AT-RvD1 Modulates CCL-2 and CXCL-8 Production and NF-κB, STAT-6, SOCS1, and SOCS3 Expression on Bronchial Epithelial Cells Stimulated with IL-4

The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters

Citation de Oliveira, Jhony Robison, Daniely Cornélio Favarin, Sarah Cristina Sato Vaz Tanaka, Marly Aparecida Spadotto Balarin, David Nascimento Silva Teixeira, Bruce David Levy, and Alexandre de Paula Rogério. 2015. “AT-RvD1 Modulates CCL-2 and CXCL-8 Production and NF-κB, STAT-6, SOCS1, and SOCS3 Expression on Bronchial Epithelial Cells Stimulated with IL-4.” BioMed Research International 2015 (1): 178369. doi:10.1155/2015/178369. http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2015/178369.

Published Version doi:10.1155/2015/178369

Citable link http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:17295645

Terms of Use This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA
Research Article

AT-RvD1 Modulates CCL-2 and CXCL-8 Production and NF-κB, STAT-6, SOCS1, and SOCS3 Expression on Bronchial Epithelial Cells Stimulated with IL-4

Jhony Robison de Oliveira,^1^ Daniely Cornélio Favarin,^1^ Sarah Cristina Sato Vaz Tanaka,^2^ Marly Aparecida Spadotto Balarin,^2^ David Nascimento Silva Teixeira,^3^ Bruce David Levy,^4^ and Alexandre de Paula Rogério^1^

^1^Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Clinical Medicine, Laboratory of Experimental Immunopharmacology, Federal University of Triangulo Mineiro, Street Vigário Carlos 162, 38025-350 Uberaba, MG, Brazil
^2^Institute of Biological and Natural Sciences, Department of Genetics, Federal University of Triangulo Mineiro, Uberaba, MG, Brazil
^3^Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Clinical Medicine, Federal University of Triangulo Mineiro, Uberaba, MG, Brazil
^4^Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine Division, Department of Internal Medicine, Brigham and Women’s Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Alexandre de Paula Rogério; alexprogerio@biomedicina.uftm.edu.br

Received 15 July 2014; Revised 22 September 2014; Accepted 23 September 2014

Academic Editor: Carlo Jose Oliveira

Copyright © 2015 Jhony Robison de Oliveira et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Bronchial epithelial cells represent the first line of defense against microorganisms and allergens in the airways and play an important role in chronic inflammatory processes such as asthma. In an experimental model, both RvD1 and AT-RvD1, lipid mediators of inflammation resolution, ameliorated some of the most important phenotypes of experimental asthma. Here, we extend these results and demonstrate the effect of AT-RvD1 on bronchial epithelial cells (BEAS-2B) stimulated with IL-4. AT-RvD1 (100 nM) decreased both CCL2 and CXCL-8 production, in part by decreasing STAT6 and NF-κB pathways. Furthermore, the effects of AT-RvD1 were ALX/FRP2 receptor dependent, as the antagonist of this receptor (BOC1) reversed the inhibition of these chemokines by AT-RvD1. In addition, AT-RvD1 decreased SOCS1 and increased SOCS3 expression, which play important roles in Th1 and Th17 modulation, respectively. In conclusion, AT-RvD1 demonstrated significant effects on the IL-4-induced activation of bronchial epithelial cells and consequently the potential to modulate neutrophilic and eosinophilic airway inflammation in asthma. Taken together, these findings identify AT-RvD1 as a potential proresolving therapeutic agent for allergic responses in the airways.

1. Introduction

Asthma is an inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by the migration and accumulation of leukocytes, particularly eosinophils, mucus hypersecretion, and bronchial hyperreactivity. The pathophysiology of asthma is coordinated by the immune response of CD4\(^+\) T cells, specifically the Th2 phenotype. IL-4 is the major cytokine involved in the Th2 immune response. IL-4 uses Janus kinases (JAKs) to initiate the signaling cascade and activate signal transducer and activator of transcription 6 (STAT6), consequently modulating allergic airway inflammation in asthma and other diseases [1]. Most patients with asthma have symptoms that are readily controllable by standard asthma therapies, including \(\beta_2\)-adrenergic agonists, low doses of inhaled corticosteroids, or leukotriene modifiers [2]. However, 5–10% of asthmatic individuals have poorly controlled disease with frequent exacerbations or symptoms that are
refractory to current therapy [3]. Th1 and Th17 cells promote neutrophil recruitment and have been associated with both severe and steroid-resistant asthma [4].

