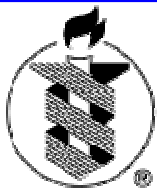


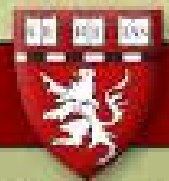
Inflammation after injury: ...sniffing the trail from femur fractures to formyl peptides

Carl J. Hauser MD, FACS, FCCM

*WTA Founders' Lecture
Big Sky Montana
March 3, 2011*



Beth Israel Deaconess
Medical Center



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL

Disclosures / Competing interests

- NIH / DOD / CIMIT
- No commercial funding
- Not now, never have been a member of Communist Party
- Never in jail (except overnight)
- *14 of the last 15 WTA meetings*

Mississippi, 1993



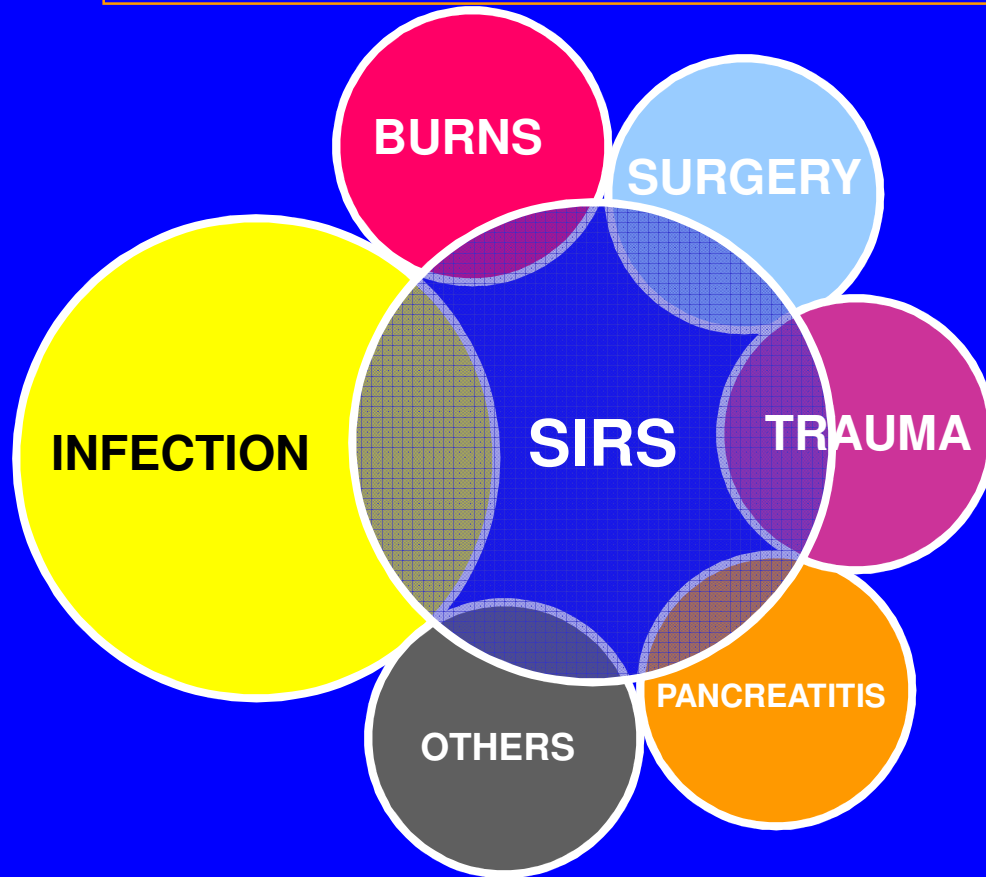
- Morel-Lavallé
- MOF “due to sepsis”
- No ‘source’
- I&D huge pelvic hematoma
- Every culture (-)
- Recovered

“Bubba”

D'OH!



Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS)



≥ 2 of the following:

- Temp $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$, $<36^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Pulse >90
- RR >20 , $\text{PCO}_2 <32$
- WBC $>12,000$, <4000
or $>10\%$ bands

Inflammatory response to illness of any source

Burden of SIRS

- *Prevalence:*
 - $1/3$ of all hospitalized patients
 - $1/3$ of all trauma admissions
 - **> half** of all ICU patients
 - nearly **all** SICU patients

Sepsis or SIRS?



**Aspiration or
pneumonia?**



**Hematoma or
pus?**

Post-op fever / SIRS

The “Three W’s”

- Day 1 – **WIND** (atelectasis)
- Day 3 – **WATER** (UTI)
- Day 5-7 – **WOUND** (SSI’s)

*Textbook dogma ...but how much
is really truth?*

*Was it something in the
fracture hematoma?*

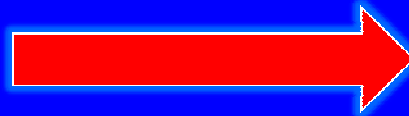
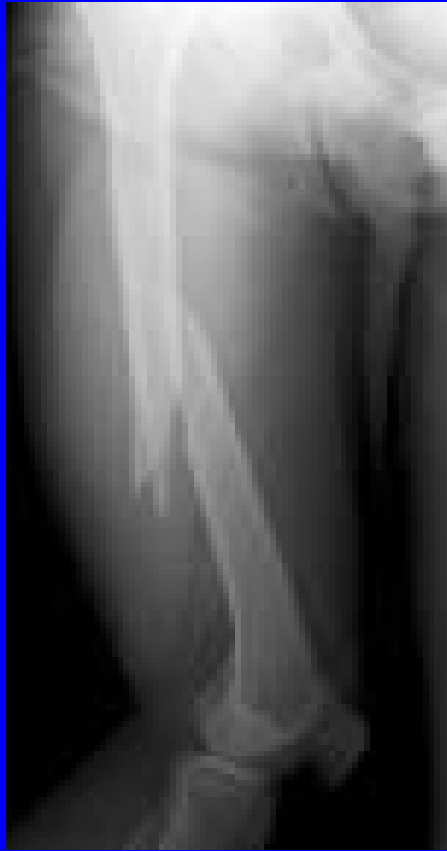


*Living is easy
with eyes closed...
misunderstanding
all you see*

To the lab !!

