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The active metabolite of leflunomide, A77 1726, increases the production of IL-1 receptor antagonist in human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes

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Abstract

Leflunomide is an immunomodulatory agent used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. In this study, we investigated the effect of A77 1726 – the active metabolite of leflunomide – on the production of IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) by human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes. Cells were incubated with A77 1726 alone or in combination with proinflammatory cytokines. IL-1Ra production was determined by ELISA. A77 1726 alone had no effect, but in the presence of IL-1 β or tumour necrosis factor- α it markedly enhanced the secretion of IL-1Ra in synovial fibroblasts and chondrocytes. The effect of A77 1726 was greatest at 100 μ mol/l. In synovial fibroblasts and de-differentiated chondrocytes, A77 1726 also increased IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production in cell lysates. Freshly isolated chondrocytes contained no significant amounts of intracellular IL-1Ra. A77 1726 is a known inhibitor of

pyrimidine synthesis and cyclo-oxygenase (COX)-2 activity. Addition of exogenous uridine did not significantly modify the effect of A77 1726 on IL-1Ra production, suggesting that it was not mediated by inhibition of pyrimidine synthesis. Indomethacin increased IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra secretion in synovial fibroblasts and de-differentiated chondrocytes, suggesting that inhibition of COX-2 may indeed enhance IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production. However, the stimulatory effect of indomethacin was consistently less effective than that of A77 1726. A77 1726 increases IL-1Ra production by synovial fibroblasts and chondrocytes in the presence of proinflammatory cytokines, and thus it may possess chondroprotective effects. The effect of A77 1726 may be partially mediated by inhibition of COX-2, but other mechanisms likely concur to stimulate IL-1Ra production.

Keywords: articular cartilage, IL-1 receptor antagonist, leflunomide, synovium

Introduction

Leflunomide is an oral immunomodulatory agent, which is considered effective for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Leflunomide is a disease-modifying antirheumatic drug that is approved for treatment of RA, and radiographical findings indicate that it delays joint damage [1–4]. Its therapeutic profile closely resembles that of methotrexate. The latter drug is the most widely used disease-modifying antirheumatic drug but, despite a

favourable efficiency–toxicity profile, in numerous patients it is either insufficient or associated with unacceptable side effects.

In vivo, leflunomide is rapidly converted into its pharmacologically active metabolite A77 1726 [5]. The recommended dose of leflunomide for the treatment of RA patients is 20 mg/day, which produces steady-state serum levels of A77 1726 of approximately 25–45 μ g/ml

COX = cyclo-oxygenase; DHODH = dihydro-orotate dehydrogenase; ELISA = enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; FCS = foetal calf serum; IL = interleukin; IL-1Ra = IL-1 receptor antagonist; MMP = matrix metalloproteinase; OA = osteoarthritis; PGE₂ = prostaglandin E₂; RA = rheumatoid arthritis; TNF = tumour necrosis factor.

(75–115 $\mu\text{mol/l}$) [6]. Although the precise mode of action of leflunomide *in vivo* remains elusive, A77 1726 has been shown *in vitro* to inhibit reversibly dihydro-orotate dehydrogenase (DHODH), which catalyzes a rate-limiting step in the *de novo* synthesis of pyrimidines [7,8]. The inhibition of DHODH activity by A77 1726 might explain part of its mechanism of action in suppressing inflammation. Indeed, many effects of A77 1726 can be reversed by exposing target cells to the product of DHODH activity, namely uridine. Leflunomide is a potent noncytotoxic inhibitor of the proliferation of stimulated B and T lymphocytes, which depend on *de novo* pyrimidine synthesis to fulfill their metabolic needs [4,5]. Furthermore, leflunomide blocks tumour necrosis factor (TNF)- α -mediated cellular responses in T cells by inhibiting nuclear factor- κB – a mechanism that also depends on pyrimidine biosynthesis [9,10]. In addition, A77 1726 exerts a direct inhibitory effect on cyclo-oxygenase (COX)-2 activity, both *in vitro* and *in vivo* [11,12]. Finally, it has been reported that, at higher concentrations, A77 1726 inhibits different types of receptor and nonreceptor tyrosine kinases that are involved in cytokine and growth factor signalling [13–15].

