Limited effects of dietary curcumin on Th-1 driven colitis in IL-10 deficient mice suggest an IL-10-dependent mechanism of protection


1Department of Pediatrics, Steele Children’s Research Center, and 2Department of Immunobiology, University of Arizona Health Sciences Center, Tucson, Arizona; and 3Center for Gastrointestinal Biology and Disease, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

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inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn’s disease; NF-κB

CROHN’S DISEASE (CD), one of the two most common types of inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), is a spontaneously relapsing, immunologically mediated disorder of the gastrointestinal tract that is characterized by intestinal inflammation and mucosal damage. Both environmental factors and genetic predispositions have been implicated in the pathogenesis of CD. However, the precise cause remains poorly understood. Current research suggests that an inappropriate and persistent immune response against commensal intestinal bacterial flora plays a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of chronic IBD (36).

Balance between an adequate immune response against invasive pathogens and a controlled immune response against commensal microbiota is essential for maintaining intestinal integrity. Mucosal T cells orchestrate the immune response and maintain intestinal homeostasis. Intestinal inflammation is perpetuated by the release of proinflammatory cytokines and other soluble mediators, which determine the orientation of the immune response toward Th-1, Th-17, or Th-2 pathway. CD is primarily Th-1- and Th-17-mediated inflammation (14, 32) with increased LPS-mediated IL-12 production, which in turn elicits secretion of IFN-γ and IL-2 by Th-1 cells. This is associated with increased production of IL-23 (37), a cytokine required for maintenance of Th-17 cell lineage, differentiating under control of IL-6 and TGF-β (45). IL-21 has also been implicated in the pathogenesis of CD and is thought to participate in generation and maintenance of both Th-1 and Th-17 mucosal immune responses (13). Effector Th-1 cells with cytotoxic functions have been found in the intestinal lamina propria of patients with CD (29).

Nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) is a dominant regulator of expression of numerous genes, many of which play critical roles in initiation and perpetuation of inflammation, as well as in programmed cell death (apoptosis). Excessive or inappropriate activation of mucosal NF-κB has been described both in ulcerative colitis (UC) and CD patients (33, 38), as well as in animal models of IBD, thus becoming an attractive target for potential therapeutic intervention. Despite the known role of NF-κB in blocking apoptosis in the intestinal epithelial cells (7, 12) and potential detrimental effects of NF-κB blockade (11), specific inhibition of NF-κB by p65 antisense oligonucleotides in mouse models of colitis is beneficial (27, 30, 31, 44). In addition, drugs used as a first-line therapy of IBD such as glucocorticoids or aminosalicylates all modulate NF-κB activation (3, 22).

Curcumin is another example of a nonspecific inhibitor of NF-κB with potent anti-inflammatory effects. Curcumin is the active component of turmeric, the dried rhizome of Curcuma longa Linn. Its effects on the immune responses (both innate and adaptive) have generated considerable attention in the past decade (17). Numerous in vitro studies on biological activity of curcumin demonstrate a very wide range of effects with its presumed primary, though not only, mechanism of action being inhibition of NF-κB (17). These effects have been reported in many cell types, including intestinal epithelial cells (20), mac-

Address for reprint requests and other correspondence: P. R. Kiela, Dept. of Pediatrics, Steele Children’s Research Center, Univ. of Arizona Health Sciences Center; 1501 N. Campbell Ave., Tucson, AZ 85724 (e-mail: pkiela@peds.arizona.edu).

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rophages, dendritic cells, B cells, and T cells (17). The potential usefulness of curcumin in the treatment of IBD was suggested by studies in chemically induced rodent models of colitis (19, 35, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52). Curcumin has also been demonstrated as an effective agent in maintenance therapy of UC (15), and encouraging, though not conclusive, data were obtained in a small clinical trial in CD patients (16). Our initial observations on the efficacy of curcumin in TNBS-induced mouse colitis indicated that dietary curcumin significantly increased survival, prevented weight loss, and normalized disease indexes in BALB/c mice, which exhibit a mixed Th1-Th2 response, but not in Th-1-driven colitis in NKT-deficient SJL/J mice (6). These observations suggest that curcumin’s potency may be limited in Th-1-mediated experimental colitis and in CD. Since curcumin has not been previously tested in more chronic immune-mediated models of IBD, we tested its efficacy in an established animal model of CD offered by IL-10−/− mice, in which IL-10 deficiency allows for the development of unrestrained activation of a Th-1-mediated immune response (50). This model represents a conjunction

![Fig. 1. Histology of the proximal and distal colon or wild type (WT) and IL-10−/− mice fed control or curcumin-supplemented diets. A: hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of proximal and distal colon from WT mice fed control diet. B: H&E staining of proximal and distal colon of IL-10−/− mice fed control diet or diets supplemented with increasing concentration of curcumin 0.1, 0.5, and 1%. Magnifications ×200.](image-url)
of several key factors implied in the pathogenesis of IBD, which include genetic predisposition and loss of immune tolerance to colonic commensal bacteria. Importantly, IL-10−/− mice demonstrate persistent activation of NF-κB (as judged by phospho-RelA expression) in colonic epithelial cells after monoassociation of germ-free mice with Enterococcus faecalis, thus making it a particularly attractive model to test curcumin efficacy in CD (34).