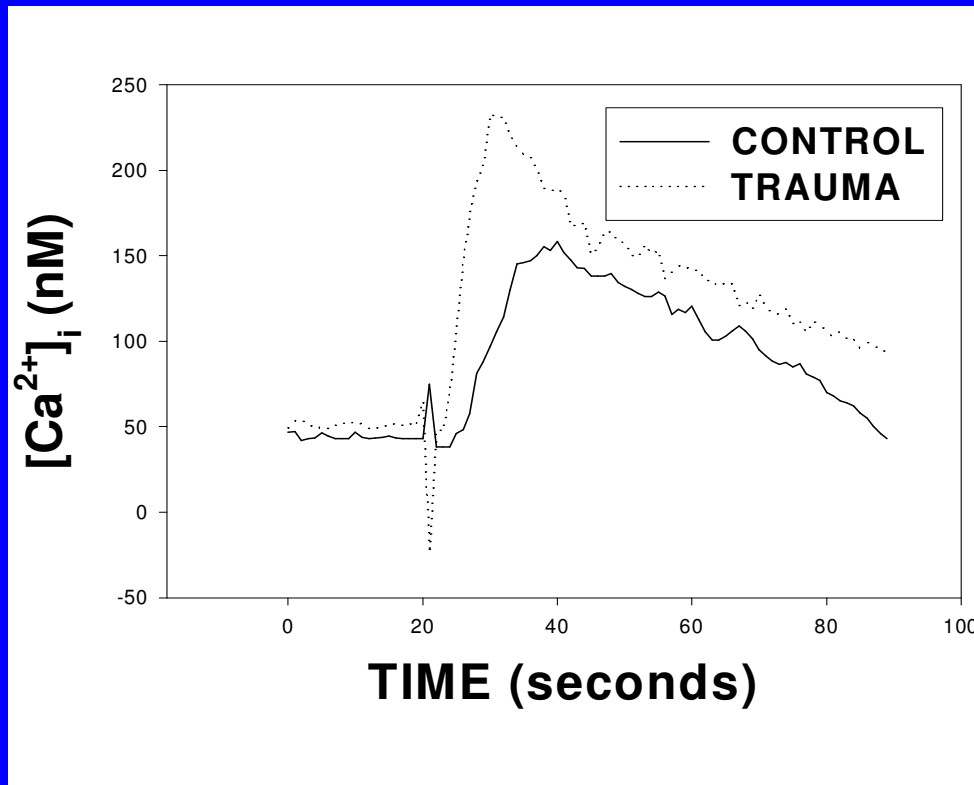


Hauser, AAST 1995



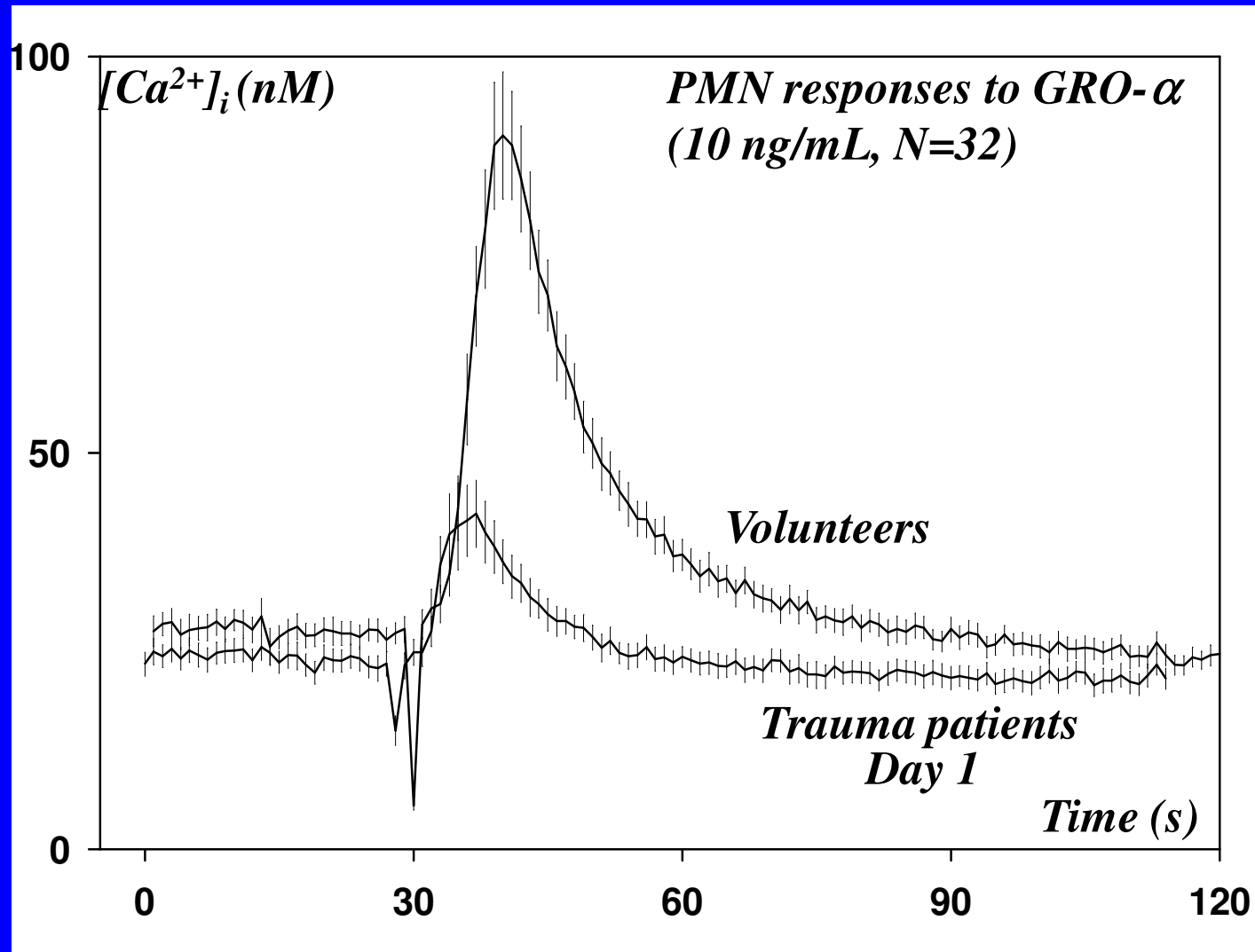
Femur fractures are an important source of systemic cytokines