Bronchial epithelial cells are involved in the homeostasis and coordination of immune responses in the airways and represent the first line of defense against microorganisms and allergens in the lungs [5, 6]. These cells express pattern recognition receptors, such as Toll-like receptors (TLR), and protease-activated receptors (PARs), which recognize microorganisms and allergens, respectively [7, 8]. The activation of these receptors on epithelial cells induces the production of chemokines and the expression of adhesion molecules and cytokines [9, 10] that can influence dendritic cell maturation, T cell differentiation, and airway inflammation modulation [11–14]. Bronchial epithelial cells also express the receptor for IL-4 (IL-4RA), and the activation of these cells by IL-4 induces, among other inflammatory parameters [15], the production of chemokines, for example, CCL2, CXCL-8, among others [7, 13, 14, 16, 17], which modulate cell maturation, T cell differentiation, and airway inflammation in asthma.

During inflammation, the essential omega-3 fatty acid docosahexaenoic acid (DHA; C22:6) is available for enzymatic transformation into several anti-inflammatory and proresolving mediators, including the class of molecules termed resolvins [18]. Resolvin and its epimer, Aspirin-TRV (AT-RvD1, R configuration at carbon 17), are enzymatically derived from DHA and demonstrate anti-inflammatory and pro-resolving effects in several experimental models, including in the airways in acute lung injury [19] and experimental models, including in the airways in acute lung injury [19] and experimental models, including in the airways in acute lung injury [19] and experimental models, including in the airways in acute lung injury [19] and experimental models, including in the airways in acute lung injury [19]. The effect of AT-RvD1 on bronchial epithelial cells stimulated with IL-4.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Bronchial Epithelial Cells. The human bronchial epithelial cell line BEAS-2B (ATCC, Rockville, MD) was cultured in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM-F12/Gibco-Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco-Life Technologies) and 1% penicillin + streptomycin (Gibco-Life Technologies) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂ and 95% ambient air.

2.2. Stimulus and Treatment. AT-RvD1 was donated by Dr. David Bruce Levy of the Harvard Medical School. BEAS-2B (4 × 10⁴ cell/mL) cells were cultivated in 96-well plates and treated with AT-RvD1 (1–100 nM) or vehicle (absolute alcohol) for 30 minutes prior to IL-4 (25 ng/mL) [17] stimulation. The use of BOCI (10 μM), an ALX receptor antagonist, followed the same experimental procedure described above but was added 15 min before treatment with AT-RvD1 [21].

2.3. CCL2 and CXCL-8 Production in the Supernatant of Cells Treated with AT-RvD1 to Chemokine Quantification. The supernatant was collected at 24 h after IL-4 stimulation, and the CCL2 and CXCL-8 concentrations were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) according to the manufacturers’ instructions (BD Pharmingen, San Diego, CA, USA).

2.4. Expression of NF-κB and STAT6 in Cells Treated with AT-RvD1. The effect of AT-RvD1 on the NF-κB and STAT6 pathways was assessed by flow cytometry according to Cao et al. [22]. Briefly, 15 min after IL-4 stimulation, cells were fixed with pre-warmed BD Cytofix Buffer (4% paraformaldehyde) for 10 min at 37°C. After centrifugation, the cells were permeabilized in ice-cold methanol for 30 min and then stained with mouse monoclonal antibodies against anti-NF-κB (BD Biosciences Pharmingen, Phosflow, USA), anti-STAT6 (BD Biosciences Pharmingen, Phosflow, USA), or their corresponding mouse IgG2b isotype (BD Biosciences Pharmingen, Phosflow, USA) for 60 min followed by an FITC- or PE-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG2b secondary antibody for another 45 min at 10°C in the dark. The cells were then washed, resuspended, and subjected to analysis. The expression of intracellular phosphorylated signaling molecules in 50,000 viable cells was analyzed by flow cytometry (FACSCalibur; BD Biosciences Pharmingen).