Here, we describe that in IL-10−/− mouse model of colitis induced by colonization of germ-free mice with specific pathogen-free microbiota, dietary curcumin has mild effects on mucosal damage, paradoxically limited to the lowest of the three curcumin concentrations tested (0.1%). All tested concentrations of dietary curcumin failed to inhibit bacterial anti- gen-stimulated pathogenic T cell responses and did not attenuate NF-κB activation in IL-10−/−;NF-κBEGFP transgenic mice. In vitro analysis demonstrated that IL-10 and curcumin might be acting synergistically to downregulate NF-κB activity and IL-12/23p40 production. The lack of efficacy of curcumin in Th-1/Th-17-mediated colitis in IL-10-deficient mice and reciprocal dose dependency may need to be taken into consideration in planning further clinical trials with CD patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Curcumin. Curcumin, 98.05% pure and free of containing curcuminoids (demethoxy-curcumin and bis-demethoxy-curcumin), was obtained from ChromaDex (Irvine, CA) and tested for its efficacy in vitro with LPS-treated RAW 264.7 mouse macrophages. Curcumin was incorporated into NIH-31 modified open formula at 0.1, 0.5, and 1% and pelleted by Harlan Teklad (Madison, WI). HPLC analysis indicated no significant loss of curcumin during the incorporation and pelleting process. In a control experiment, 129Sv/Ev mice received control and curcumin-supplemented diets for 5 days to monitor food consumption. At the end of the 5-day period, animals were euthanized; colonic content was collected, weighed, and resuspended in PBS with 1% BSA overnight at 4°C. After two centrifugations (12,500 g), the supernatants were sonicated with a probe sonicator and allowed to rotate at room temperature for 20 min. After two centrifugations (12,500 g, 10 min), the supernatants were collected and analyzed for curcumin concentration by HPLC.

Experimental animals. Specific pathogen-free (SPF) wild-type (WT) 129/SvEv mice and germ-free IL-10−/− mice on the same genetic background were obtained from the National Gnotobiotic Rodent Resource Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Germ-free IL-10−/− mice were transferred to the SPF facility and kept in sterile cages 2 days prior to being colonized with SPF fecal bacteria. Treatment with control or curcumin supplemented diets (0.1, 0.5, 1%, color coded) was initiated at the time of transfer and continued until euthanasia (14 days postcolonization). The 14 days of bacteria colonization allowed for development of mild to moderate colitis in SPF-associated previously germ-free IL-10−/− mice (39) (see RESULTS). Germ-free NF-κBEGFP transgenic (TG) mice expressing the enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) under the transcriptional control of NF-κB cis elements on WT or IL-10−/− background (23) were similarly SPF associated, fed control diet or diet supplemented with 1% curcumin, and euthanized 28 days after colonization. Additional WT 129/SvEv mice and IL-10−/− mice (originally transferred from SPF facility at University of North Carolina) were obtained from a conventional animal facility at the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center. Sentinel mice were routinely monitored and determined as free from common murine pathogens (MHV, MPV, MVM, TMEV, Mycoplasma pulmonis, Sendai, EDIM, MNV, ecto- and endoparasites). Animal use protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, North Carolina State University and by the University of Arizona Animal Care and Use Committee.

Histology and scoring. Proximal and distal colons from WT and IL-10−/− mice were harvested and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin (Fisher Scientific, Tustin, CA). Fixed tissues were then embedded in paraffin, and 5-μm-thick tissue cuts were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) for light microscopic examination. Sections were graded by a veterinary pathologist blinded to the study design according to previously published criteria (24).

Immunohistochemistry. Sections of proximal and distal colon were prepared as above. After deparaffinization and rehydration, antigen retrieval was performed by heating slides in citrate buffer (10 mM sodium citrate, 0.05% Tween 20, pH 6.0). After washing in PBS, residual endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched by incubation in 3% H2O2 in water for 10 min. Slides were then incubated for 1 h in normal goat serum blocking buffer (KPL, Gaithersburg, MD). Next, sections were incubated with a primary antibody against phospho-NF-κB p65 (RelA) (Ser276; 1/50, Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA) in 1 × PBS with 1% BSA overnight at 4°C. After three washes in PBS, slides were incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody and streptavidin-peroxidase complex according to the manufacturer’s recommendation (KPL). Slides were then incubated with 3,3’-diaminobenzidine (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) and mounted with Vectormount medium (Vector Laboratories). Slide examination was performed independently in a blind manner by two experienced scientists using a Zeiss Axioplan microscope (Carl Zeiss MicroImaging, Thornwood, NY). Images were captured with Nikon Digital Sight DS-Fi1 camera and NIS-Element software (Nikon Instruments, Melville, NY). Staining was scored by counting the number of phospho-RelA positive cells per high-power field (∼200

