THE EFFECT OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION WITH n—3 POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS ON THE SYNTHESIS OF INTERLEUKIN-1 AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR BY MONONUCLEAR CELLS

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Abstract We examined whether the synthesis of interleukin-1 or tumor necrosis factor, two cytokines with potent inflammatory activities, is influenced by dietary supplementation with n—3 fatty acids.

Nine healthy volunteers added 18 g of fish-oil concentrate per day to their normal Western diet for six weeks. We used a radioimmunoassay to measure interleukin-1 (IL-1β and IL-1α) and tumor necrosis factor produced in vitro by stimulated peripheral-blood mononuclear cells. With endotoxin as a stimulus, the synthesis of IL-1β was suppressed from 7.4±0.9 ng per milliliter at base line to 4.2±0.5 ng per milliliter after six weeks of supplementation (43 percent decrease; P = 0.048). Ten weeks after the end of n—3 supplementation, we observed a further decrease to 2.9±0.5 ng per milliliter (61 percent decrease; P = 0.005). The production of IL-1α and tumor necrosis factor responded in a similar manner. Twenty weeks after the end of supplementation, the production of IL-1β, IL-1α, and tumor necrosis factor had returned to the presupplementation level. The decreased production of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor was accompanied by a decreased ratio of arachidonic acid to eicosapentaenoic acid in the membrane phospholipids of mononuclear cells.

We conclude that the synthesis of IL-1β, IL-1α, and tumor necrosis factor can be suppressed by dietary supplementation with long-chain n—3 fatty acids. The reported antiinflammatory effect of these n—3 fatty acids may be mediated in part by their inhibitory effect on the production of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor. (N Engl J Med 1989; 320:265-71.)

Interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor are polypeptide cytokines synthesized by monocytes and other cells in response to injury, as well as to infectious, inflammatory, or immunologic challenges.1—3 These cytokines induce local inflammatory changes and mediate several systemic acute-phase responses.4,5 Moreover, interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor often act synergistically—e.g., on vascular endothelium,6 insulin production,7 and the synthesis of metabolites of arachidonic acid.8

The n—3 (also called omega—3) fatty acids are polyunsaturated fatty acids in which the last double bond is located between the third and fourth carbon atom from the methyl end of the fatty acid chain. These fatty acids are scarce in a normal Western diet but make up an appreciable part of the fat intake in diets rich in cold-water fish and seal meat.9 Epidemiologic studies in populations of coastal Eskimo,10,11 Japanese,12 and Dutch13 subjects have shown that a high intake of n—3 fatty acids correlates with a low incidence of cardiovascular and inflammatory diseases such as asthma and Type I diabetes mellitus.11 The modification of the fatty acid composition of cell membranes and the formation of eicosanoids by dietary supplementation with n—3 fatty acids have subsequently been shown in human beings.14,15 In healthy volunteers16 and in patients with asthma,17 n—3 dietary supplementation results in decreased neutrophil chemotaxis and inhibited generation of leukotriene B4 by neutrophils and monocytes. In clinical studies, dietary supplementation with n—3 fatty acids has led to improvements in patients with rheumatoid arthritis18 and in patients with psoriasis.19 Prospective studies in animals fed n—3 fatty acids support these clinical observations.20—23

Since interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor are the principal polypeptide mediators of inflammation,
reduced production of these cytokines may contribute to the amelioration of inflammatory symptoms in patients receiving n-3 supplementation. In this study we investigated the effects of dietary supplementation with n-3 fatty acids on the synthesis of the cytokines interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor in normal subjects.

**Methods**

**Subjects and Study Design**

The study was approved by the Human Investigative Review Committee of the New England Medical Center Hospitals. Nine healthy male volunteers entered the study after giving informed consent (average age, 28 years; range, 21 to 39). The initial study group consisted of six volunteers, and a second group of three volunteers entered the study six months after the first group. Both groups were studied in the same fashion. Since the results were similar in the two groups, the data for the nine subjects are pooled in this report.

For six weeks, the subjects added 18 g of marine lipid concentrate (six capsules of MaxEPA three times per day, kindly provided by R.P. Scherer, Troy, Mich.) to their otherwise unchanged diets. By gas chromatography, the n-3 fatty acid content of 1 g of the lipid concentrate was shown to consist of 153 mg of eicosapentaenoic acid and 103 g of docosahexaenoic acid. The subjects were free of disease and refrained from taking any medications during the course of the study. Before supplementation, the subjects’ mean caloric intake ranged from 2000 to 3000 kcal per day. Six to 10 percent of the calories (mean, 28 g) were highly unsaturated fatty acids, but less than 1 percent were n-3 fatty acids. During supplementation, the intake of highly unsaturated fatty acids increased from 28 to 34 g.