The results for phosphorylated NF-κB and STAT6 are shown as a percentage of fluorescence and are expressed as the arithmetic mean.

2.5. SOCS1 and SOCS3 Expression. At 1 h after IL-4 stimulation, total RNA was extracted from cells using Pure Linker RNA Mini Kit (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). cDNA was synthesized by reverse transcription (RT) from total RNA with SuperScript VILO MasterMix (Invitrogen), Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Duplicate qPCR reactions were performed with primers for SOCS1 (Forward: 5'-TTTTTTCGGCCCTTAGC-GTGA-3', Reverse: 5'-AGCACTGAAGAGGCGATCC-3') and SOCS3 (Forward: 5'-TGACGGCCGCTACAGCTTT-3', Reverse: 5'-CTTTAATGTCACGCACGATTT-3') and control GAPDH (Forward: 5'-CCACCATGGAATATC-3', Reverse: 5'-CTGCTGGGAAGATGTG-3') using TaqMan-specific TaqMan Gene Expression Assays with an ABI 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems). In each 5 μL TaqMan reaction, cDNA (corresponding to 100 ng reverse transcribed RNA) was mixed with 0.25 μL TaqMan Gene Expression Assay, 2.5 μL TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems), and 1.25 μL H₂O. The PCR conditions were 95°C for 20 s, followed by 50 cycles at 95°C for 3 s, and 60°C for 30 s. Negative control reactions with no cDNA present and three interrun calibrator samples were included on each assay plate.

The Ct (cycle threshold) values for SOCS1 and SOCS3 mRNA were normalized to GAPDH to provide the delta Ct values. The relative mRNA expression was determined using the Livak method (the 2^(-ΔΔCt) method for real-time PCR) [23].

2.6. Statistical Analysis. The results were expressed as the mean ± standard error of the mean. An evaluation of the results was performed by an analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by a Tukey post-test among the means using GraphPad PRISM (Version 6.0; GraphPad Software Inc., San
Diego, CA, USA). P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

3. Results

3.1. AT-RvD1 Reduces the Concentration of Chemokines. The activation of bronchial epithelial cells induces, among others, the release of chemokines [7, 13, 14, 16, 17]. Therefore, we evaluated the role of AT-RvD1 in CCL2 and CXCL-8 production in bronchial epithelial cells stimulated with IL-4. Our results showed that IL-4 stimulation (25 ng/mL for 24 h) induced a prominent increase in CCL2 and CXCL-8 concentrations compared to nonstimulated cells (control group; Figures 1(a) and 1(b), resp.). At all doses (1–100 nM), AT-RvD1 significantly reduced CCL-2 (Figure 1(a)) and CXCL-8 (Figure 1(b)) production when compared with the cells treated with IL-4, whereas no significant difference was observed in cells treated with vehicle compared to cells treated with IL-4 (data not shown).

3.2. The Inhibitory Effect of AT-RvD1 on Chemokine Production Is ALX/FPR2 Receptor Dependent. The results presented above demonstrated that AT-RvD1 modulated the chemokine production induced by IL-4 in bronchial epithelial cells. Recent findings have shown that AT-RvD1 exerts part of its proresolving effects via interactions with the ALX/FPR2 receptor present on bronchial epithelial cells [24, 25]. Accordingly, we verified whether the ALX/FPR2-selective antagonist, BOC1, is capable of blocking the effects of AT-RvD1 on chemokine release by BEAS-2B cells after IL-4 stimulation. As demonstrated above, IL-4 stimulated CCL-2 and CXCL-8 production, and AT-RvD1 reduced both (Figures 2(a) and 2(b), resp.). Interestingly, BOC1 significantly reversed the inhibitory effect of AT-RvD1 on CCL2 (Figure 2(a)) and CXCL-8 (Figure 2(b)) production. No significant difference was observed in cells stimulated with IL-4 and treated with BOC1 (10 μM) when compared with cells treated with IL-4.