Fig. 2. Histological scoring of the proximal (A) and distal colon (B) performed by a veterinary pathologist blinded to the study design according to previously published criteria (24). Values represent the mean of 5 WT animals and 7 IL-10−/− animals per group of treatment. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by Fisher paired least-significant difference (PLSD) post hoc test. *Statistically significant differences (P ≤ 0.05) between control (WT, no curcumin; open bars) and respective dietary group of IL-10−/− mice. #Statistical difference between IL-10−/− mice on control diet and IL-10−/− mice on respective curcumin-supplemented diets.
Fig. 3. Real-time PCR analysis of IL-12/23p40 mRNA expression in the proximal (A) and distal colon (B). Data were normalized to TATA-box binding protein (TBP) mRNA as an internal control and calculated by the ∆∆CT method (see MATERIALS AND METHODS) with WT mice fed control diet (open bars) used as calibrator. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by Fisher PLSD post hoc test. *Statistically significant differences (P ≤ 0.05) between control (WT, no curcumin; open bars) and respective dietary group of IL-10−/− mice. #Statistical difference between IL-10−/− mice on control diet and IL-10−/− mice on respective curcumin-supplemented diets.

Fig. 4. Real-time PCR analysis of IFN-γ mRNA expression in the proximal (A) and distal colon (B). Data were normalized to TBP mRNA as an internal control and calculated by the ∆∆CT method (see MATERIALS AND METHODS). Since expression of IFN-γ in the colon of WT mice was extremely low to nondetectable, IL-10−/− mice fed control diet (0% curcumin) were used as calibrator. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by Fisher PLSD post hoc test. No statistically significant differences (P ≤ 0.05) were seen between IL-10−/− mice on control diet and respective group of IL-10−/− mice fed curcumin-supplemented diets (ANOVA P = 0.24 and P = 0.06 for proximal and distal colon, respectively).
Dietary group of IL-10 on control diet and IL-10 agents used for cell culture were purchased from Invitrogen.

Cell culture. Mode-K cells, murine intestinal epithelial cells, were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 µg/ml streptomycin, 10 mM sodium pyruvate, and nonessential amino acids. Cells were cultured at 37°C in a 95% air-5% CO2 atmosphere and passaged at 80% confluency. Media and other reagents used for cell culture were purchased from Invitrogen.

Mode K cell transfection and treatment. NF-κB-inducible reporter plasmid (pNiFty2-Luc) was purchased from InvivoGen (San Diego, CA). The transfection was performed using TransIT-LT1 reagent (Mirus, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Stably transfected cells were cultured in the presence of Zeocin at 150 µg/ml (Invitrogen). Cells were seeded in 24-well plates and were treated with recombinant murine IL-10 (Peprotech, Rocky Hill, NJ), recombinant murine IL-1β (Peprotech), or curcumin individually or in combination. After cell lysis, reporter gene assay was performed according to manufacturer’s instruction (Luciferase Reporter assay system; Promega, Madison, WI). Luciferase activity was measured with a tube luminometer (Femtomaster FB12, Berthold Detection System, Pforzheim, Germany) and expressed as normalized luciferase activity relative to protein concentration (BCA assay; Pierce, Rockford, IL).

Crude membrane preparation and cell surface protein extraction. Crude membranes were prepared from Mode-K according to Tse et al. (47). Cell surface biotinylation and protein extraction were performed by use of the cell surface protein isolation kit (Pierce) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Splenocyte preparation and treatment. Spleens were removed from wild-type or IL-10−/− mice housed in conventional facility and single cell suspensions were prepared by gentle teasing. Cells were washed and resuspended in complete medium (RPMI 1640, Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (Gemini Bio-Products, West Sacramento, CA), 2 mM l-glutamine, and penicillin (100 U/ml)-streptomycin (100 µg/ml) (Invitrogen). Red blood cells were lysed in a hypotonic buffer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) and washed twice in complete medium. Cells were cultured at a concentration of 10⁶ cells/ml in 96-well flat-bottom plates (BD Biosciences). Splenocytes were stimulated in vitro with LPS (Lipopolysaccharide from Escherichia coli O55:B5, Calbiochem, Gibbstown, NJ) at the concentration of 10 ng/ml and treated with increasing concentration of curcumin (from 0.5 to 10 µM) for 24 h. Cell culture supernatant was collected and stored at −80°C until being assayed.

