (NeuroPs) which are produced through free-radical-mediated peroxidation of DHA. We hypothesized that these specific molecules which are highly reactive and produced in abundance during oxidative stress and inflammation could contribute to the anti-inflammatory properties of DHA.

Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from healthy donors by Ficoll density gradient centrifugation. Monocytes were differentiated into resting macrophages (RM) for 6 days (37°C, 5% CO₂). RM were exposed to 2 different types of NeuroPs (i.e. 14-A₄-NeuroP and 4-F_{4t}-NeuroP, 10 μM) or ethanol (vehicle 0.15%) during 30 min. Then LPS (100 ng/mL) was added for 6 hours to induced inflammatory response.

Both types of NeuroPs (14-A₄-NeuroP and 4-F_{4t}-NeuroP) significantly decreased the mRNA levels of IL-6 (-49% and -26% respectively) and MCP-1 (-55% and -24 % respectively). Secretion of TNFα and MCP-1 was also reduced when RM were exposed to 14-A₄-NeuroP (-10%, ns and -34%, p<0.05) and 4-F_{4t}-NeuroP (-12%, p<0.01 and 25%, ns). Preliminary results regarding the expression and phosphorylation of IκBα suggest that 4-F_{4t}-NeuroP could exert its anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of IκBα phosphorylation. Finally, cotransfection of luciferase reporter vector with hPPAR_γ expression vector performed on Cos-7 cells suggests that NeuroPs probably act independently of PPAR_γ.

In conclusion, these results suggest that the anti-inflammatory properties of DHA could be mediated, at least in part, by NeuroPs which corroborates the importance of oxidative stress in cell signaling.