The production of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor by stimulated-blood mononuclear cells in vitro was assessed during four phases of the study: before the start of n-3 supplementation, during the 6th week of supplementation, and during the 10th and 20th weeks after the end of supplementation (the latter two phases being washout periods). To ascertain reproducibility, blood samples were obtained on three different days, two to three days apart, during each of the four phases of the study. The mean of these three replicate determinations was calculated and used for further analysis. We were unable to make measurements during the 20th week of the washout period in one of the six subjects in the first group of volunteers.

During the first six weeks of the study, when the second group of volunteers was taking the supplement, we also studied a control group of four healthy male volunteers who did not receive the supplement. In vitro production of interleukin-1 and of tumor necrosis factor was assessed twice, during week 1 and week 7. Blood sampling was performed on two different days during the first and seventh week, and the mean was calculated.

**Stimulation of Mononuclear Cells in Vitro**

Venous blood was drawn into syringes pretreated with heparin (20 µl per milliliter), and the mononuclear-cell fraction was obtained by Ficoll–Hypaque centrifugation. At the same time a sample of blood was obtained without heparin in order to prepare heat-inactivated (56°C, 40 minutes) serum. The mononuclear cells were washed twice in 0.15 M sodium chloride, slides were prepared by air-drying, and 24 h later the mononuclear cells were washed twice in RPMI medium with 2 percent heat-inactivated autologous serum. An equal volume of either serum-free RPMI or RPMI containing various stimulants was added. The cells were incubated for 24 h at 37°C in 5 percent carbon dioxide, and supernatants were transferred to some wells and frozen at -70°C for the determination of prostaglandin E (PGE). The microtiter plates were frozen until the end of the study. At that time all the plates for each donor were simultaneously thawed and exposed to two more freeze–thaw cycles to complete cell lysis. The contents of triplicate wells, consisting of cell lysates and supernatants, were pooled and refrozen for determinations of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor.

**Determination of Interleukin-1 and Tumor Necrosis Factor**

The total synthesis of cytokines (i.e., cell-associated cytokines plus secreted cytokines) was determined by radioimmunoassays for two forms of human interleukin-1 (IL-1α and IL-1β) and for tumor necrosis factor. Details on the specificity and sensitivity of each radioimmunoassay have been reported elsewhere.2,9 Each radioimmunoassay was specific for the respective cytokine. For a given stimulus, samples from all four study phases for each donor were assayed in a single radioimmunoassay for each cytokine.

**Prostaglandin Determination**

Prostaglandin E (PGE) content in mononuclear-cell supernatants was determined by direct competitive radioimmunoassay. Anti–prostaglandin E antibody was kindly provided by Dr. William Campbell (University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas), which has a cross-reactivity of 14 percent with prostaglandin E and of 27 percent with prostaglandin E. Prostaglandin E standard was provided by Dr. John Pike (Upjohn, Kalamazoo, Mich.). [3H]Prostaglandin E was purchased from Amersham (Arlington Heights, Ill.). The assay does not distinguish between prostaglandin E and prostaglandin E. The assay sensitivity for prostaglandin E is 50 pg per milliliter.

**Neutrophil Chemotaxis**

Polymorphonuclear neutrophils were isolated from the pellet after Ficoll–Hypaque density-gradient centrifugation, and their chemotactic response to synthetic leukotriene B (Sigma) was assayed. Details on the specificity and sensitivity of each radioimmunoassay have been reported elsewhere.2 The migration distance of polymorphonuclear neutrophils was measured with the leading-front method. Each condition (buffer alone or with leukotriene B added at 10−9, 10−8, 10−7, and 10−6 M) was assayed in triplicate. Polymorphonuclear neutrophils from healthy subjects not receiving n-3 fatty acid supplementation were assayed in parallel (same-day control). The results are expressed as percent increases over spontaneous migration in buffer.