DC2.4 dendritic cell treatment. A bone marrow-derived, GM-CSF-differentiated, and myc- and raf-transduced murine dendritic cell line DC2.4 was kindly provided by Dr. Kenneth L. Rock (University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA) (42). Cells were cultured in RPMI supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (Gemini Bio-Products), 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 µg/ml streptomycin, and nonessential amino acids (Invitrogen). Cells were cultured at 37°C in a 95% air-5% CO2 atmosphere and passaged at 60–70% confluency. Dendritic cells were treated with recombinant murine IL-10 (Peprotech) for 1 h and with curcumin for 10 min prior to stimulation by LPS (Calbiochem) at 100 ng/ml. After 24 h, cell culture supernatant was collected and stored at −80°C.

Cytokine assays. IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ concentrations in the supernatant of colonic explant and mesenteric lymph node cultures were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA; eBioscience, San Diego, CA) according to the manufacturer’s protocols.

**Fig. 5.** Secretion of IL-12/23p40 (A) and IFN-γ (B) by cultured colonic explants obtained from wild-type (WT) or IL-10−/− mice fed control or curcumin-supplemented diets. Colonic tissues were cultured for 18 h, and concentration of the 2 cytokines accumulated in the medium was measured by ELISA. Values represent mean concentrations ± SE expressed pg/ml per 0.05 g of tissue. Duplicate measurements were performed with tissues obtained from each individual animal. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by Fisher PLSD post hoc test. *Statistically significant differences (P ≤ 0.05) between control (WT, no curcumin; open bars) and respective dietary group of IL-10−/− mice. #Statistical difference between IL-10−/− mice on control diet and IL-10−/− mice on respective curcumin-supplemented diets.

**Fig. 6.** Secretion of IL-12/23p40 (A) and IFN-γ (B) by mesenteric lymph node (MLN) cells obtained from WT or IL-10−/− mice fed control or curcumin-supplemented diets and stimulated with cecal antigen extract. MLN cells were stimulated by 10 µg/ml of cecal antigen [purified from wild-type, specific pathogen-free (SPF) mice from the same facility] for 72 h of culture. Duplicate ELISA measurements were performed for each animal. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by Fisher PLSD post hoc test. *Statistically significant differences (P ≤ 0.05) between control (WT, no curcumin; open bars) and respective dietary group of IL-10−/− mice. #Statistical difference between IL-10−/− mice on control diet and IL-10−/− mice on respective curcumin-supplemented diets.
Fig. 7. Immunohistochemical analysis of the effects of dietary curcumin on NF-κB activation (phospho-Ser276p65) in the proximal and distal colon of IL-10−/− mice in situ. Colonic tissues from wild-type mice fed control diet (A) and IL-10−/− fed control or curcumin-supplemented diets (B) were collected 14 days postcolonization. Brown staining indicates cells positive for phospho-Ser276p65 subunit of NF-κB. Magnification ×200. C: proximal colonic tissue from colitic IL-10−/− mouse on control diet demonstrating phospho-Ser276p65 positive nuclear brown staining in both epithelial cells and immune cells of the lamina propria (magnification ×400).
**RESULTS**

Food consumption and colonic curcumin concentration in mice fed experimental diets. Mice fed curcumin-supplemented diets exhibited slightly lower daily food intake compared with mice fed control diet (12, 14, and 18% decrease for 0.1, 0.5, and 1% curcumin diets, respectively). HPLC analysis in the colonic content indicated that significant amounts of unmetabolized and undegraded curcumin reached colonic lumen. Measured curcumin concentrations were 1.54 ± 0.2 mM (for 0.1% dietary curcumin), 5.23 ± 0.44 mM (for 0.5%), and 7.54 ± 0.3 mM (for 1.0%). No detectable amounts of curcumin were documented for the control diet.

Curcumin has a moderate protective effect on colonic morphology only at 0.1%. Germ-free IL-10−/− mice were transferred to SPF conditions and simultaneously started on control or curcumin-supplemented diets (0.1, 0.5, or 1%). Two days later they were colonized with SPF flora and euthanized 14 days postcolonization. Genetically matched WT mice fed control diet maintained in SPF conditions were used as baseline controls. Morphology of the proximal and distal colon was analyzed. Both proximal and distal colon of the control WT mice demonstrated a very mild lymphocytic infiltration, typical for the “physiological inflammation” observed in murine colon under normal conditions (Fig. 1A). Consistent with previously published data (4), histological analysis of the colon of IL-10−/− mice showed a characteristic pattern of moderate inflammation associated with crypt hyperplasia, lymphocytic and neutrophilic infiltrations, and occasionally mucosal ulceration (Fig. 1B). Feeding diet supplemented with curcumin at 0.1% significantly reduced the signs of inflammation, reducing crypt hyperplasia and lymphocytic and neutrophilic infiltration. At 0.5 and 1%, dietary curcumin did not improve the histological signs of colonic inflammation (Fig. 1B). These microscopic observations were further confirmed by histological scoring performed by an unbiased pathologist (Fig. 2).