RA is characterized by synoviocyte proliferation and infiltration of inflammatory cells, such as lymphocytes and macrophages, into the joint. Local release of pro-inflammatory mediators and metalloproteinases causes joint cartilage destruction and leads to the perpetuation of joint inflammation. Potential direct anti-inflammatory effects of A77 1726 on joint cells are thus of interest because of their relevance to the effectiveness of leflunomide in treating RA and other cartilage-damaging diseases. In a previous study, A77 1726 was found to inhibit the expression of monocyte-activating factor at the surface of T lymphocytes, which in turn decreased the activation of monocyte/macrophages, and thus their production of IL-1 β and matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-1 [16]. A further study showed that A77 1726 inhibits the production of prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂), MMP-1 and IL-6 in human synovial fibroblasts [12]. The inhibition of MMP-1 and IL-6 production was due to the well known inhibitory effect of A77 1726 on pyrimidine synthesis, because it was reversed by the addition of uridine. PGE₂ production appeared to be inhibited by the direct action of A77 1726 on COX-2. More recently, A77 1726 was reported to decrease TNF- α , intercellular adhesion molecule-1 and COX-2 expression in synovial macrophages [17]. A77 1726 also inhibited IL-1 β , TNF- α , nitric oxide and MMP-3 production in activated human synovial tissue cultures [18]. Thus, several studies indicate that A77 1726 inhibits the production of proinflammatory mediators by synovial fibroblasts.

Methotrexate also exhibits many of these effects, and in addition it has been shown to stimulate the synthesis of the anticatabolic factor IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra)

[19]. Increased production of IL-1Ra by joint cells in response to A77 1726 might potentially be beneficial by contributing to prevent joint damage in inflammatory arthropathies such as RA. However, it has not been determined whether A77 1726 has direct effects on the production of this anti-inflammatory molecule in synovial fibroblasts. Furthermore, potential direct effects of A77 1726 on articular cartilage and chondrocytes have not yet been examined.

In the present study we investigated the effect of A77 1726 on the production of IL-1Ra in human synovial fibroblasts, as well as in freshly isolated and in subcultured human articular chondrocytes.

Methods

Materials

Cell culture reagents were obtained from Gibco (Life Technologies AG, Basel, Switzerland). A77 1726 (HMR1726) – the active metabolite of leflunomide – was generously provided by Aventis Pharma (Frankfurt am Main, Germany). A77 1726 was dissolved as a 10 mmol/l stock solution in phosphate-buffered saline. Recombinant human IL-1 β and TNF- α were purchased from R&D Systems (Abingdon, UK). Indomethacin was obtained from Sigma Fine Chemicals (St. Louis, MO, USA).

Cell isolation and culture

Synovium was obtained from patients undergoing joint replacement (knee or hip prosthetic surgery) for osteoarthritis (OA) or RA. Cartilage was obtained from patients undergoing joint replacement (knee or hip prosthetic surgery) for OA or broken femoral neck (normal adult cartilage), or from children undergoing spinal surgery for scoliosis (vertebral posterior joints, normal paediatric cartilage). Synovial fibroblasts and chondrocytes were isolated by collagenase digestion as reported previously [20,21] and cultured in Dulbecco's modified eagle medium supplemented with L-glutamine, streptomycin, penicillin and 10% foetal calf serum (FCS). Synovial fibroblasts were used between passages 1 and 7, as indicated. Primary chondrocytes were used directly after isolation from cartilage and de-differentiated chondrocytes were used between passages 1 and 7, as indicated. In total, the effect of A77 1726 was evaluated in 15 independent cultures of synovial fibroblast, 18 independent cultures of freshly isolated primary chondrocytes and 13 independent cultures of de-differentiated chondrocytes. Cells were plated in 96-well plates (40,000 cells per well) and used 24 hours after plating. To reduce nonspecific effects of FCS, the cells were incubated with the various agents in low-serum (0.5% FCS) medium. The cells were preincubated with A77 1726 or indomethacin for 2 hours before stimulation with IL-1 β or TNF- α for 48 hours. In some experiments, uridine (50 or 200 $\mu\text{mol/l}$) was added 30 min before A77 1726.

Assessment of IL-1 receptor antagonist and prostaglandin E₂ production

Culture supernatants were collected and stored at -20°C . Cell lysates were obtained by adding fresh medium containing 1% NP-40 to the cells. The concentrations of IL-1Ra in supernatants and lysates were determined by sandwich ELISA, as previously described [22]. The sensitivity of this assay is 78 pg/ml. Concentrations of PGE₂ in supernatants were determined as previously described [12].