Adams, Hauser. WTA 2000



Trauma altered responses to G-protein coupled cytokines, increasing responses to *fMLP*

Trauma **suppressed** responses to chemokines



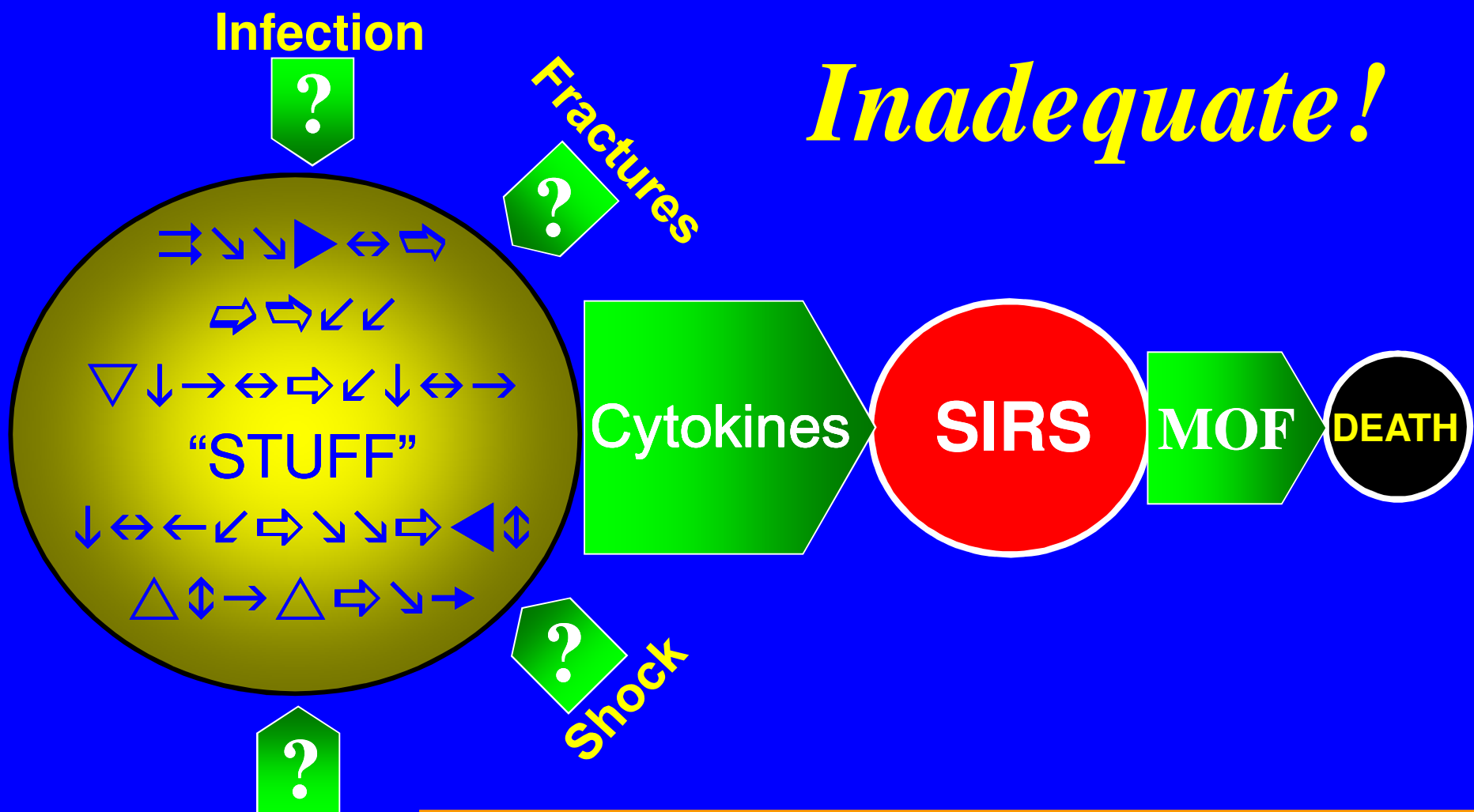
Tarlowe and Hauser, SIS 2001



NUTS !!

Current understanding of SIRS

Inadequate!