Colonic expression of IFN-γ and IL-12/23p40 mRNA is decreased by 0.1% curcumin, but ex vivo cytokine secretion by colonic explants remains unaffected. We investigated whether the expression of proinflammatory cytokines corresponded with the histological observations. IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ were chosen as key cytokines implicated in the Th-1 pathway. We first evaluated the effect of dietary curcumin on the colonic expression of IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ mRNA by real-time RT-PCR. The effects of dietary curcumin on steady-state mRNA expression of the two cytokines paralleled those observed by colonic histology. Curcumin at 0.1% significantly reduced IL-12/23p40 expression only in the proximal segment (Fig. 3), whereas IFN-γ gene expression was reduced by the lowest dietary concentration of curcumin in both proximal (Fig. 4A) as well as in the distal colon (Fig. 4B). However, higher doses of curcumin (0.5 or 1%) had no significant effect on transcriptional activation of IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ genes in SPF-colonized IL-10−/− mice. Intriguingly, when cytokine secretion was evaluated by ELISA in colonic explant culture supernatant (without curcumin in the medium), elevated production of IL-12/23p40 (Fig. 5A) and IFN-γ (Fig. 5B) observed in IL-10−/− mice on control diet was not affected by dietary curcumin. In fact, colonic tissues obtained from IL-10−/− mice fed higher concentrations of curcumin (0.5 and 1%) produced significantly more IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ than tissues from IL-10−/− mice fed control diet when cultured without the continuous presence of curcumin in the medium (Fig. 5).

Cecal antigen-stimulated secretion of IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ by MLN cells is moderately increased in colitic IL-10−/− mice and is not inhibited by dietary curcumin. To further investigate our observations, we asked whether Th-1-related cytokines produced by immune cells selected from secondary draining lymphoid organs were affected by dietary curcumin. MLN-derived immune cells were cultured for 72 h under the stimulation with cecal bacterial antigens prepared from cecum of SPF mice from the same mouse facility. By ELISA measurements, IFN-γ and IL-12/23p40 concentrations were increased in IL-10−/− mice compared with control WT mice, although without reaching statistical significance (Fig. 6). Dietary supplementation with curcumin did not result in inhibition of cytokine secretion. On the contrary, similar to the results obtained with colonic explants, MLN cells isolated from mice fed higher concentrations of curcumin (0.5 or 1%)...
secreted more IFN-γ and IL-12/23p40 upon stimulation with cecal antigen extract (Fig. 6). These findings suggest that whereas continuous presence of curcumin in the diet moderately inhibits colonic expression of IFN-γ and IL-12/23p40, activation of the immune responses remains unaffected or is restored in ex vivo assays.

**Dietary curcumin has limited effect on the activation of NF-κB in IL-10−/− mice.** On the basis of a large number of in vitro studies (20, 21), as well as several in vivo observations (10, 18, 35, 46), curcumin has been considered as a nonspecific inhibitor of NF-κB. It is believed to exert its effects largely through inhibiting NF-κB-dependent transcriptional activation of proinflammatory factors. Considering the limited effects of dietary curcumin on colitis in IL-10−/− mice, particularly the lack of inhibitory effects on proinflammatory cytokines production by colonic explants and by MLN cells, we investigated the effect of curcumin on in vivo NF-κB activation in the colon of control and SPF-associated IL-10−/− mice. We took two complementary approaches, different from the typically employed gel mobility shift assays reported by others (18, 35, 48) or the less quantitative total p65 staining (46). Considering the crucial role of the p65 subunit in NF-κB signaling pathway, we first investigated its activation by phosphorylation at Ser276 by immunohistochemistry. As anticipated, phosphorylation of p65 was significantly enhanced in both the proximal and distal colon of IL-10−/− mice compared with wild-type mice (Fig. 7), with both epithelial and infiltrating immune cells positively stained (Figs. 7C and 8). At this relatively early stage of colitis (14 days postcolonization), NF-κB activation was seen predominantly in colonic epithelial cells, although the number of pSer276-p65 positive cells in the lamina propria was also significantly elevated (Fig. 8). Consistent with decreased expression of IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ, 0.1% of dietary curcumin reduced the number of phospho-p65-positive colonic epithelial cells, especially in the proximal colonic segments (Fig. 8, A and B). However, higher concentrations of dietary curcumin (0.5 and 1%) had no effect (Fig. 7 and 8). Moreover, neither concentration of curcumin affected NF-κB activation in the subepithelial compartment (depicted as open bars in Fig. 8).