Statistical analysis

The statistical significance of differences was calculated using analysis of variance. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

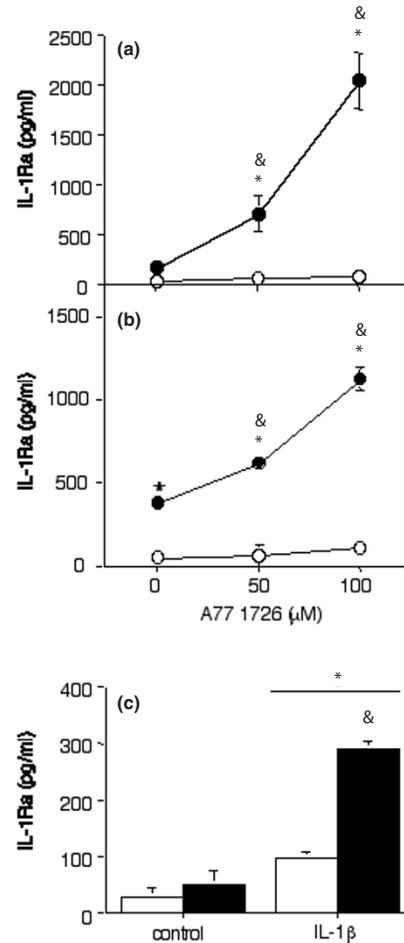
Impact of A77 1726 on production of IL-1 receptor antagonist

We first investigated the effect of A77 1726 on IL-1Ra production in human synovial fibroblasts. Although A77 1726 alone had no significant effect, it markedly stimulated IL-1Ra secretion in the presence of IL-1 β (Fig. 1a). The effect of A77 1726 was dose-dependent and highest at 100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$. Higher doses of A77 1726 (200 or 300 $\mu\text{mol/l}$) decreased cell viability (data not shown).

In human articular chondrocytes A77 1726 also enhanced IL-1Ra secretion in the presence of IL-1 β but had no effect on its own (Fig. 1b,c). In subcultured de-differentiated chondrocytes, A77 1726 exhibited a marked dose-dependent effect on IL-1 β induced IL-1Ra production, which was greatest at 100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ (Fig. 1b). In freshly isolated primary chondrocytes, A77 1726 used at 100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ also enhanced secretion of IL-1Ra induced by IL-1 β (Fig. 1c). However, the levels of IL-1Ra secreted by freshly isolated chondrocytes on stimulation with A77 1726 and IL-1 β were consistently much lower than those produced by stimulated synovial fibroblasts or subcultured de-differentiated chondrocytes. Furthermore, in freshly isolated chondrocytes, the stimulatory effect of A77 1726 on IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production was more difficult to reproduce than in the two other cell types, and was significant only in about two-thirds of all experiments performed. Finally, when using A77 1726 at 50 $\mu\text{mol/l}$, we were unable to observe a consistent effect on IL-1Ra production in primary chondrocytes.

In parallel to enhancing the production of secreted IL-1Ra, A77 1726 also increased the amount of IL-1Ra present in cell lysates of synovial fibroblasts stimulated with IL-1 β (Fig. 2a). IL-1 β alone stimulated the production of intracellular IL-1Ra in these cells and this effect was markedly enhanced by A77 1726. Cell lysates of primary human chondrocytes contained undetectable or very low levels of IL-1Ra, even after stimulation with A77 1726 and IL-1 β