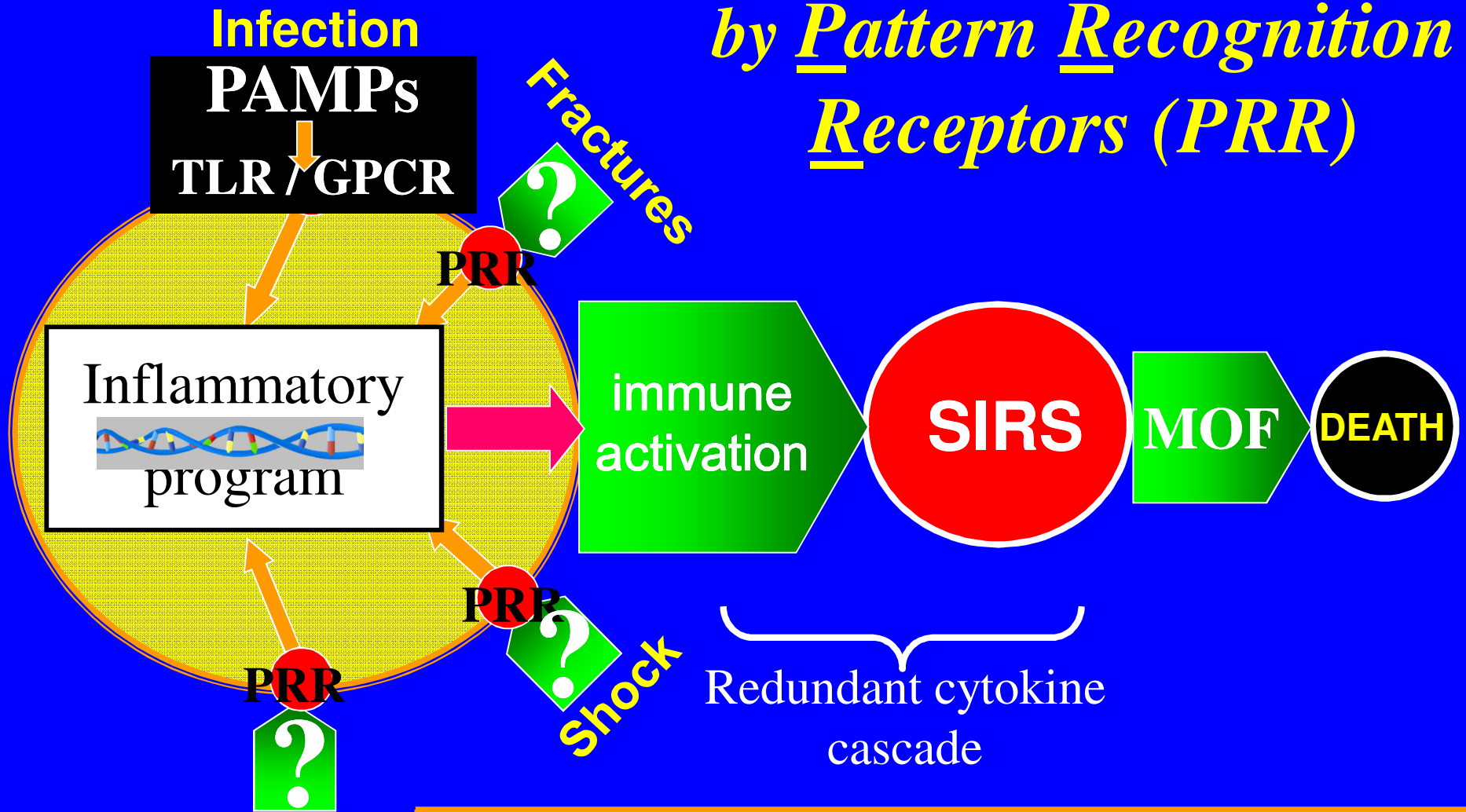


Trauma

'DANGER' molecules

In sterile tissue Trauma

by Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRR)



TRAUMA

? Triggers / Signals / Events

Immune responses to 'danger'

We have two immune systems

- 1) **Classical** - clonal expansion in response to new, non-self motifs
- 2) **Innate** – *pre-programmed* responses to evolutionarily conserved *danger* motifs

Adaptive (“*classical*”) *immunity*

- Recent (vertebrates)
 - Clonal expansion of T and B-cells
 - Agonists *non-self* ‘antigens’
 - Receptors Ig-based
- Slow response (≥ 1 week)
 - ✓ Tumor, viruses
 - ☒ *Acute infections, trauma*

Innate immunity

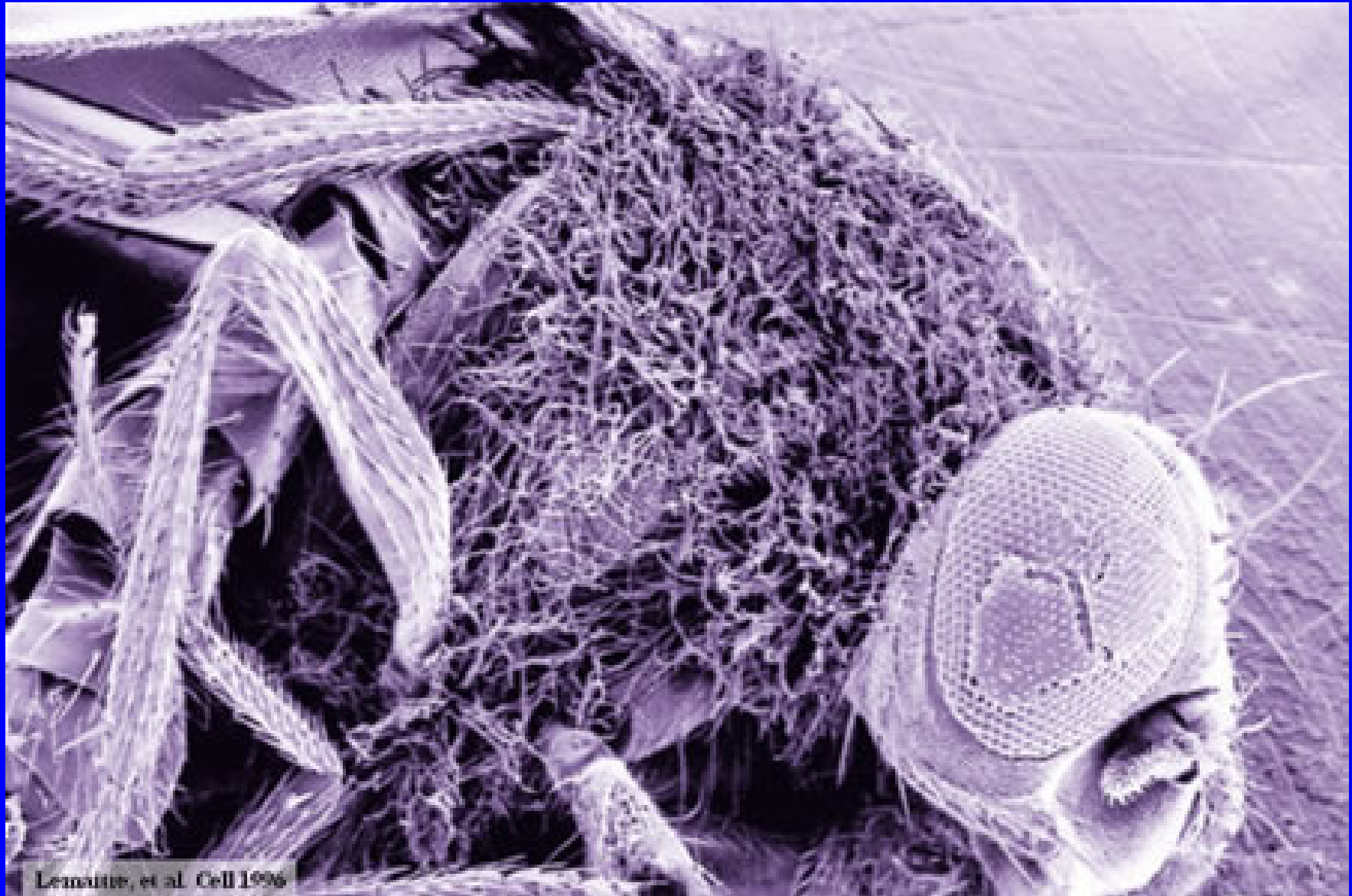
- Ancient (invertebrates, multi-celled)
 - ✓ PMN, M ϕ , DC, NKC (no clonal expansion)
- Use pattern recognition receptors
 - ✓ On germ-line (TLRs, GPCRs)
 - ✓ Rapid response to trauma, sepsis
- Target *conserved molecular motifs*
- Warn organism of “DANGER”