To study activation of NF-κB in a more functional setting, and at a later time postcolonization (28 days), when primarily lamina propria cells exhibit enhanced NF-κB activity (23) we employed TG mice expressing EGFP from an NF-κB-inducible promoter. NF-κBEGFP TG mice were maintained germ-free on wild-type or IL-10−/− background, thus allowing us to study the activation of NF-κB in the context of bacterially

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**Fig. 9.** Evaluation of enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) fluorescence in the colon of IL-10wt/wt/NF-κBEGFP and IL-10−/−/NF-κBEGFP mice fed control or 1% curcumin-supplemented diet. Germ-free mice were colonized with SPF flora and euthanized 28 days postcolonization. A: colon and cecum were resected and EGFP fluorescence was imaged as described in MATERIALS AND METHODS. B: confocal imaging of colonic mucosa immediately after dissection was performed as described in MATERIALS AND METHODS, with predominantly interstitial cells being EGFP positive and thus likely representing LPL mononuclear cells.
induced chronic inflammation and spontaneous colitis by monitoring EGFP-related fluorescence in situ rather than by in vitro analyses. Following transfer to SPF settings, macroscopic analysis of EGFP fluorescence in the intact colon demonstrated that NF-κB activation was significantly increased in IL-10−/− mice compared to WT mice (Fig. 9A). Consistent with phospho-p65 staining, histological analysis and cytokine production, in the whole organ fluorescence analysis, dietary curcumin at 1% did not demonstrate a significant or easily noticeable attenuation of the EGFP expression and by the same token did not affect NF-κB-mediated gene transcription. In a more unequivocal fashion, confocal microscopy on whole colonic tissues indicated no effect of dietary curcumin on NF-κB activity in the lamina propria compartment (Fig. 9B).

**IL-10 potentiates the effect of curcumin to downregulate IL-12/23p40 production by splenocytes.** To explain the limited protective potential of curcumin in IL-10−/− mice, we further investigated the effect of curcumin on the production of IL-12/23p40 by LPS-stimulated splenocytes from WT or IL-10−/− mice. WT and IL-10−/− splenocytes were pretreated with curcumin (0.5–10 μM) for 2 h prior to 24 h stimulation by LPS (10 ng/ml). IL-12/23p40 production was assayed by ELISA. As anticipated, splenocytes from IL-10-deficient mice exhibited enhanced secretion of IL-12/23p40 protein under both unstimulated and LPS-induced conditions (Fig. 10). Curcumin inhibited the production of IL-12/23p40 in a dose-dependent manner in both WT and IL-10−/− splenocytes, although in the case of IL-10−/− cells, curcumin was unable to reduce the cytokine secretion to the baseline levels observed in wild-type, unstimulated cells (Fig. 10). These results were suggestive that in the IL-10−/− mice, the limited potency of curcumin can be partially explained by the cooperative anti-inflammatory effects of the compound with IL-10.

**Curcumin and IL-10 act synergistically to inhibit NF-κB activity in intestinal epithelial cells.** In support of the above hypothesis, two earlier reports indicated that curcumin increases inflammatory effects of the compound with IL-10. Moreover, Al-Ashy et al. (1) recently described IL-10-mediated inhibition of IL-1β-induced NF-κB activity and COX-2 expression in Mode-K mouse intestinal epithelial cells. In macrophages, Zhou et al. (53) described IL-10 inhibition of LPS-stimulated IL-12p40 transcription at the chromatin structure level. We therefore hypothesized that curcumin may exert its anti-inflammatory effects partially through an IL-10-dependent pathway. To test for the possible synergistic activities of curcumin and IL-10 in inhibiting NF-κB activation, we utilized Mode-K cells stably transfected with a NF-κB-inducible reporter plasmid (pNiFty2-Luc). First, we verified that IL-10 receptor (IL-10Rα), a ~90-kDa protein, was expressed in Mode-K cells and present at the cytoplasmic membrane (Fig. 11A). Mode-K cells were then stably transfected with an NF-κB-inducible reporter plasmid (pNiFty2-Luc). We determined suboptimal concentrations of curcumin or IL-10 administered individually by testing the effects of increasing concentrations of these two factors on NF-κB activity induced by IL-1β. IL-1β was recently described as a potent inducing factor of NF-κB in Mode-K cells (1). Cells were pretreated for 1 h with IL-10 (5–100 ng/ml) or for 10 min with curcumin (1–50 μM) prior to 6 h treatment with IL-1β (10 ng/ml). In our experimental settings, 25 μM of curcumin or 30 ng/ml of IL-10 alone were not sufficient to significantly inhibit NF-κB and luciferase activity (Fig. 11, B and C). However, when cells were pretreated with curcumin and IL-10 in combination (25 μM and 30 ng/ml, respectively) we observed a significant inhibition of NF-κB activity, which was reduced to the baseline level (Fig. 11D). This novel observation may partially account for limited effects of dietary curcumin on NF-κB activation in IL-10-deficient mice.