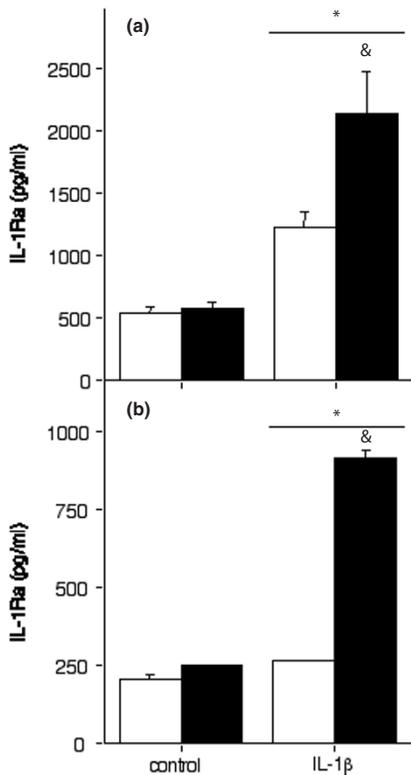
Figure 1



A77 1726 increases IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) secretion in human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes in the presence of IL-1 β . **(a)** Human osteoarthritis (OA) synovial fibroblasts (passage 2) and **(b)** de-differentiated human OA articular chondrocytes (passage 7) were stimulated (closed symbols) or not (open symbols) with 1 ng/ml IL-1 β alone or in combination with 50 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ or 100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ A77 1726 for 48 hours. **(c)** Freshly isolated normal human articular chondrocytes were stimulated (black columns) or not (white columns) with 100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ A77 1726 alone or in combination with 1 ng/ml IL-1 β for 48 hours. A77 1726 was added 2 hours before stimulation with IL-1 β . IL-1Ra concentrations in culture supernatants were measured using ELISA. Results are expressed as means \pm SEM for three determinations in a representative experiment. Similar results were obtained with cells from three different donors (three OA samples) for synovial fibroblasts and three different donors (three OA samples) for de-differentiated chondrocytes. On freshly isolated chondrocytes, a stimulatory effect of A77 1726 was observed in cells from 12 (five normal adult, six OA and one normal paediatric sample) out of 18 different donors. * $P < 0.05$ versus control; & $P < 0.05$ versus IL-1 β alone.

(data not shown). However, the levels of IL-1Ra in chondrocyte lysates increased with the number of passages; in subcultured, de-differentiated chondrocytes, IL-1 β stimulated slightly the production of intracellular

Figure 2

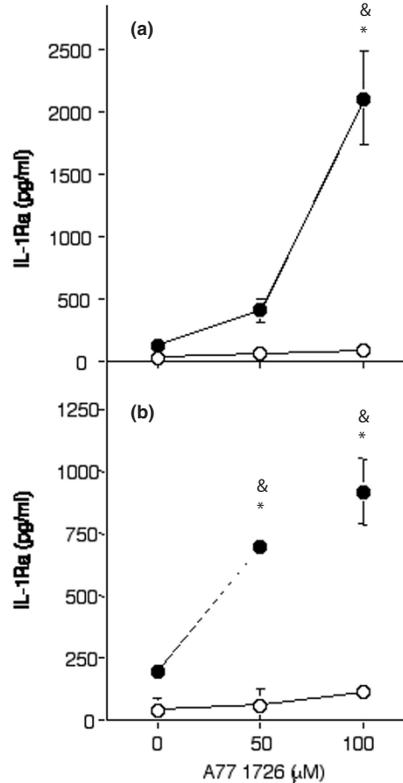


A77 1726 increases the production of intracellular IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) in human synovial fibroblasts and de-differentiated articular chondrocytes. (a) Human osteoarthritis (OA) synovial fibroblasts (passage 1) and (b) de-differentiated human OA articular chondrocytes (passage 5) were stimulated (black columns) or not (white columns) with 100 μmol/l A77 1726 alone or in combination with 1 ng/ml IL-1β for 48 hours. A77 1726 was added 2 hours before stimulation with IL-1β. IL-1Ra concentrations in cell lysates were measured by ELISA. Results are represented as means ± SEM for three determinations in a representative experiment. Similar results were obtained with cells from five different donors (four OA and one rheumatoid arthritis sample) for synovial fibroblasts and two different donors (two OA samples) for de-differentiated chondrocytes. **P* < 0.05 versus control; &*P* < 0.01 versus IL-1β alone.

IL-1Ra, and A77 1726 considerably enhanced this effect (Fig. 2b).

We next investigated whether the stimulatory effect of A77 1726 was restricted to IL-1Ra production induced by IL-1β, or whether it could also be observed in the presence of other proinflammatory cytokines, such as TNF-α. As in the case for IL-1β, A77 1726 markedly and dose-dependently increased IL-1Ra secretion in synovial fibroblasts and chondrocytes in the presence of TNF-α (Fig. 3). The effect of A77 1726 was highest at 100 μmol/l. Furthermore, stimulation of IL-1Ra secretion by A77 1726 in human synovial fibroblasts was also dependent on the dose of IL-1β or TNF-α added (Fig. 4).