3.3. AT-RvD1 Downregulates the Phosphorylation of Transcription Factors. We next evaluated the effect of AT-RvD1 on the STAT6 and NF-κB pathways. Signal transducer and activator of transcription 6 (STAT6) and nuclear factor kappa B (NF-κB) have been demonstrated to regulate many pathologic features of asthma, and both are activated by IL-4 [26, 27]. As shown in Figures 3(a) and 3(b), IL-4 induced the significant phosphorylation of NF-κB and STAT6 in cells compared to the control. Of note, AT-RvD1 significantly reduced cells expressing of NF-κB (Figure 3(a)) and STAT6 (Figure 3(b)) when compared to cells treated only with IL-4.

3.4. AT-RvD1 Acts in Modulating the Expression of SOCS1 and SOCS3. As the SOCS family is known to inhibit STAT signaling, we next evaluated the effect of AT-RvD1 on SOCS1 and SOCS3. In these experiments, the dose of 50 ng/mL was used for stimulation because the dose of 25 ng/mL did not induce the SOCSs expression (data not shown); this is in agreement with previous results [27]. The results showed that AT-RvD1 significantly reduced the expression of SOCS1 when compared with cells stimulated with IL-4 (Figure 4(a)); moreover, AT-RvD1 significantly increased SOCS3 expression (Figure 4(b)).
Figure 2: AT-RvD1 reduces CCL2 (a) and CXCL-8 (b) production in BEAS-2B cells stimulated with IL-4 through ALX/FPR2 receptor activation. BEAS-2B cells were stimulated with IL-4 (25 ng/mL) in the presence or absence of AT-RvD1 (100 nM) or in combination with BOC1, an ALX selective antagonist (10 μM), for 24 h; the culture supernatants were analyzed for CCL2 and CXCL-8 concentrations using an ELISA kit. The data are reported as the means ± SEM (n = 7). *P < 0.05 versus control group, †P < 0.05 versus IL-4-treated group, and ‡P < 0.05 versus IL-4 + AT-RvD1 (100 nM) treated group.

Figure 3: AT-RvD1 downregulates the NF-κB (a) and STAT6 (b) pathways in bronchial epithelial cells stimulated with IL-4. BEAS-2B cells were stimulated with IL-4 (25 ng/mL) for 15 min in the presence or absence of AT-RvD1 (100 nM). The results are expressed as the arithmetic mean plus SEM from three independent experiments (n = 4). *P < 0.05 versus control group; †P < 0.05 versus IL-4-treated group.
**4. Discussion**

IL-4 coordinates the Th2 immune response, which is associated with the pathophysiology of asthma. Interesting lipid mediators of resolution, such as AT-RvD1, demonstrate significant anti-inflammatory and pro-resolution effects in several experimental models. Here, we demonstrate for the first time the effect of AT-RvD1 in bronchial epithelial cells stimulated with IL-4. AT-RvD1 significantly reduced CCL2 and CXCL-8 production when compared to cells treated with IL-4. These effects are ALX/FPR2 receptor dependent and in part associated with the downregulation of STAT6 and NF-κB pathways by AT-RvD1. Therefore, AT-RvD1 decreased SOCS1 and increased SOCS3 expression, which play critical roles in lymphocyte differentiation, maturation, and function. These results suggest that AT-RvD1 can modulate the innate and adaptive immune responses of asthma and other diseases, but further studies are needed for confirmation.