Pathogen motifs - PAMPs

Exogenous infective agents (eg bacteria)

- *Pathogen associated motifs (Janeway)*
 - LPS, FPs, bacterial sugars, 'CpG' DNA, dsRNA, flagellin
- *PRRs [e.g. 'Toll' receptors] on immune cells → activation → cytokines*
- Symptomatic infective SIRS (sepsis)
 - ✓ NO \cdot → hypotension
 - ✓ PMN → EC → capillary leak

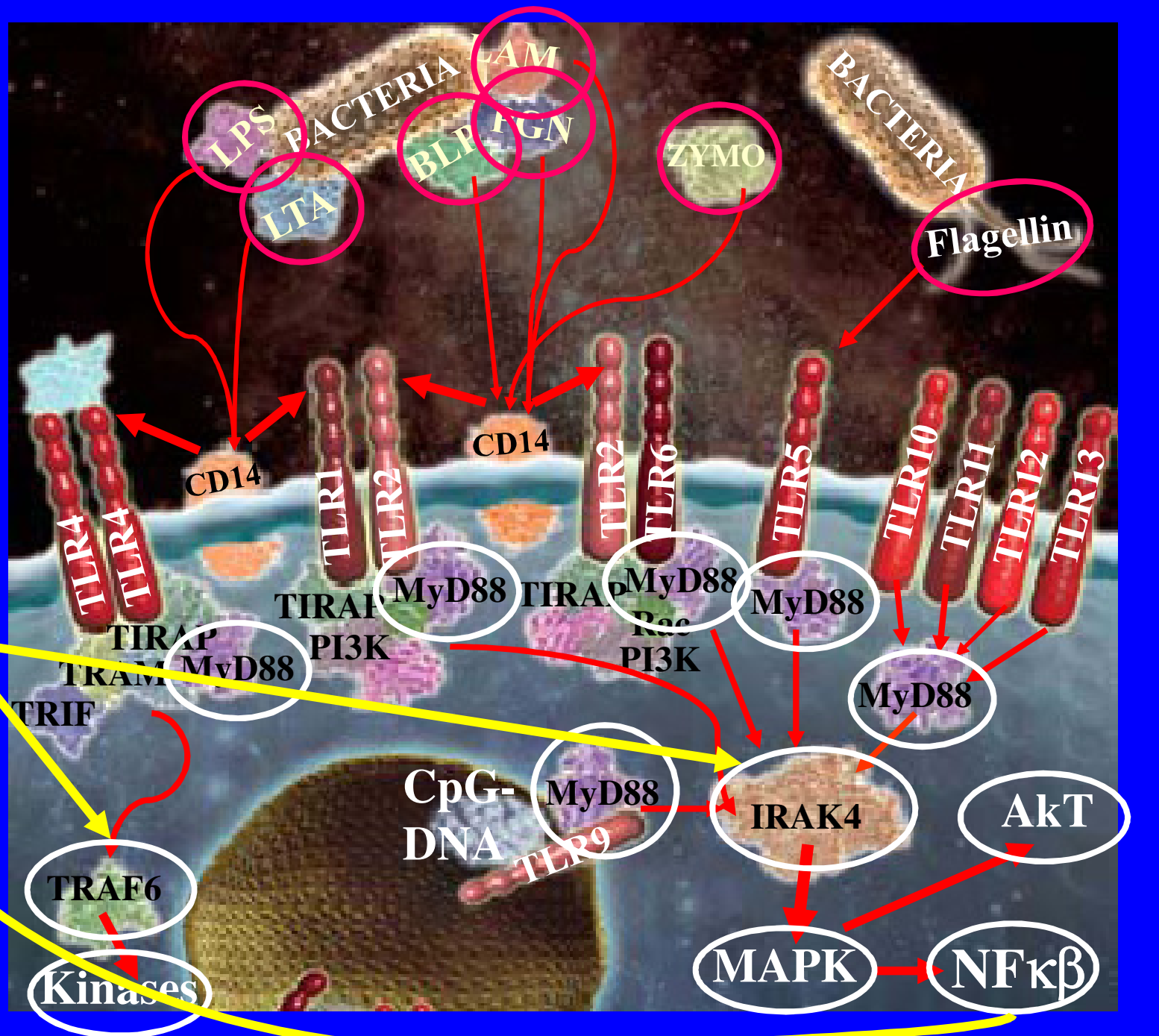
toll mutation in drosophila



Lemaitre, et al. Cell 1996

TLR system

PRRs
for
PAMPs



TNF
IL-1

Endogenous motifs - DAMPs

Matzinger - “*Damage*”

Fewer DAMPs known than PAMPs

Putative DAMP

PRR

➤ HMGB-1

TLR4

➤ S-100

RAGE

➤ HSP 30/60

TLR4

➤ B7-H3

TREM

✓ Can signal through same PRR

How can Trauma generate DAMPs?

1. ? Mechanical tissue injury
 - Cell destruction
 - ? Direct release of **DAMPs**
2. ? Hemodynamic tissue injury
 - ? I/R → gut inflammation
 - Other tissues / ? **mechanisms**

Mitochondria as *DAMPs*?

- Mitochondria were saprophytic bacteria
- Became *endo-symbionts*
- Evolved into organelles
- ? *Could there be a 'septic' response to MT?*

Potential mitochondrial DAMPs ??