Figure 3

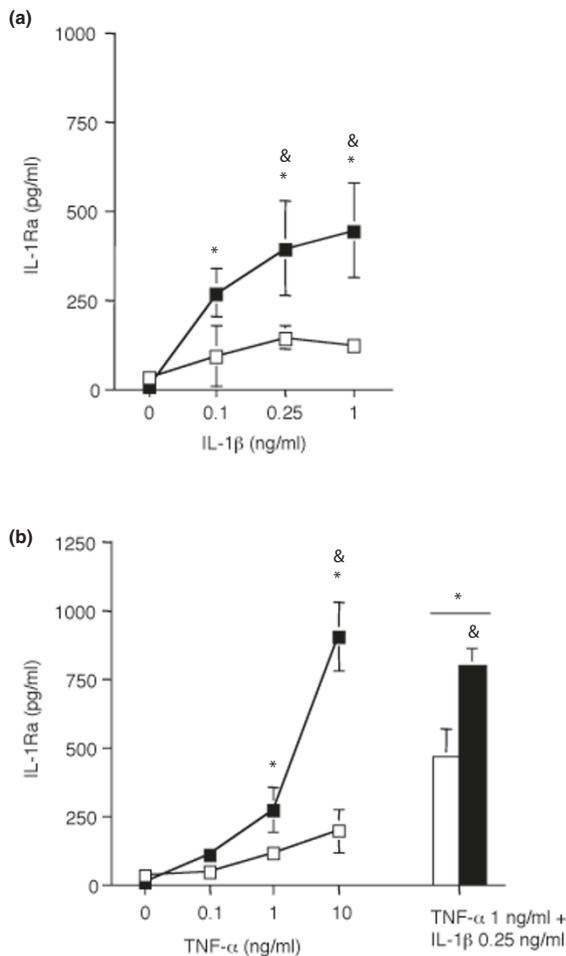


A77 1726 increases IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) secretion in human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes in the presence of tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α. (a) Human osteoarthritis (OA) synovial fibroblasts (passage 2) and (b) de-differentiated human OA articular chondrocytes (passage 7) were stimulated (closed symbols) or not (open symbols) with 10 ng/ml TNF-α alone or in combination with 50 μmol/l or 100 μmol/l A77 1726 for 48 hours. A77 1726 was added 2 hours before stimulation with TNF-α. IL-1Ra concentrations in culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. Results are represented as means ± SEM of three determinations in a representative experiment. A similar dose dependency was observed in cells obtained from three different donors (three OA samples) for synovial fibroblasts and three different donors (three OA samples) for de-differentiated chondrocytes. **P* < 0.001 versus control; &*P* < 0.001 versus TNF-α alone.

Finally, suboptimal doses of IL-1β and TNF-α had additive effects on IL-1Ra production, both in the presence and in the absence of A77 1726 (Fig. 4).

Mechanisms underlying the stimulatory effect of A77 1726 on IL-1 receptor antagonist production

In order to determine whether stimulation of IL-1Ra production by A77 1726 might be related to its well known inhibition of pyrimidine synthesis, we tested whether uridine could reverse the induction of IL-1Ra expression by A77 1726. However, uridine (50 and 200 μmol/l) had no impact on the enhancement of IL-1Ra secretion by A77 1726 in IL-1β-treated synovial fibroblasts, or de-differentiated or primary chondrocytes (data not shown).

Figure 4

Dose dependent and additive effects of IL-1 β and tumour necrosis factor (TNF)- α on IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) secretion in the presence of A77 1726 in human synovial fibroblasts. **(a)** Human osteoarthritis (OA) synovial fibroblasts (passage 4) were stimulated with various doses of IL-1 β , or **(b)** various doses of TNF- α or with 0.25 ng/ml IL-1 β and 1 ng/ml TNF- α together, in the absence (open symbols) or presence (closed symbols) of 100 μ mol/l A77 1726, for 48 hours. A77 1726 was added 2 hours before stimulation with IL-1 β . IL-1Ra concentrations in culture supernatants were measured using ELISA. Results are represented as means \pm SEM of three determinations in a representative experiment. Similar results were obtained with cells from three different donors (three OA samples). * P < 0.05 versus control; & P < 0.05 versus cytokines without A77 1726.