IL-4 is the major factor in the differentiation of the Th2-type immune response and blocks the differentiation of Th1 cells by indirect inhibiting interferon-γ (IFN-γ) [28]. Bronchial epithelial cells express IL-4 receptor (IL-4R), and IL-4 induces the production of chemokines such as CCL2 and CXCL-8, among other inflammatory parameters [7, 22, 24–26]. CCL2, also known as monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1), is a potent chemotactic for monocytes and is produced constitutively or after stimulation in various cell types, including bronchial epithelial cells [27]. Indeed, CCL2 is chemotactic to monocytes/macrophages, basophils, eosinophils, and Th2 cells. In addition, CCL2 is involved in the polarization of Th2 cells and therefore is associated with the pathogenesis of allergic inflammatory diseases, such as asthma [29, 30]. Most patients with asthma have symptoms that are readily controllable by standard asthma therapies [2]. However, 5–10% of asthmatic individuals have poorly controlled disease with frequent exacerbations or symptoms that are refractory to current therapy [2, 3]. Distinct from the airway inflammation of stable asthma, which has been attributed to ongoing Th2-mediated inflammation, with a predominance of eosinophils and lymphocytes, there is increasing evidence to suggest that the increased inflammation in asthma exacerbation is under different regulation [31]. In addition to the eosinophils and lymphocytes that predominate in Th2-type inflammation, asthma exacerbations are notable for a neutrophil-enriched inflammatory response, which in some cases is the principal cellular infiltrate. Neutrophils are the major inflammatory cell in the airways of individuals dying within several hours of an asthma attack and are found in increasing numbers in patients dying of status asthmaticus [32]. Their numbers are increased in the sputum and bronchial washings of patients intubated for status asthmaticus [33–35]. There are several chemoattractants for neutrophils, such as the CXCL-8 [36] and the lipid mediator leukotriene B4 (LTB₄) [37]. CXCL-8 is a chemokine that is mainly involved in the recruitment of neutrophils and exerts this effect by binding to two cell surface receptors, chemokine receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2 [36]. In addition to neutrophils, CXCL-8 may also recruit B and T lymphocytes, NK cells, and dendritic cells [38–40]. In addition, CXCL-8 induces the degranulation of neutrophils, basophils, and macrophages [41].

LTB₄ and proinflammatory lipid mediators are well known to play important roles in asthma [42], but not all lipid mediators are associated with inflammation. For example, lipoxins and resolvins and their epimers are lipid mediators generated during the resolution phase and demonstrate significant anti-inflammatory and pro-resolution effects [43, 44]. In a previous study, our group demonstrated that AT-RvD1 markedly decreased airway eosinophilia and mucus...
metaplasia, in part by decreasing IL-5 and IL-17 plays an important role in the blocks STAT3 signaling and consequently inhibits Th17 development of severe asthma due to induced neutrophilic that SOCS1 inhibition and SOCS3 induction, involved in compared to cells stimulated with IL-4. Thus, it is possible AT-RvD1 decreased SOCS1 and increased SOCS3 expression, with SOCS1 showing higher expression, whereas our experiments, IL-4 increased both SOCS1 and SOCS3 expression, with SOCS1 showing higher expression, whereas to its broad spectrum of signaling events. However, the role of SOCS in bronchial epithelial cells is not clear. In conclusion, our results demonstrate that AT-RvD1 modulates the activation of bronchial epithelial cells induced by IL-4. AT-RvD1, via the ALX/FPR2 receptor, decreased CCL2 and CXCL-8 production and downregulated the NF-κB and STAT6 pathways. In addition, AT-RvD1 decreased SOCS1 and increased SOCS3 expression. Together, these results suggest that AT-RvD1 has the potential to control airway inflammation.

Conflict of Interests
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments
This work was supported by grants from the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) (no. 475349/2010-5), Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais (FAPEMIG) (no. 01/12 CDS APQ 01631/11), Rede de Pesquisa em Doenças Infecciosas Humanas and Animais do Estado de Minas Gerais (code REDE 20/12), and Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Brazil.

References
[1] A. E. Kelly-Welch, E. M. Hanson, M. R. Boothby, and A. D. Keggan, “Interleukin-4 and interleukin-13 signaling connections maps,” Science, vol. 300, no. 5629, pp. 1527–1528, 2003.
[2] C. H. Fanta, “Asthma,” The New England Journal of Medicine, vol. 360, no. 10, pp. 1002–1014, 2009.
[3] W. M. Busse and R. F. Lemanske Jr., “Asthma,” The New England Journal of Medicine, vol. 344, no. 5, pp. 350–362, 2001.
[4] C. M. Lloyd and E. M. Hessel, “Functions of T cells in asthma: more than just T_{H}2 cells,” Nature Reviews Immunology, vol. 10, no. 12, pp. 838–848, 2010.
[5] H. Hammad and B. N. Lambrecht, “Dendritic cells and epithelial cells: linking innate and adaptive immunity in asthma,” Nature Reviews Immunology, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 193–204, 2008.
[6] Q. Sha, A. Q. Truong-Tran, J. R. Plitt, L. A. Beck, and R. P. Schleimer, “Activation of airway epithelial cells by toll-like receptor agonists,” American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 358–364, 2004.
[7] A. Kato, S. Favoreto Jr., P. C. Avila, and R. P. Schleimer, “TLR3- and Th2 cytokine-dependent production of thymic stromal lymphopoietin in human airway epithelial cells,” The Journal of Immunology, vol. 179, no. 2, pp. 1080–1087, 2007.
[8] H. F. Kauffman, “Innate immune responses to environmental allergens,” Clinical Reviews in Allergy and Immunology, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 129–140, 2006.
[9] N. Bilyk and P. G. Holt, "Inhibition of the immunosuppressive activity of resident pulmonary alveolar macrophages by granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factor," *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, vol. 177, no. 6, pp. 1773–1777, 1993.