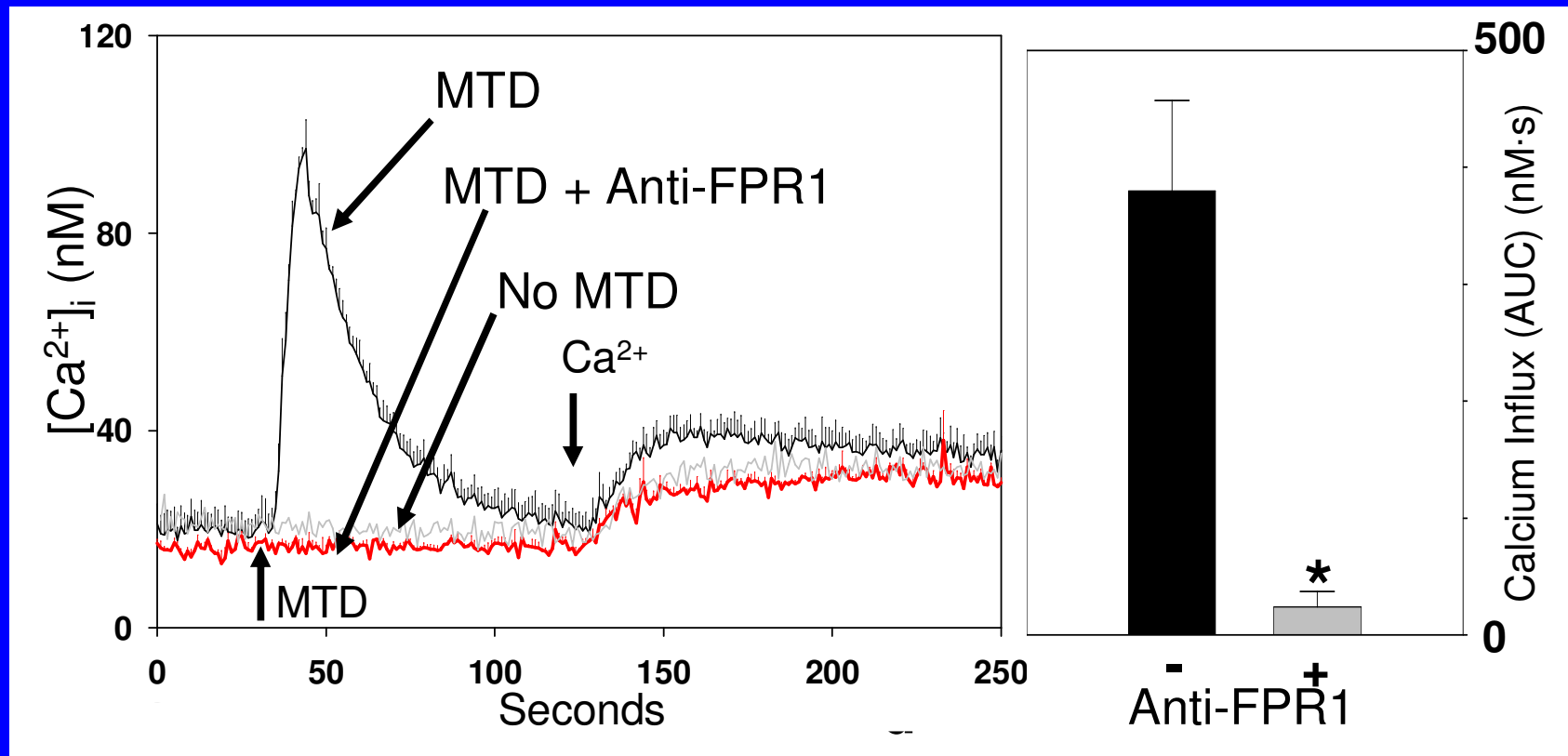


- 13 ‘endogenous’ peptides
 - ✓ all begin with n-formyl-met
 - ? *activation of FPRs like fMLP*
- ‘Bacteria-like’ DNA
 - ✓ *unmethylated ‘CpG’ repeats*
 - ? *activation of TLR-9*

To the lab !!