**Fatty Acid Analyses**

For the measurement of plasma fatty acids, 18 ml of blood was drawn into EDTA-coated tubes and centrifuged for 20 minutes at 8000×g. The plasma was removed and frozen at -70°C until analyzed. Lipids were extracted and methylated, as described elsewhere.24 For the determination of the fatty acid composition of mononuclear cells, cells obtained on three different days during each of the four study phases were pooled, for a total of 4.5×10 mononuclear cells per subject. The lysates of these cells were centrifuged at 100,000×g and extracted, and the phospholipids were purified and transmethylated as described elsewhere.30 The fatty acid methyl esters were analyzed by gas–liquid chromatography on an HP-5980 gas chromatograph.29,30 The amounts of individual fatty acids were expressed as relative percentages, with total fatty acids set as 100 percent.

**Statistical Analysis**

The results are expressed as means ±SEM. Two-tailed Student's t-tests for paired samples were performed on a Clinco software system (Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Cambridge, Mass.) After Bonferroni...
The volunteers reported no untoward effects of ingesting the fish-oil concentrate. Compliance was confirmed by a significant increase in plasma levels of eicosapentaenoic acid, from 0.4±0.2 mg per deciliter at base line to 17.3±0.7 mg per deciliter during the sixth week of supplementation (P<0.001). Plasma eicosapentaenoic acid was still slightly increased (1.1±0.3 mg per deciliter; P = 0.035) 10 weeks after cessation of the supplement and returned to the presupplementation level (0.6±0.2 mg per deciliter) within 20 weeks after cessation of the supplement. Triglyceride levels were reduced from the presupplementation level (2.4±0.21 mg per deciliter) to 2.3±0.2 mg per deciliter (P = 0.02) within 2 weeks after cessation of the supplement.

The composition of mononuclear-cell phospholipid fatty acids was determined in the mononuclear-cell membranes of five randomly chosen volunteers during the four study phases (Table 1). After six weeks of n-3 fatty acid supplementation, there was a significant increase in eicosapentaenoic acid, from 0.7 percent before the supplement to 3.8 percent (P = 0.02), with a concomitant decrease of arachidonic acid, from 13.8 percent before the supplement to 8.6 percent (P = 0.04). Ten weeks after the end of supplementation, there was still a trend to increased eicosapentaenoic acid and decreased arachidonic acid concentrations, and the ratio of arachidonic acid to eicosapentaenoic acid remained significantly suppressed at a value of 12.0, as compared with 20.9 before supplementation (P = 0.02) and 23.9 at week 20 after cessation of the supplement. Twenty weeks after the end of supplementation, both eicosapentaenoic acid and arachidonic acid had returned to the presupplementation levels.

### Table 1. Fatty Acid Composition of Mononuclear-Cell Membranes as a Percentage of Total Fatty Acid Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fatty Acid</th>
<th>Before n-3 Supplement</th>
<th>After n-3 Supplement</th>
<th>Time After End of n-3 Supplement</th>
<th>10 Weeks</th>
<th>20 Weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA (n-6)</td>
<td>13.8±2.13</td>
<td>8.6±0.77</td>
<td>9.5±1.81</td>
<td>13.8±2.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA (n-3)</td>
<td>0.7±0.11</td>
<td>3.8±0.78</td>
<td>1.0±0.34</td>
<td>0.6±0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA (n-3)</td>
<td>2.3±0.2</td>
<td>3.3±0.41</td>
<td>2.0±0.44</td>
<td>2.5±0.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA/EPA ratio</td>
<td>20.9±2.2</td>
<td>2.4±0.26</td>
<td>12.0±2.11</td>
<td>23.9±4.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mononuclear cells were obtained from five subjects receiving dietary supplementation of n-3 fatty acids. AA denotes arachidonic acid, EPA eicosapentaenoic acid, and DHA docosahexaenoic acid.
2. Decreased from presupplementation levels (P<0.04).
3. No significant change from presupplementation levels.
4. Increased from presupplementation levels (P=0.03).
5. Decreased from presupplementation levels (P<0.003).
6. Decreased from presupplementation levels (P<0.001).

Each point represents the average of three determinations on three different days, two to three days apart, in each subject. The inset shows the synthesis of IL-1β by mononuclear cells stimulated with the same dose of endotoxin in four control subjects without dietary supplementation, during an interval of seven weeks.

### Figure 1. In Vitro Synthesis of IL-1β by Mononuclear Cells of Nine Subjects, Stimulated with Endotoxin (1 ng per Milliliter) during Dietary Supplementation.

The production of IL-1β returned to the presupplementation level 20 weeks after the end of supplementation.