We previously observed inhibition of COX-2 activity and of PGE₂ production by A77 1726 in human synovial fibroblasts, and we therefore investigated whether A77 1726 could also inhibit PGE₂ production in human articular chondrocytes. A77 1726 at 100 μ mol/l completely blocked the production of PGE₂ induced by IL-1 β in human synovial fibroblasts, as well as in de-differentiated and in freshly isolated chondrocytes (Fig. 5). A similar inhibition of PGE₂ synthesis was observed in the presence

of 5 μ g/ml indomethacin in the three cell types. We repeatedly observed much lower levels of IL-1 β -induced PGE₂ production in freshly isolated primary chondrocytes than in de-differentiated chondrocytes and synovial fibroblasts (Fig. 5).

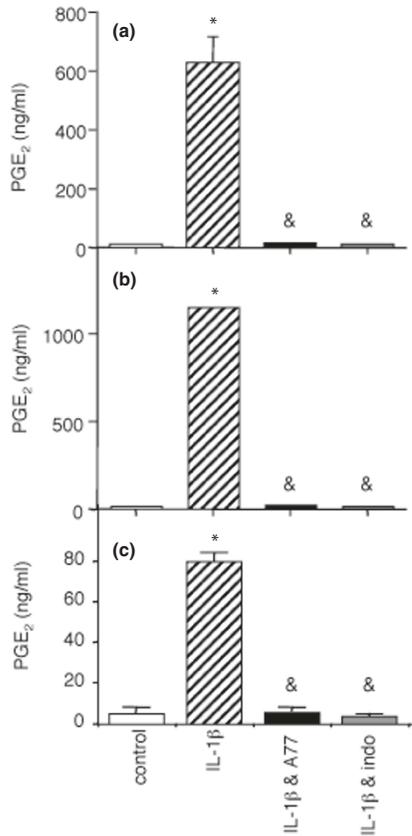
If the enhancing effect of A77 1726 on IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production was due to inhibition of COX-2 activity, then the effect of indomethacin on IL-1Ra production should be comparable to that of A77 1726. Indeed, indomethacin increased IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra secretion in human synovial fibroblasts and in de-differentiated chondrocytes (Fig. 6a,b), suggesting that the inhibition of COX-2 enhanced IL-1Ra production in the presence of IL-1 β in these cells. However, because the stimulatory effect of indomethacin was consistently less effective than that of A77 1726, additional mechanisms account for the increased IL-1Ra production in response to the latter compound. Finally, in agreement with the low levels of PGE₂ produced by freshly isolated chondrocytes, which are suggestive of low COX-2 expression or activity, indomethacin had no significant effect on IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production in these cells (Fig. 6c).

Discussion

In the present study we investigated the effect of the active metabolite of leflunomide – A77 1726 – on the production of IL-1Ra by human joint cells. We observed that A77 1726, while having no effect alone, markedly enhanced the secretion of IL-1Ra in the presence of IL-1 β or TNF- α in synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes. The effect of A77 1726 was maximal at 100 μ mol/l – a dose that lies within the range of plasma concentrations that may be observed in leflunomide-treated patients [6,23]. Because IL-1Ra has been shown to exert chondroprotective effects, our observations suggest that in the presence of proinflammatory cytokines, which are present in significant amounts in inflamed joints, A77 1726 might exert a beneficial effect by increasing the local production of this anti-inflammatory mediator by joint cells.

IL-1Ra, which was initially discovered for impeding the binding of IL-1 to lymphoma cells, is produced in four different isoforms, one secreted and three intracellular, which are derived from the same gene [24,25]. The exact biological functions of the different IL-1Ra isoforms are still not clear [25–27]. The major role of secreted IL-1Ra is to block the effects of IL-1 by binding competitively to IL-1 receptor I without inducing signal transduction. The intracellular isoforms may be released from cells under certain circumstances, but they have also been suggested to perform important regulatory roles within cells. Synovial fibroblasts and de-differentiated chondrocytes produce both secreted and intracellular IL-1Ra [28], and in these cells IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production was enhanced in culture supernatants and in cell lysates in response to

