Dietary n-3 Fatty Acids Increase Spleen Size and Postendotoxin Circulating TNF in Mice; Role of Macrophages, Macrophage Precursors, and Colony-Stimulating Factor-1


In experimental studies in mice, dietary supplementation with n-3 fatty acids (FA) alleviates inflammation and increases resistance to infection. Nevertheless, TNF production capacity was found to be increased in n-3 FA-fed mice. We previously found increased relative spleen weights in n-3 FA-fed mice. In this study, the nature of this increased spleen size was further investigated. Spleen cellularity was increased significantly in mice fed n-3 FA (fish oil 15% w/w), compared with controls fed corn oil (15%) or normal lab chow (p < 0.05). Experiments with T cell-deficient nude mice and experiments using macrophage depletion through liposomal dichloromethylene-biphosphonate revealed that the increase in spleen cellularity is T cell independent and largely due to macrophage accumulation in the spleen. Accumulation of marginal zone and red pulp macrophages was histologically and immunohistochemically confirmed. n-3 FA induced peripheral blood monocytes and an aspecific increase in bone marrow cellularity. Postendotoxin circulating TNF concentrations were increased significantly in n-3 FA-fed mice compared with controls. Splenectomy did not abolish this increase in circulating TNF. However, after macrophage depletion through liposomal dichloromethylene-biphosphonate, circulating TNF was not detectable after endotoxin challenge. Circulating concentrations of CSF-1 did not differ between the various experimental groups. It is suggested that the cellular changes observed relate to increased constitutive production of TNF.


Materials and Methods

Mice

In most experiments, 6-wk-old female Swiss mice, approximate weight 25 g, were used. The animals were housed in plastic cages (type II and type III; Macrolon, Beyer en Eggelaar, The Netherlands) under specific pathogen-free conditions at 23 ± 2°C and 7 ventilations/h. In some experiments, normal female BALB/c and T cell-deficient female BALB/c nude mice (nu/nu) were used. Nude mice were housed in cages covered with sterilized filter bottoms.

Diet

Mice were fed a fat-free standard reference diet a dry powder, supplemented with 14% fish oil (FO) concentrate and 1% corn oil (FO group), 15% corn oil (CO), or normal lab chow. The FC concentrate used was EPAX 3000 TG, a kind gift of Pronova (Bergen, Norway). The FO concentrate contained 37.1% n-3 FA, i.e., 17.7% eicosapentaenoic acid and 14.4% docosahexaenoic acid (w/w), o-alpha tocopherol (0.67 mg/g) and a natural mix of tocopherols (0.525 mg/g) were added to the FO diet to avoid essential FA deficiency. The FO concentrate was kept under strict anaerobic conditions until preparation of the diet to avoid auto-oxidation. CO was a commercially available preparation (N,azola). CO (1%) was added to the FO diet to avoid essential FA deficiency. The FO concentrate was kept under strict anaerobic conditions until preparation of the diet to avoid auto-oxidation. Diets were prepared at least twice per week, and kept at 4°C until administration.