[10] C. Ebeling, T. Lam, J. R. Gordon, M. D. Hollenberg, and H. Vliagoftis, "Proteinase-activated receptor-2 promotes allergic sensitization to an inhaled antigen through a TNF-mediated pathway," *The Journal of Immunology*, vol. 179, no. 5, pp. 2910–2917, 2007.

[11] A. Kiss, M. Montes, S. Susarla et al., "A new mechanism regulating the initiation of allergic airway inflammation," *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, vol. 120, no. 2, pp. 334–342, 2007.

[12] P. A. Stumbles, D. H. Strickland, C. L. Pimm et al., "Regulation of dendritic cell recruitment into resting and inflamed airway epithelium: use of alternative chemokine receptors as a function of inducing stimulus," *Journal of Immunology*, vol. 167, no. 1, pp. 228–234, 2001.

[13] C. M. Lilly, H. Nakamura, H. Kesselman et al., "Expression of eotaxin by human lung epithelial cells: induction by cytokines and inhibition by glucocorticoids," *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, vol. 99, no. 7, pp. 1767–1773, 1997.

[14] J. Reibman, Y. Hsu, L. C. Chen, B. Bleck, and T. Gordon, "Airway epithelial cells release MIP-3α/CCL20 in response to cytokines and ambient particulate matter," *American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology*, vol. 28, no. 6, pp. 648–654, 2003.

[15] D. C. Webb, Y. Cai, K. I. Matthei, and P. S. Foster, "Comparative roles of IL-4, IL-13, and IL-4Rα in dendritic cell maturation and CD4+ Th2 cell function," *The Journal of Immunology*, vol. 178, no. 1, pp. 219–227, 2007.

[16] F. Q. Wen, T. Kohyama, X. Liu et al., "Interleukin-4 and interleukin-13-enhanced transforming growth factor-β2 production in cultured human bronchial epithelial cells is attenuated by interferon-γ," *The American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 484–490, 2002.

[17] W. K. Ip, C. K. W. Lam, and C. W. K. Lam, "Interleukin (IL)-4 and IL-13 up-regulate monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 expression in human bronchial epithelial cells: Involvement of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 and Janus kinase-2 but not c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase 1/2 signalling pathways," *Clinical and Experimental Immunology*, vol. 145, no. 1, pp. 162–172, 2006.

[18] C. N. Serhan, S. Hong, K. Gronert et al., "Resolvins: a family of bioactive products of omega-3 fatty acid transformation circuits initiated by aspirin treatment that counter proinflammation signals," *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, vol. 196, no. 8, pp. 1025–1037, 2002.

[19] O. Eickmeyer, H. Seki, O. Haworth et al., "Aspirin-triggered resolvin D1 reduces mucosal inflammation and promotes resolution in a murine model of acute lung injury," *Mucosal Immunology*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 256–266, 2013.

[20] A. P. Rogerio, O. Haworth, R. Croze et al., "Resolvin D1 and aspirin-triggered resolvin D1 promote resolution of allergic airways responses," *The Journal of Immunology*, vol. 189, no. 4, pp. 1983–1991, 2012.

[21] C. Bonnans, D. Gras, C. Chavis et al., "Synthesis and anti-inflammatory effect of lipoxins in human airway epithelial cells," *Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy*, vol. 61, no. 5, pp. 261–267, 2007.

[22] J. Cao, C. K. Wong, Y. Yin, and C. W. K. Lam, "Activation of human bronchial epithelial cells by inflammatory cytokines IL-27 and TNF-α: Implications for immunopathophysiology of airway inflammation," *Journal of Cellular Physiology*, vol. 223, no. 3, pp. 788–797, 2010.