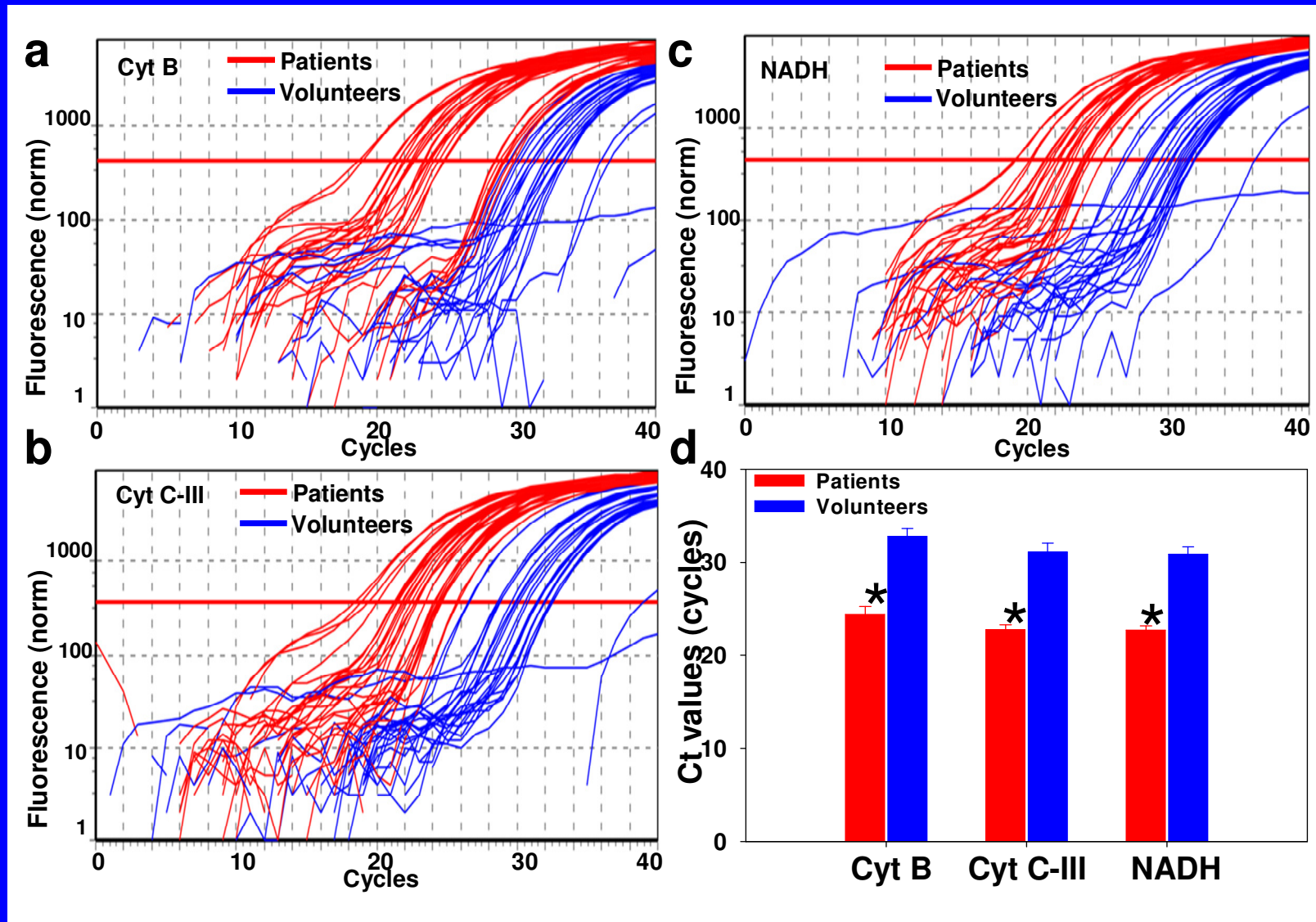
Mt-FP from femur fractures activate PMN



Raoof, Hauser AAST 2008

Does *trauma* cause
mitochondrial debris
(MTD) to enter the
circulation ?