De novo synthesis of eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid are polyunsaturated (n-3) FA, in which the last double bond is located between the third and fourth carbon atom from the methyl end of the FA chain. Dietary supplementation with n-3 FA results in modification of the FA composition of the cell membranes, thereby reducing the production and biologic activity of prostaglandins and leukotrienes (1). More recently, dietary supplementation with n-3 FA has been associated with modulations in the production of the proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 and TNF, the principal polypeptide mediators of inflammation (2, 3). The increased IL-1 production associated with modulations in the production of the proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 and TNF, the principal polypeptide mediators of inflammation (2, 3). The increased IL-1 production associated with modulations in the production of the proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 and TNF, the principal polypeptide mediators of inflammation (2, 3). The increased IL-1 production
Table I. Effect of dietary n-3 FA on spleen, peripheral blood, and bone marrow cells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diet Group</th>
<th>Fish oil</th>
<th>Corn oil</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spleen Relative spleen weight (mg/g)</td>
<td>5.9 ± 0.5</td>
<td>4.8 ± 0.3</td>
<td>4.6 ± 0.2</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spleen cellularity (× 10⁶)</td>
<td>2.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>2.0 ± 0.2</td>
<td>1.4 ± 0.5</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 220 positive spleen cells (%)</td>
<td>41 ± 4</td>
<td>36 ± 2</td>
<td>31 ± 6</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral blood Hemocrit</td>
<td>43 ± 2.6</td>
<td>42 ± 3.2</td>
<td>43 ± 1.6</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blood cell count (× 10⁶/ml)</td>
<td>12.2 ± 4.0</td>
<td>9.1 ± 1.9</td>
<td>7.9 ± 1.3</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphocytes (%)</td>
<td>55 ± 8</td>
<td>69 ± 4</td>
<td>64 ± 5</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulocytes (%)</td>
<td>34 ± 8</td>
<td>25 ± 4</td>
<td>31 ± 6</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocytes (%)</td>
<td>11 ± 2</td>
<td>6 ± 1</td>
<td>5 ± 1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow Cellularity (× 10⁶)</td>
<td>24 ± 5</td>
<td>21 ± 7</td>
<td>13 ± 5</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-CFC (No. macrophage precursors/10⁴ NBMC)</td>
<td>58 ± 15</td>
<td>51 ± 17</td>
<td>77 ± 20</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-clusFC (No. macrophage precursors/10⁴ NBMC)</td>
<td>94 ± 22</td>
<td>80 ± 16</td>
<td>98 ± 27</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER-MP 21 high (erythroid cells) (%)</td>
<td>22 ± 5</td>
<td>25 ± 3</td>
<td>22 ± 5</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER-MP 58 high (myeloid cells) (%)</td>
<td>50 ± 7</td>
<td>50 ± 2</td>
<td>54 ± 6</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER-MP 12 high/20 neg (committed progenitors) (%)</td>
<td>1.2 ± 0.3</td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.5</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER-MP 12 pos/20 pos (immature myeloid precursors) (%)</td>
<td>5.4 ± 1.2</td>
<td>5.6 ± 0.5</td>
<td>5.0 ± 1.2</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER-MP 12 neg/20 high (monocytes) (%)</td>
<td>5.7 ± 0.9</td>
<td>6.2 ± 0.8</td>
<td>5.7 ± 1.2</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spleen analysis**

The mice were anesthesized with ether, and blood was taken from the retrobulbar vessels after eye extraction. The animals were killed by neck dislocation, and spleens were removed and weighed. Total body weight was determined immediately before bleeding, and relative spleen weight was calculated afterward. A suspension of spleen cells was made over a nylon filter, and cells were counted with a Coulter counter (Coulter Corp., Hialeah, FL). The effect of dietary n-3 FA on spleen weight was determined in normal Swiss mice, normal BALB/c mice, and T cell-deficient nude BALB/c mice (nu/nu).

Spleen cells were phenotypically characterized with flow cytometry using a set of mAbs specific for mouse cells: 59-AD 2.2 detecting Thy-1 (T lymphocytes), RA3 6B2 detecting B220 (B lymphocytes), H129.19 detecting MT4 (CD4-positive T lymphocytes), 53-6.72 detecting Ly-2 (CD8-positive T lymphocytes), KT3 (CD3-positive T lymphocytes), and F4/80 (macrophages). Details concerning these Abs can be found in Leenen et al. (24).

After immunohistochemical staining of spleen sections with RA3 6B2 (anti-B220), a mAb specific for mouse B cells* the relative surface area of B 220 positive spleen cells (%) was determined.

**Peripheral blood cells**

Peripheral blood cell count was performed by separately determining hematocrit and the total white blood cell count (using Coulter counter). Differential white blood cell count was performed by quantifying the light scatter profile of nucleated cells.

**Bone marrow analysis**

Bone marrow was obtained from both femora of each mouse by flushing the femur shafts with 3 ml of culture medium (RPMI, Dutch modification; Flow Laboratories, Irvine, Scotland). Nucleated cells were counted with a Coulter counter. Bone marrow cells (26). Nucleated bone marrow cells were phenotypically characterized with flow cytometry using mAbs detecting Ags of mouse macrophage and granulocyte precursors. The mAbs were produced at the Department of Immunology (Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands), as described (27). The following mAbs were used: ER-MP12 and ER-MP20, identifying subpopulations of macrophage precursors; ER-MP58, identifying myeloid cells; and ER-MP21, identifying transferrin receptor-expressing cells (28).