[23] K. J. Livak and T. D. Schmittgen, "Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2−ΔΔCT method," *Methods*, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 402–408, 2001.

[24] J. C. Porter and A. Hall, "Epithelial ICAM-1 and ICAM-2 regulate the egression of human T cells across the bronchial epithelium," *FASEB Journal*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 492–502, 2009.

[25] A. B. Thompson, R. A. Robbins, D. J. Romberger et al., "Immunological functions of the pulmonary epithelium," *European Respiratory Journal*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 127–149, 1995.

[26] E.-Q. Wen, T. Kohyama, X. Liu et al., "Interleukin-4- and interleukin-13-enhanced transforming growth factor-β2 production in cultured human bronchial epithelial cells is attenuated by interferon-γ, " *American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 484–490, 2002.

[27] D. Wu, W. Tan, Q. Zhang, X. Zhang, and H. Song, "Effects of ozone exposure mediated by BEAS-2B cells on T cells activation: a possible link between environment and asthma," *Asian Pacific Journal of Allergy and Immunology*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 25–33, 2014.

[28] T. Nakamura, Y. Kamogawa, K. Bottomly, and R. A. Flavell, "Polarization of IL-4- and IFN-γ-producing CD4+ T cells following activation of naive CD4+ T cells," *The Journal of Immunology*, vol. 158, no. 3, pp. 1085–1094, 1997.

[29] D. Heinzen, P. Luft, A. Schmiedlechner et al., "IL-4 and IL-13 induce SOCS-1 gene expression in A549 cells by three functional STAT6-binding motifs located upstream of the transcription initiation site," *The Journal of Immunology*, vol. 171, no. 11, pp. 5901–5907, 2003.

[30] L. Gu, S. Tseng, R. M. Horner, C. Tam, M. Loda, and B. J. Rollins, "Control of T1/2 polarization by the chemokine monocyte chemoattractant protein-1," *Nature*, vol. 404, no. 6776, pp. 407–411, 2000.

[31] "Proceedings of the ATS workshop on refractory asthma: current understanding, recommendations, and unanswered questions. American Thoracic Society," *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, vol. 162, no. 6, pp. 2341–2351, 2000.

[32] S. Sur, T. B. Crotty, G. M. Kephart et al., "Sudden-onset fatal asthma: a distinct entity with few eosinophils and relatively more neutrophils in the airway submucosa?" *American Review of Respiratory Disease*, vol. 148, no. 3, pp. 713–719, 1993.

[33] J. L. Fint, K. W. Kim, J. Liu, and H. A. Bourshy, "Prominent neutrophilic inflammation in sputum from subjects with asthma exacerbation," *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, vol. 95, pp. 843–852, 1995.

[34] C. Lamblin, P. Gosset, I. Tillie-Leblond et al., "Bronchial neutrophilia in patients with noninfectious status asthmaticus," *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, vol. 157, no. 2, pp. 394–402, 1998.

[35] S. H. Twaddell, P. G. Gibson, K. Carty, K. L. Woolley, and R. L. Henry, "Assessment of airway inflammation in children with acute asthma using induced sputum," *European Respiratory Journal*, vol. 9, no. 10, pp. 2104–2108, 1996.

[36] F. M. Konrad and J. Reutershan, "CXCR2 in acute lung injury," *Mediators of Inflammation*, vol. 2012, Article ID 740987, 8 pages, 2012.
C. D. Russell and J. Schwarze, “The role of pro-resolution lipid.

L. V. Norling, J. Dalli, R. J. Flower, C. N. Serhan, and M.

B. Wang, X. Gong, J.-Y. Wan et al., “Resolvin D1 protects mice from LPS-induced acute lung injury,” Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 434–441, 2011.

A. Planagumà, S. Kazani, G. Marigowda et al., “Airway lipoxin A4 generation and lipoxin A4 receptor expression are decreased in severe asthma,” The American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, vol. 178, no. 6, pp. 574–582, 2008.

P. J. Barnes and I. M., Adcock, “Glucocorticoid resistance in inflammatory diseases,” The Lancet, vol. 373, no. 9678, pp. 1905–1917, 2009.