Figure 5

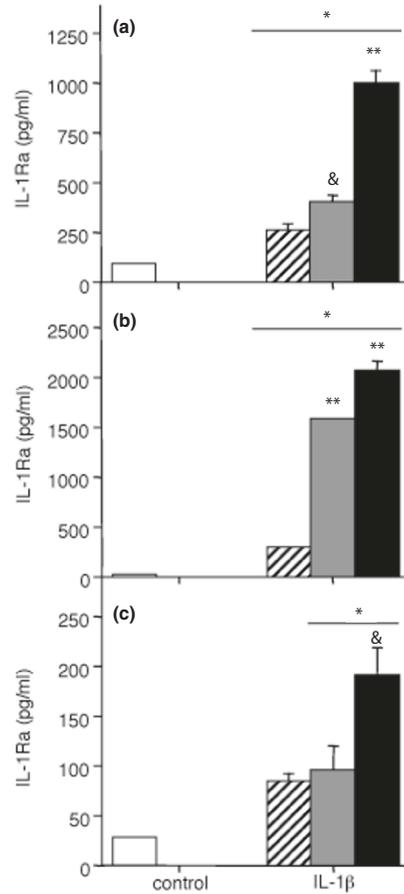


A77 1726 inhibits IL-1β-induced prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) production in human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes. (a) Human osteoarthritis (OA) synovial fibroblasts (passage 1), (b) de-differentiated human OA articular chondrocytes (passage 4), and (c) freshly isolated human OA articular chondrocytes were stimulated or not (control; white bars) with 1 ng/ml IL-1β (hatched bars), the combination of 1 ng/ml IL-1β and 100 μmol/l A77 1726 (black bars), or the combination of 1 ng/ml IL-1β and 5 μg/ml indomethacin (grey bars) for 48 hours. A77 1726 or indomethacin was added 2 hours before stimulation with IL-1β. PGE₂ concentrations in culture supernatants were measured as described elsewhere [12]. Results are represented as means ± SEM of three determinations in one representative experiment. Similar results were obtained with cells from two different donors (two OA samples) for synovial fibroblasts, three different donors (three OA samples) for de-differentiated chondrocytes and five different donors (three normal and two OA samples) for freshly isolated chondrocytes. *P < 0.01 versus control; &P < 0.01 versus IL-1β.

A77 1726. In contrast, cell lysates of freshly isolated chondrocytes contained no significant amounts of IL-1Ra, even after stimulation with IL-1β and A77 1726, which is consistent with our previous observations [28,29].

In a recent study we observed that over-expression of either the secreted or the type I intracellular IL-1Ra isoform similarly protected mice from collagen-induced arthritis, blocking inflammation and joint damage [30]. In RA,

Figure 6



Effect of indomethacin on IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) secretion in human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes. (a) Human osteoarthritis (OA) synovial fibroblasts (passage 1), (b) de-differentiated human OA articular chondrocytes (passage 2), and (c) freshly isolated human OA articular chondrocytes were stimulated or not (control; white bars) with 1 ng/ml IL-1β (hatched bars), the combination of IL-1β and 5 μg/ml indomethacin (gray bars), or the combination of IL-1β and 100 μmol/l A77 1726 (black bars) for 48 hours. Indomethacin or A77 1726 was added 2 hours before stimulation with IL-1β. IL-1Ra concentrations in culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. Results are presented as means ± SEM of three determinations in a representative experiment. Similar results were obtained with cells from six different donors (six OA samples) for synovial fibroblasts, seven different donors (seven OA samples) for de-differentiated chondrocytes and six different donors (three normal and three OA samples) for freshly isolated chondrocytes. *P < 0.05 versus control; &P < 0.05 versus IL-1β alone; **P < 0.001 versus IL-1β alone.

IL-1Ra has been shown to be one of the most potent agents available to decrease the progression of joint destruction [31–33], although its effects on inflammation and symptoms are frequently considered disappointing. It is generally considered that a 10- to 100-fold molar excess of IL-1Ra over IL-1 is required to suppress completely the biological effects of IL-1, although lower amounts of IL-1Ra can significantly inhibit IL-1-induced responses [34]. In the present study, the levels of IL-1Ra