**Postendotoxin circulating TNF**

At a time period of 1.5 h after i.p. administration of 10 μg of LPS (Escherichia coli, serotype O55:B5; Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO), mice were anesthesized with ether, and blood was taken from the retrobulbar vessels after eye extraction. Blood samples (approximately 1 ml) were mixed with 100 μl of EDTA solution (21.4 mg/ml of EDTA in H₂O) and kept on ice until centrifugation at 1500 × g for 5 min. Resultant plasma was isolated and stored at −20°C until assay.

TNF-α was measured by ELISA using TN3, a hamster mAb specific for murine TNF-α, and lymphotoxin, as described (29, 30).

In separate experiments, the effect of splenectomy on postendotoxin circulating TNF was studied. Splenectomy was performed after ether anesthesia in 4-wk-old mice, 2 wk before the animals were started on the experimental diets.

** Colony-stimulating factor-1**

CSF-1 was determined in unstimulated serum samples by specific RIA, as described in detail elsewhere (31). This assay is based on the competition by CSF-1 for the interaction between 125I-labeled, purified mouse L cell CSF-1 glycoprotein and a rabbit polyclonal Ab to purified L cell CSF-1 (32), and is more sensitive than the conventional CSF-1 bioassay based on bone marrow colony formation. Assays were conducted in duplicate on 20-μl samples. The concentration of CSF-1 in U/ml (1 U = 12 pg) was determined with reference to a standard curve prepared using a stable, partially purified L cell CSF-1 preparation.

**Statistical analysis**

Differences between groups were analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric ANOVA test, corrected for ties. Results were considered statistically significant at p < 0.05.

**Results**

**Effects of FO supplementation on spleen cellularity**

The effects of dietary n-3 FA on spleen, peripheral blood, and bone marrow cells are summarized in Table I. The following experiments were done to elucidate the mechanisms of the increased spleen weight in FO-fed mice. After 4 wk of dietary supplementation with FO or CO, experimental Swiss mice were compared with control animals on normal lab chow. FO-fed mice had significantly increased relative spleen weights (p = 0.01) and spleen...
FIGURE 1. Time-effect relationships of dietary n-3 FA on relative spleen weight (A) and on postendotoxin circulating TNF (B). Relative spleen weight was increased significantly from 2 wk on FO diet, as was postendotoxin circulating TNF (n = 12).

cellularity (p = 0.02). In separate experiments, time-effect relationships in these responses were investigated. Mice were studied simultaneously after 0, 2, 4, and 6 wk of dietary FO supplementation. Increases in spleen weight were most prominent after 2 wk, and appeared somewhat blunted after 6 wk (Fig. 1A). Similar results were obtained in normal BALB/c mice. To investigate whether the increase in spleen size was accounted for or mediated by T cells, T cell-deficient female BALB/c mice were fed FO for 0, 2, or 4 wk. Relative spleen weight was increased significantly from 2 wk on, indicating that the increase in spleen weight was independent of the presence of T cells (results not shown).

Phenotypic characterization of spleen cells using a set of mAbs revealed no percentual differences in T lymphocytes or macrophages between the various dietary groups. However, FO-fed mice had a small but significant increase in B220-positive B lymphocytes (Table I).

Pretreatment with liposomal Cl2MDP 24 h before endotoxin challenge did not significantly affect spleen weight. However, in mice that had been on FO diet for 2 or 4 wk, liposomal Cl2MDP resulted in a decrease in spleen weight (Fig. 2A). In these FO-fed mice, treatment with liposomal Cl2MDP resulted in spleen weights that were not significantly different from mice that had been on normal diet only. Depletion of marginal zone and red pulp macrophages was histologically confirmed, but accurate quantitation of F4/80-positive macrophages was not possible in cell suspensions, in which their numbers were equal in control and FO-fed mice. However, for other reasons (see below), the results indicate that the increase in spleen weight in FO-fed mice is mainly attributable to an increase in the splenic macrophage population that is depleted by pretreatment with liposomal Cl2MDP.

To a lesser extent, B lymphocytes seem to contribute to the increased spleen cellularity in FO-fed mice. Quantification of the relative surface area of red and white pulp in spleen sections indicated a decrease in T and B cell-containing white pulp (Fig. 3).