### Effect of n-3 Fatty Acid Supplementation on the Production of Interleukin-1 and Tumor Necrosis Factor

Figure 1 shows the individual values for the production of IL-1β at each phase of the study. The production of IL-1β in vitro was decreased after six weeks of n-3 supplementation. At that time, mononuclear cells stimulated by 1 ng of endotoxin per milliliter produced only 4.2 ng of IL-1β per milliliter, as compared with the presupplementation level of 7.4 ng per milliliter (43 percent decrease; P = 0.048; Fig. 1). Ten weeks after the end of n-3 supplementation, IL-1β production had decreased further, to 2.9 ng per milliliter (61 percent decrease; P = 0.005).

The production of IL-1β returned to the presupplementation level 20 weeks after the end of supplementation.
tation (7.5 ng per milliliter; P not significant). During an interval of six weeks, IL-1β production in a control group of four subjects (who were not taking the supplement) did not change significantly (Fig. 1, inset). Figure 2 shows the mean values for each subject, expressed as the percent change from values before supplementation. Induction of IL-1β by a higher dose of endotoxin (10 ng per milliliter) produced similar results (data not shown).

Endotoxin-induced concentrations of IL-1α and tumor necrosis factor decreased in a similar pattern (Fig. 2A). IL-1α production fell from 16.0 ng per milliliter at base line to 10.9 ng per milliliter (32 percent decrease; P not significant) after 6 weeks of n-3 supplementation, and to 9.7 ng per milliliter (39 percent decrease; P = 0.022) 10 weeks after the end of supplementation. The production of tumor necrosis factor dropped from 8.5 ng per milliliter at base line to 6.6 ng per milliliter (22 percent decrease; P not significant) after 6 weeks of the supplement and to 5.1 ng per milliliter (40 percent decrease; P = 0.008) 10 weeks after the end of supplementation. Twenty weeks after the end of supplementation, the production of these cytokines had also returned to the presupplementation levels.

The proportion of monocytes in the mononuclear-cell population (after Ficoll–Hypaque separation) was 19.1 ± 4.4 percent and did not change significantly after 6 weeks of the supplement or at 10 weeks after the end of supplementation.

The levels of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor induced by the phagocytosis of heat-killed S. epidermidis were measured (Table 2). This phagocytic stimulus was four times more potent than the high dose of endotoxin (10 ng per milliliter) in inducing the production of IL-1β and tumor necrosis factor. These levels showed slight, insignificant decreases during week 6 of the n-3 supplement and at 10 weeks after the end of supplementation.

To assess the possible role of altered interleukin-1 production in mediating the effect of n-3 fatty acids during an immunologic challenge, we also measured the induction of IL-1β and IL-1α by phytohemagglutinin in the same cell population (Fig. 2B). After six weeks of n-3 supplementation, the production of IL-1α had decreased significantly, from 14.0 to 12.0 ng per milliliter (14 percent decrease; P = 0.044). During the 10th week after the end of supplementation, however, both cytokines were significantly reduced: IL-1β by 53 percent (from 3.0 to 1.4 ng per milliliter; P = 0.003), and IL-1α by 37 percent (from 14.2 to 9.0 ng per milliliter; P = 0.0001).

We studied a control group during the same interval that we studied the second group of volunteers in the first two phases of n-3 supplementation. Although endotoxin stimulation of the mononuclear cells from these control subjects produced lower amounts of IL-1β (Fig. 1, inset), the production of this cytokine at week 7 did not significantly change (102 ± 16 percent of the levels produced at week 1). The levels of IL-1α and tumor necrosis factor were 116 ± 10 and 90 ± 6 percent, respectively, at week 7. At that time, cytokine production induced by S. epidermidis was 110 ± 8 percent of the levels at week 1 for IL-1β, 100 ± 13 percent for IL-1α, and 111 ± 2 percent for tu-
mor necrosis factor. There was no significant change in the in vitro production of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor in volunteers receiving no dietary supplementation during an interval of six weeks.

**Prostaglandin Synthesis**

In the initial group of six volunteers, prostaglandin E₂ release was measured in the supernatant of mononuclear cells stimulated by *S. epidermidis* (Fig. 3). Prostaglandin E₂ release decreased from 612 pg per milliliter at base line to 302 pg per milliliter after 6 weeks of supplementation (51 percent decrease; P = 0.008), to 42 pg per milliliter (P not significant) after 10 weeks of supplementation, and to 812 pg per milliliter (P not significant) after 20 weeks of supplementation. After cessation of the supplement there was no significant change in prostaglandin E₂ release from the presupplement level.