**Curcumin and IL-10 act synergistically to inhibit IL-12/23p40 production by dendritic cells.** Dendritic cells are the most potent antigen-presenting cell at the interface between innate and adaptive immune responses. They play an active role in the maintenance of gut homeostasis and T cell differentiation. Because they are one of the main producers of proinflammatory cytokines, the study of the synergistic effect between IL-10 and curcumin was of particular interest. The in vitro effects of micromolar concentrations of curcumin on antigen presenting cells have been recently reported (25). The demonstrated effective concentrations leading to inhibition of NF-κB activation and impaired induction of Th1 responses were 10–25 μM (25), concentrations that have not been reported as achievable in peripheral circulation after oral administration of curcumin (41). However, we have detected millimolar concentrations of curcumin in the colonic content, and even with poor bioavailability and rapid metabolism by the epithelial cells, concentrations of curcumin in the lamina propria may be significantly higher than that in the peripheral circulation. We investigated the effects of submicromolar concentrations of curcumin and IL-10 treatment on IL-12/23p40 production by LPS-stimulated DC2.4 cells, a murine dendritic cell line. The expression of IL-10 receptor in DC2.4 cells was confirmed in a way analogous to that described for Mode-K cells (data not shown). The cells were pretreated with IL-10 in a suboptimal concentration (2.5 ng/ml) determined in a separate series of experiments (data not shown) and with curcumin (0.1, 0.5, and 1 μM) for 1 h and 10 min, respectively, prior to 24-h stimulation with 100 ng/ml of LPS. Curcumin alone induced a downregulation of IL-12/23p40 production in LPS-treated DC cells in a dose-dependent response (Fig. 12A). IL-10 (2.5 ng/ml) and curcumin (0.1 μM) used independently did not significantly reduce the production of IL-12/23p40 (Fig. 12B), but when used in combination, there was a significant decrease in IL-12/23p40 production (Fig. 12C). Moreover, the combination of curcumin and IL-10 produced an additive effect on IL-12/23p40 production (Fig. 12D). This synergistic effect between curcumin and IL-10 was observed in LPS-stimulated DC2.4 cells (Fig. 12E).

![Fig. 10. Inhibition of IL-12/23p40 secretion in LPS-stimulated splenocytes from WT or IL-10−/− mice by curcumin. Splenocytes from WT and IL-10−/− mice were treated with curcumin (0.5 to 10 μM) for 2 h prior to LPS stimulation (10 ng/ml) for 24 h. IL-12/23p40 concentration in the culture supernatant was determined by ELISA. #Statistically significant differences (P ≤ 0.05) between control cells (no LPS, no curcumin) and LPS or LPS/curcumin-treated cells (within respective genotype). *Statistical difference in IL-12/23p40 secretion between wild-type and IL-10 deficient splenocytes (within respective treatment group).](http://ajpgi.physiology.org/)

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combination they significantly inhibited IL-12/23p40 production (Fig. 12B). Collectively, obtained data strongly suggest that curcumin and IL-10 act synergistically to reduce the production of proinflammatory cytokines and immune activation, a result that may also explain the limited potential of curcumin in the IL-10-deficient mice.

**DISCUSSION**

The dried rhizome of a perennial herb *Curcuma longa* Linn., also called turmeric, has been used in Asian medicine for centuries. Curcumin has been identified as the most active constituent of turmeric and is also defined as an anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and anti-inflammatory agent. The current study supports the hypothesis that curcumin and IL-10 act synergistically to reduce the production of proinflammatory cytokines and immune activation, a result that may explain the limited potential of curcumin in the IL-10-deficient mice.
models of IBD. Whereas curcumin was shown as an effective supportive therapy reducing the relapse rate in UC patients, its efficacy in CD or in animals models more pertinent to CD has not been evaluated. Our recently published data with TNBS colitis in BALB/c and SJL/J mice demonstrated (6) no protective effects of dietary curcumin in NKT-cell deficient SJL/J mice, thus suggesting possible limited effects in a Th-1-skewed colonic inflammation. In the present study, we provide another evidence of the limited potency of curcumin in the setting of Th-1/Th-17-mediated colitis developed by IL-10 knockout mice. In IL-10−/− mice, curcumin partially improved colonic morphology in both distal and proximal colon at the dose of 0.1%. Higher concentrations of curcumin did not display any protective effect and did not reduce histological markers of inflammation: crypt hyperplasia, lymphocytic and neutrophilic infiltration, and mucosal ulceration. To further characterize the effect of curcumin in IL-10−/− mice, we evaluated the production of two major proinflammatory cytokines implicated in the colonic inflammation in IL-10-deficient mice: IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ. Curcumin showed only a very mild inhibitory effect on IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ mRNA expression and protein concentrations in the proximal and distal colon. However, IL-12/23p40 and IFN-γ secretion was not affected by curcumin in MLN cell culture stimulated with commensal bacterial antigens. We further focused on the effect of curcumin on the activation of NF-κB in vivo. This key transcription factor has been well known to be the major target of curcumin in various in vitro cellular models. Dietary curcumin had limited effects on NF-κB p65 activation (Ser276 phosphorylation) in the colon of IL-10−/− mice, observed only at the lowest concentration of the compound (0.1%) and limited to the colonic epithelial cells. Using a unique model to study NF-κB activation in situ, we further looked at the activation of NF-κB in transgenic IL-10−/−/NF-κBEGFP mice. In this model, 1% of dietary curcumin failed to noticeably inhibit the activation of NF-κB. In vitro, curcumin inhibited the production of IL-12/23p40 in LPS-stimulated splenocytes from WT and IL-10−/− mice, although it was unable to reduce IL-12/23p40 secretion to levels observed in unstimulated WT cells. Moreover, when used in combination, submicromolar concentration of curcumin (100 nM) acted synergistically with IL-10 to inhibit the production of IL-12/23p40 in murine dendritic cells. Similar synergism was demonstrated in IL-1β-induced NF-κB activity in intestinal epithelial Mode-K cells. These observations suggest that this potential synergism between the two factors is partially responsible for limited efficacy of curcumin in IL-10−/− mice. The IL-10-dependent effects of low concentrations of curcumin on immune cells may be of particular relevance, since in human patients receiving 4, 6, and 8 g of curcumin the average peaks of serum curcumin concentrations after ingestion were 0.51, 0.63, and 1.77 μM, respectively (8).