Q. Guo, Y. Xu, and Z. Zhang, “Role of activator protein-1 in the transcription of interleukin-5 gene regulated by protein kinase C signal in asthmatic human T lymphocytes,” Journal of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, vol. 25, no. 2, pp. 147–150, 2005.

Y. Nakamura and M. Hoshino, “TH2 cytokines and associated transcription factors as therapeutic targets in asthma,” Current Drug Targets: Inflammation and Allergy, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 267–270, 2005.

M. E. Poynter, R. Cloots, T. van Woerekom et al., “NF-κB activation in airways modulates allergic inflammation but not hyperresponsiveness,” Journal of Immunology, vol. 173, no. 11, pp. 7003–7009, 2004.

A. Iwata, S. Kawashima, M. Kobayashi et al., “TGF-β-type inflammation instructs inflammatory dendritic cells to induce airway hyperreactivity,” International Immunology, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 103–114, 2014.

Q. Fu, J. Wang, Z. Ma, and S. Ma, “Anti-asthmatic effects of matrine in a mouse model of allergic asthma,” Fitoterapia, vol. 94, pp. 183–189, 2014.

M. E. Rothenberg, A. D. Luster, and P. Leder, “Murine eotaxin: an eosinophil chemoattractant inducible in endothelial cells and in interleukin 4-induced tumor suppression,” Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, vol. 92, no. 19, pp. 8960–8964, 1995.

J. Anrather, V. Caizmadia, C. Brostjan, M. P. Soares, F. H. Bach, and H. Winkler, “Inhibition of bovine endothelial cell activation in vitro by regulated expression of a transdominant inhibitor of NF-κB,” The Journal of Clinical Investigation, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 763–772, 1997.

L. Yang, L. Cohn, D.-H. Zhang, R. Homer, A. Ray, and P. Ray, “Essential role of nuclear factor κB in the induction of eosinophilia in allergic airway inflammation,” The Journal of Experimental Medicine, vol. 188, no. 9, pp. 1739–1750, 1998.

K. K. Poynter, R. Cloots, T. van Woerekom et al., “NF-κB activation in airways modulates allergic inflammation but not hyperresponsiveness,” Journal of Immunology, vol. 173, no. 11, pp. 7003–7009, 2004.

M. E. Rothenberg, A. D. Luster, and P. Leder, “Murine eotaxin: an eosinophil chemoattractant inducible in endothelial cells and in interleukin 4-induced tumor suppression,” Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, vol. 92, no. 19, pp. 8960–8964, 1995.

J. Anrather, V. Caizmadia, C. Brostjan, M. P. Soares, F. H. Bach, and H. Winkler, “Inhibition of bovine endothelial cell activation in vitro by regulated expression of a transdominant inhibitor of NF-κB,” The Journal of Clinical Investigation, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 763–772, 1997.

L. Yang, L. Cohn, D.-H. Zhang, R. Homer, A. Ray, and P. Ray, “Essential role of nuclear factor κB in the induction of eosinophilia in allergic airway inflammation,” The Journal of Experimental Medicine, vol. 188, no. 9, pp. 1739–1750, 1998.

K. K. Poynter, R. Cloots, T. van Woerekom et al., “NF-κB activation in airways modulates allergic inflammation but not hyperresponsiveness,” Journal of Immunology, vol. 173, no. 11, pp. 7003–7009, 2004.

M. E. Rothenberg, A. D. Luster, and P. Leder, “Murine eotaxin: an eosinophil chemoattractant inducible in endothelial cells and in interleukin 4-induced tumor suppression,” Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, vol. 92, no. 19, pp. 8960–8964, 1995.

J. Anrather, V. Caizmadia, C. Brostjan, M. P. Soares, F. H. Bach, and H. Winkler, “Inhibition of bovine endothelial cell activation in vitro by regulated expression of a transdominant inhibitor of NF-κB,” The Journal of Clinical Investigation, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 763–772, 1997.

L. Yang, L. Cohn, D.-H. Zhang, R. Homer, A. Ray, and P. Ray, “Essential role of nuclear factor κB in the induction of eosinophilia in allergic airway inflammation,” The Journal of Experimental Medicine, vol. 188, no. 9, pp. 1739–1750, 1998.