**Neutrophil Chemotaxis**

Random migration of polymorphonuclear neutrophils in both the study and control subjects was unchanged at all times (data not shown). The chemotactic responses of polymorphonuclear neutrophils after six weeks of n-3 supplementation were suppressed at all four concentrations of leukotriene B₄. Figure 4 shows that chemotaxis to 10⁻⁷ M leukotriene B₄, which elicited the highest response, was 83±8.2 percent (mean of percent increase over random migration) before the n-3 supplement, 62±5.0 percent after 6 weeks of the supplement, and 79±12.5 percent 10 weeks after cessation of the supplement. The suppression of chemotaxis after six weeks of supplementation was significant as compared with the presupplement control (P = 0.038) and with the control group assayed on the same day (94±11.9 percent; P = 0.041). This is in agreement with the findings of Lee et al., who demonstrated decreased neutrophil chemotaxis in healthy volunteers whose diet was supplemented with n-3 fatty acids.

**Discussion**

Our results show that dietary supplementation with n-3 fatty acids reduces the amount of inducible production of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor by mononuclear cells in vitro. The reduced production of IL-1β, IL-1α, and tumor necrosis factor may contribute to the decreased inflammatory responses reported in patients receiving n-3 supplementation.

We studied the production of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor by total mononuclear cells rather than by enriched monocytes. Since monocytes, T cells, B cells, and large granular lymphocytes synthesize interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor, we believe that the response of the whole cell population is biologically more relevant than that of enriched subpopulations. Although we studied peripheral mononuclear cells as an accessible source, it is probable that dietary n-3 fatty acids also decrease the production of interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor by other types of cells, such as synovial cells, alveolar macrophages, and mesangial, vascular, and skin cells. Since we measured total interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor (i.e., both cell-associated and secreted), our results demonstrate that n-3 fatty acids affect the synthesis rather than the release of these cytokines.

The persistent suppression of the production of...
such as leukotriene dosage and during the same time as in the present study decreased monocyte leukotriene with the same n-3 fatty acid preparation in the same n-3 fatty acids induce changes in both cyclooxygenation and 5-lipoxygenation. Conversely, inhibitors of 5-lipoxygenase reduce the endotoxin-stimulated production of interleukin-1. Thus, a possible mechanism for decreased interleukin-1 production is decreased synthesis of leukotriene B_4 and generation of the biologically less active metabolite leukotriene B_5 from eicosapentaenoic acid.

Although the clinical importance of our observations is uncertain, our findings may explain in part the antiinflammatory effects of n-3 fatty acids. Whether other unsaturated fatty acids have similar effects remains to be determined.

We are indebted to Scott F. Orencole, Steven D. Sisson, Judith R. McNamara, and Ingrid Weiss for technical assistance, to Deirdre G. Rees and Dr. Junxian Gong for fatty acid analysis, to Nick Papazannopoulos for advice in the statistical analysis, to Hannes Eisele for assistance in data transmission, and to Judith Bollinger-Gruber and Drs. Jeffrey A. Gelfand, David V. Ives, Burton D. Clark, Laurie Miller, and Reinhard Lorenz for helpful discussions.

**REFERENCES**

ASSOCIATION OF ASTHMA WITH SERUM IgE LEVELS AND SKIN-TEST REACTIVITY TO ALLERGENS

Benjamin Burrows, M.D., Fernando D. Martinez, M.D., Marilyn Halonen, Ph.D., Robert A. Barbee, M.D., and Martha G. Cline, M.S.

Abstract We investigated the association of self-reported asthma or allergic rhinitis with serum IgE levels and skin-test reactivity to allergens in 2657 subjects in a general-population study. Regardless of the subjects’ status with respect to atopy or their age group, the prevalence of asthma was closely related to the serum IgE level standardized for age and sex (P<0.0001), and no asthma was present in the 177 subjects with the lowest IgE levels for their age and sex (>1.46 SD below the mean). The log odds ratio increased linearly with the serum IgE level after we controlled for possible confounders and the degree of reactivity to skin tests. In contrast, allergic rhinitis appeared to be associated primarily with skin-test reactions to common aeroallergens, independently of the serum IgE level.

We conclude that asthma is almost always associated with some type of IgE-related reaction and therefore has an allergic basis, although not all the allergic stimuli that cause asthma appear to have been included in the battery of common aeroallergens we used to assess atopic status. These findings challenge the concept that there are basic differences between so-called allergic (“extrinsic”) and nonallergic (“intrinsic”) forms of asthma. (N Engl J Med 1989; 320:271-7.)