FIGURE 2. BALB/c mice were fed FO for 0, 2, or 4 wk. At the end of the diet period, subsets of mice were injected i.v. with liposomal Cl2MDP 24 h before LPS challenge. In contrast to mice injected with saline, animals injected with liposomal Cl2MDP did not show a significant increase in relative spleen weight following 2 or 4 wk of FO supplementation (A). Postendotoxin circulating TNF was not detectable in the liposomal Cl2MDP-treated mice (B). * Indicates a statistically significant difference compared with mice that had no FO diet.

FIGURE 3. Spleen sections were stained for B220, an Ag specifically expressed by mouse B cells. The relative surface area of white pulp was quantitated using a Leitz Diaplan light microscope and a Videoplan image-processing system. The boundaries of white pulp areas could be established easily since B220 staining is confluent in the peripheral B cell zones of the white pulp, but only scattered in the red pulp. Relative surface areas are expressed as mean ± SD.

A significant number of B220-positive B cells, however, is also present in the red pulp. We therefore conclude that FO-fed mice had a significantly increased content of red pulp area, containing mainly macrophages. F4/80 staining of spleen sections, identifying the red pulp areas, confirmed the relative increase of the red pulp area in the FO-fed mice.

The effect of FO supplementation on peripheral blood cells

To investigate a possible relation between circulating blood cells and changes in spleen cellularity, peripheral blood cells were quantitated. Hematocrit did not differ between the various treatment
The effect of FO supplementation on bone marrow cells

Possible relations between changes in spleen and peripheral blood cellularity and the cellular composition of bone marrow were investigated. Bone marrow cellularity was increased significantly in FO-fed mice compared with mice fed CO or normal lab chow. This increase in bone marrow cellularity was equally distributed over the various hemopoietic lineages, since differential flow-cytometric analysis of bone marrow cells, using ER-MP12 and ER-MP20 mAbs, showed no significant differences between the various experimental groups (Table I). Moreover, soft agar cultures of bone marrow cells did not reveal a relative increase in macrophage precursors, measured as macrophage colony-forming cells or macrophage cluster-forming cells.

The effect of FO supplementation on postendotoxin TNF

To investigate the suggested increase in mononuclear phagocyte functionality, we measured circulating TNF concentrations after endotoxin challenge. Postendotoxin concentrations of circulating TNF were significantly higher in FO-fed mice than in control mice. Postendotoxin TNF was 10.4 ± 6.6 ng/ml in FO-fed mice, 2.2 ± 1.4 in CO-fed mice, and 2.7 ± 1.3 in mice fed normal diet (mean ± SD, p < 0.05). In separate experiments, time-effect relationships in TNF production and FO diet were investigated. Similar to the increase in spleen weight, increases in postendotoxin circulating TNF were most prominent after 2 wk of FO diet, and appeared somewhat blunted after 6 wk (Fig. 1B). Postendotoxin TNF in T cell-deficient nude BALB/c mice was increased significantly from 2 wk on, indicating that the increase in postendotoxin circulating TNF was independent of the presence of T cells (results not shown).

Splenectomy, performed 2 wk before starting on the FO-supplemented diet, did not influence the increase in postendotoxin circulating TNF concentrations after 2 and 4 wk of diet: at both time points, postendotoxin circulating TNF concentrations were increased significantly compared with baseline (results not shown). At baseline and at 2 and 4 wk of dietary FO supplementation, postendotoxin circulating TNF was not detectable in liposomal Cl₆MDP-treated mice (Fig. 2B). These observations suggest that splenic macrophages, despite their accumulation after dietary FO supplementation, are not the most important contributors to the production of circulating TNF. On the other hand, the macrophage population that is depleted by liposomal Cl₆MDP and that does not reside in the spleen appears to be the most important producer of postendotoxin circulating TNF.

The effect of FO supplementation on circulating concentrations of CSF-1

The mononuclear phagocyte growth factor, CSF-1, is required for the development of the majority of mouse macrophages (33). To accurately measure circulating concentrations of CSF-1, serum samples were subjected to a mouse CSF-1-specific RIA. In biologic samples, this RIA detects only biologically active CSF-1 (32, 34), including both glycoprotein and proteoglycan forms (35). Circulating concentrations of immunoreactive CSF-1 did not differ among the various diet groups: 702 ± 89 U/ml in FO-fed mice, 753 ± 96 in CO-fed mice, and 802 ± 158 in mice fed normal diet (mean ± SD, p = 0.40).