produced by synovial fibroblasts and de-differentiated chondrocytes on stimulation with A77 1726 and IL-1 β usually ranged between equimolar concentrations and a twofold molar excess of IL-1Ra over IL-1. Even higher molar ratios of IL-1Ra:IL-1 were obtained when IL-1 was combined with TNF- α . Although large amounts of IL-1 are needed to obtain maximal catabolic effects *in vitro*, multiple lines of evidence (for example [35]) indicate that even very low levels of catabolic cytokines, including IL-1, can synergize to induce substantial effects. *In vivo*, it is likely that multiple cytokines present in low amounts act in synergy to induce proinflammatory and catabolic effects. Thus, the blockade of low amounts of IL-1 might be sufficient to decrease such a synergistic effect *in vivo*. The increased production of both secreted and intracellular IL-1Ra, which was observed in joint cells in response to A77 1726, might therefore be potentially beneficial by contributing to prevent joint damage in inflammatory arthropathies such as RA. In this regard, administration of leflunomide has been shown to limit joint destruction and improve function scores significantly, and to a greater degree than with methotrexate, according to at least two studies [1,36]. The mechanisms that result in this protection are likely to be multiple. However, a stimulatory effect on IL-1Ra synthesis might be particularly relevant, given the important role of IL-1 in joint destruction [37].

We investigated putative pathways involved in mediating the stimulatory effect of A77 1726 on IL-1Ra production, first focusing on the known effect of A77 1726 on pyrimidine synthesis. Addition of exogenous uridine did not significantly modulate the effect of A77 1726, suggesting that it was unlikely to be related to the inhibition of pyrimidine synthesis.

A77 1726 was previously reported to inhibit COX-2 activity [11]. Also, the findings reported here confirm a previous report that 100 μ mol/l A77 1726 completely blocked IL-1 β -induced PGE₂ production in synovial fibroblasts [12]. Similarly, we observed that A77 1726 inhibited IL-1 β -induced PGE₂ production in chondrocytes. Interestingly, IL-1 β triggered production of lower amounts of PGE₂ in freshly isolated chondrocytes than in de-differentiated chondrocytes, suggesting low levels of expression and/or activity of COX-2 in these primary cells. This observation substantiates a recent report, which described a similar, differentiation stage-dependent regulation of COX-2 expression and PGE₂ production in rabbit articular chondrocytes [38]. Indomethacin increased IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production in synovial fibroblasts and de-differentiated chondrocytes, suggesting that inhibition of COX-2 may indeed enhance IL-1Ra production in the presence of IL-1 β in these cells. However, the stimulatory effect of indomethacin was repeatedly less potent than that of A77 1726. In addition, indomethacin did not affect IL-1Ra production in primary

chondrocytes. This observation is consistent with the low levels of PGE₂ produced in these cells, which are suggestive of low COX-2 expression/activity. It is also in agreement with a previous study that described a lack of effect of indomethacin on IL-1Ra production in IL-1-stimulated OA chondrocytes [39]. Moreover, both in synovial fibroblasts and in chondrocytes, we observed that IL-1 β -induced PGE₂ production was strongly inhibited at relatively low concentrations (10–50 μ mol/l) of A77 1726, as compared with the higher doses (50–100 μ mol/l) that were required to enhance IL-1Ra production efficiently (data not shown). The dose dependency of these two effects thus appeared to be slightly different. Taken together, these observations strongly suggest that, in addition to the inhibitory effect of A77 1726 on COX-2 activity and PGE₂ production, other mechanisms contribute to its stimulatory effect on IL-1Ra secretion.

Because high doses of A77 1726 have been reported to inhibit different types of receptor and nonreceptor tyrosine kinases [13–15], we assessed whether tyrosine kinase inhibitors would affect IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra production in fibroblasts and chondrocytes. Two types of inhibitors were tested: genistein, a broad range tyrosine kinase inhibitor; and PP1, a more specific inhibitor of the src family of tyrosine kinases, the members of which have been reported to mediate IL-1 signalling in various cell types [40,41]. Both inhibitors decreased IL-1 β -induced IL-1Ra expression in synovial fibroblasts and chondrocytes (data not shown). These observations suggest that the increase in IL-1Ra production observed in the presence of A77 1726 is unlikely to be due to the inhibition of tyrosine kinases. Thus, although our findings suggest that part of the effect of A77 1726 on IL-1Ra production occurs through the inhibition of COX-2 activity, other unknown mechanisms, which remain to be characterized, are likely to be involved.

Conclusion

A77 1726 enhanced the production of IL-1Ra by human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes in the presence of the proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and TNF- α . This might explain some of the protective effects exerted by leflunomide in RA and other cartilage-damaging diseases.

Competing interests

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