Limited bioavailability of orally administered curcumin and its rapid metabolism (41) may translate into insufficient concentration of the compound in the lamina propria and secondary lymphoid tissues. Although very difficult to address experimentally, this could explain the limited effects of curcumin in an IBD model initiated by primary immune dysregulation and loss of immune tolerance rather than by epithelial injury. The limited effects of the compound in the IL-10 deficiency model may be related to the effects of luminal curcumin on epithelial
cells rather than on the hyperactive T cells and may point to epithelial cells as a primary target of curcumin. Indeed, curcumin has been demonstrated to inhibit TNF-α- or IL-1β-mediated increased epithelial tight junction permeability (2, 28), consistent with inhibition of NF-κB signaling by higher concentrations of the drug (20). Whereas continuous presence of curcumin (at 0.1% in diet) in the colonic lumen appeared beneficial to both mucosal morphology and cytokine gene expression, removal of the anti-inflammatory pressure of the compound in ex vivo studies (colonic explant culture or MLN stimulation) restored immune reactivity and cytokine production. Similarly, in the clinical trial with UC patients, withdrawal of curcumin resulted in increased relapse rate to levels observed in the placebo group (15). It is, therefore, possible that the potential pharmacological application of curcumin in IBD patients may be limited to prevention or maintenance of remission with continuous and regular oral intake of curcumin.

In addition, the limited effects of curcumin in IL-10−/− mice could be related to the lack of induction of endogenous immunomodulatory IL-10. Our in vitro data suggest an interplay between curcumin and IL-10 in downregulating NF-κB and proinflammatory cytokine production. This finding has been recently lent support by an observation that curcumin (50 μM) enhances basal and LPS-induced production of IL-10 by mouse bone marrow derived dendritic cells, which gain the ability to direct Treg cell differentiation (Ref. 9 and Y. Cong, personal communication). Whereas IL-10 knockout mice provide an excellent model to study CD pathogenesis, particularly its microbial aspects, human genetic variations known to date as associated with CD do not include the IL-10 locus and serum IL-10 concentrations are increased in the acute phase of CD (26). Therefore, the data presented here should not be considered as definitive evidence against the use of curcumin in CD patients.

It is of importance to notice an inverse dose-effect relationship of curcumin in IL-10 deficiency colitis. Although not entirely unexpected, the limited protective effects of curcumin in Th1 mediated colitis were somewhat surprising. Lower (0.1%) dose of curcumin provided modest protection in IL-10−/− mice from developing colitis, coinciding with decreased activation of NF-κB in the colonic epithelial cells, whereas higher dietary concentrations of the compound were not only ineffective but appeared to exacerbate cytokine release from colonic explants and MLN cells. Similarly, higher concentrations of curcumin were without effect on NF-κB activation in vivo. A similar reciprocal dose-effect relationship was not described in chemically induced models of colitis. Curcumin is generally well tolerated by human patients and doses up to 8,000 mg daily for 3 mo did not result in discernible systemic toxicities except mild nausea and diarrhea (8). Because of its poor bioavailability it may be tempting to use high daily doses of curcumin in clinical trials with IBD patients. In a recent study with UC patients, curcumin was used at a dose of 2 g/day to maintain remission (15). On the other hand, our recent microarray analysis of colonic gene expression profile were indicative of some degree of ER stress (6). It is, therefore, not inconceivable that higher concentrations of dietary curcumin, in the absence of cytoprotective effects of IL-10 (43), may attenuate mucosal healing and exacerbate the immune response. Our results indicate that higher concentrations of dietary curcumin do not always correlate with highest efficacy in vivo and may in fact be detrimental. Therefore, in the design of future clinical trials, a broad spectrum of doses that include low concentrations of curcumin should be considered to determine optimal benefits of the compound.

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