Discussion

The present study shows that dietary n-3 FA supplementation has a significant effect on the generation and distribution of mononuclear phagocytes in mice: n-3 FA induce a generalized increase in bone marrow cellularity, peripheral blood mononcytosis, and accumulation of macrophages in the spleen, leading to an increase in spleen size. What could be the mechanism of these n-3 FA-induced changes?

The aspecific increase in bone marrow cellularity without preferenceal stimulation of monocytopoiesis is in accordance with our observation on CSF-1: this specific monocyte growth factor was not increased in the n-3 FA-fed mice. The generalized increase in bone marrow cellularity suggests that earlier, broad spectrum hemopoietic growth factors such as IL-3 and granulocyte-macrophage CSF are involved. The production of these factors is largely regulated by proinflammatory cytokines including IL-1 (36, 37). We have shown previously that IL-1α production capacity is increased in mice after dietary n-3 FA (15). Increased constitutive production of this cytokine may be induced in the increased bone marrow cellularity observed in the present study. Moreover, Pelus and others have shown that PGE₂ has an important modulatory effect on hemopoiesis in mice: exogenous administration of PGE₂ reduced nucleated bone marrow and splenic cellularity, while blockade of PGE₂ biosynthesis increased bone marrow and splenic cellularity, especially in the presence of IL-1α (38–42). These observations may partly explain the results obtained in the present study, since dietary supplementation with n-3 FA in mice basically leads to increased IL-1α and a decreased PGE₂ production capacity.

Peripheral blood mononcytosis induced by dietary n-3 FA has not been described before, but may be induced through a feedback mechanism following the accumulation of macrophages in the red pulp of the spleen. It is apparently not due to increased concentrations of CSF-1. This is in accordance with the observation that the number of red pulp macrophages is reduced only slightly in CSF-1-deficient op/op mice (43). Other factors, including IL-3, granulocyte-macrophage CSF, and the proinflammatory cytokines, may be considered. The results of our experiments with macrophage depletion using liposomal Cl₆MDP suggest that the observed increase in spleen size following dietary FO supplementation is largely due to accumulation of macrophages in the spleen. The immunohistochemical staining of spleen sections with B220 showed a decrease in the relative surface area of white pulp in the FO-fed mice, thereby supporting the concept of accumulation of red pulp macrophages in FO-fed mice. As regulator cells, macrophages are responsible for the growth of lymphoid organs such as the spleen. Since TNF is an important growth factor for lymphoid organs, increased endogenous TNF production in FO-fed mice may contribute to this effect (44). The phenotypic characterization of spleen cell suspensions using a set of mAbs is not suitable for the assessment of the number of macrophages in the spleen, since especially tissue-fixed macrophages are lost in the process of making a cell suspension over a nylon filter. We therefore regard the concept that dietary FO supplementation leads to macrophage accumulation in the spleen as valid.

The increase in spleen size after dietary n-3 FA appeared to be accompanied by increased circulating concentrations of postendotoxin TNF. We and others have shown previously that peritoneal macrophages of mice fed n-3 FA have increased TNF production capacity at the level of the single cell (15, 20, 45). Since splenectomy did not affect the increased TNF concentrations following dietary n-3 FA, macrophage accumulation in the spleen is not responsible for the increased TNF concentrations. Interestingly, macrophage depletion by liposomal Cl₆MDP completely abolished...
postendotoxin circulating TNF. It might be expected that Kupffer cells of the liver, due to their sinusoidal location, might be a major target for the uptake of liposomal CL-1MDP. In fact, recent evidence indicates that macrophage depletion in mice results in a 50 to 70% reduction in TNF mRNA in the liver following endotoxin challenge (46). Therefore, the Kupffer cells may be the most important contributors to the production of postendotoxin TNF. Similar to peritoneal macrophages, Kupffer cells may have increased TNF production capacity at the single cell level following dietary n-3 FA. We did not assess the number of Kupffer cells. The small increase in relative liver weight in FO-fed mice does not rule out a substantial increase in the number of Kupffer cells.

In conclusion, dietary n-3 FA supplementation in mice induces an aspecific increase in bone marrow cellularity, peripheral blood monocytosis, accumulation of macrophages in the spleen, and increased postendotoxin circulating concentrations of TNF. The mechanism of these changes remains to be elucidated.

Acknowledgments

We thank Piet Spaan, Yvette Brom, and Reza Zadeh for technical assistance.

References