Plasma mtDNA after blunt trauma



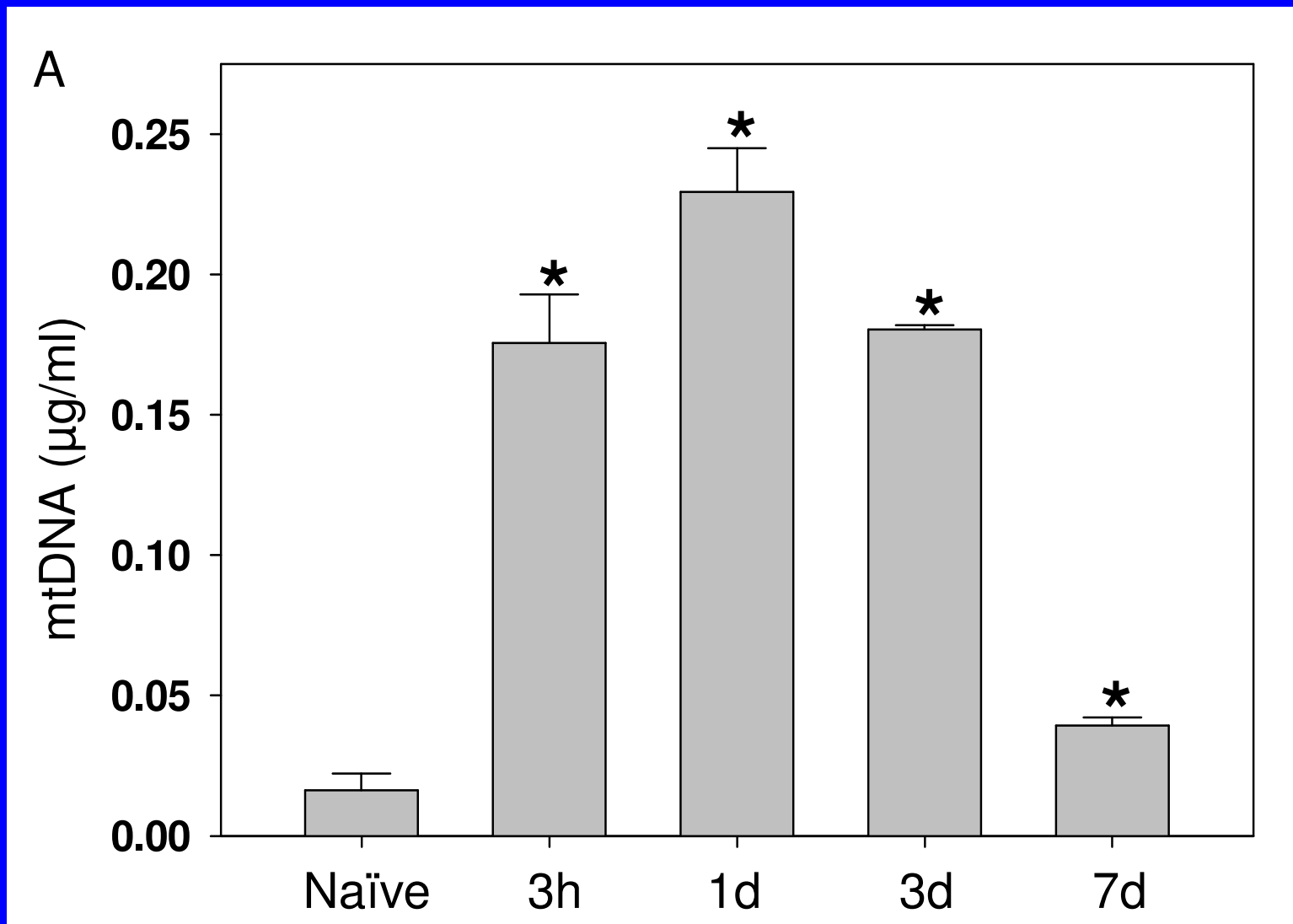
Zhang, Hauser. Nature 2010

Shock and circulating MTD

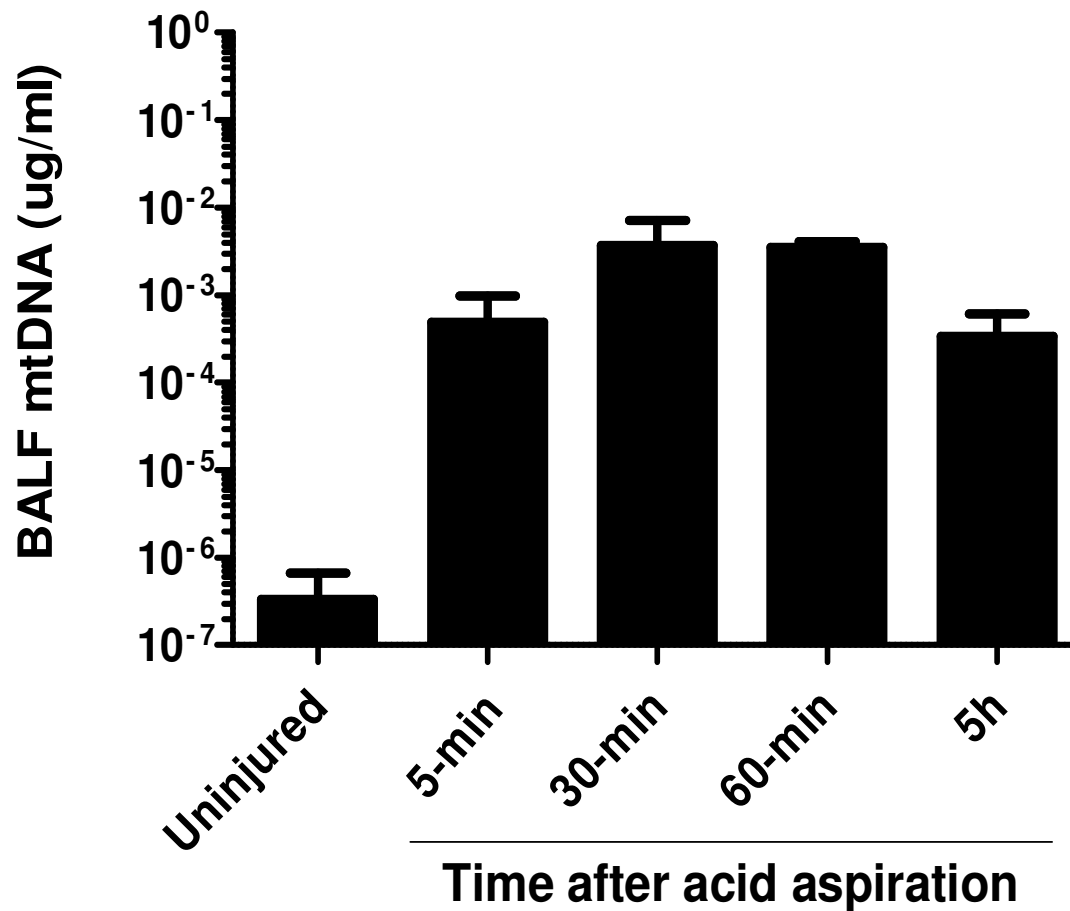
Shock, ischemia/reperfusion is a direct cause of SIRS ...*but how?*

- Gut bacteria / endotoxins (Fine, Deitch) do *not* enter the portal vein (Moore)
- Gut lymph is inflammatory (Deitch, Moore) ... *but how?*
- Do mitochondrial debris enter the circulation in hemodynamic shock?

Plasma mtDNA in Rat Hemorrhagic Shock



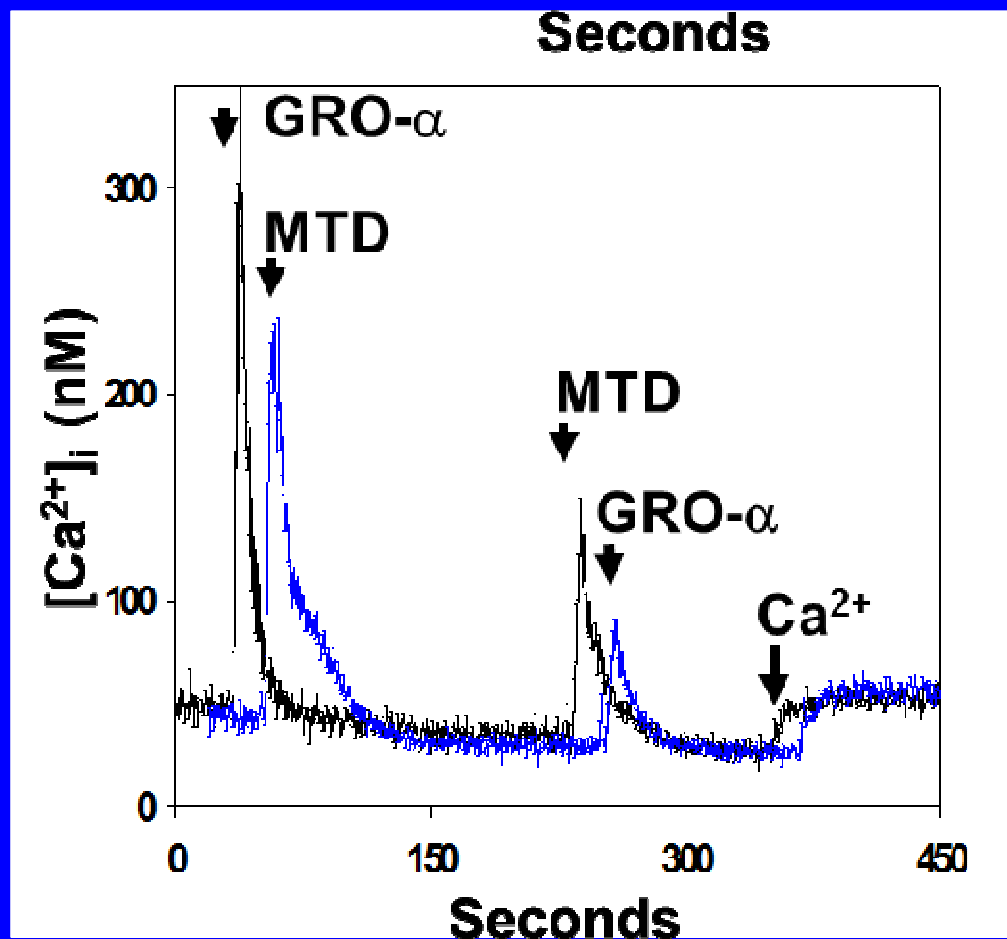
BALF mtDNA after acid aspiration



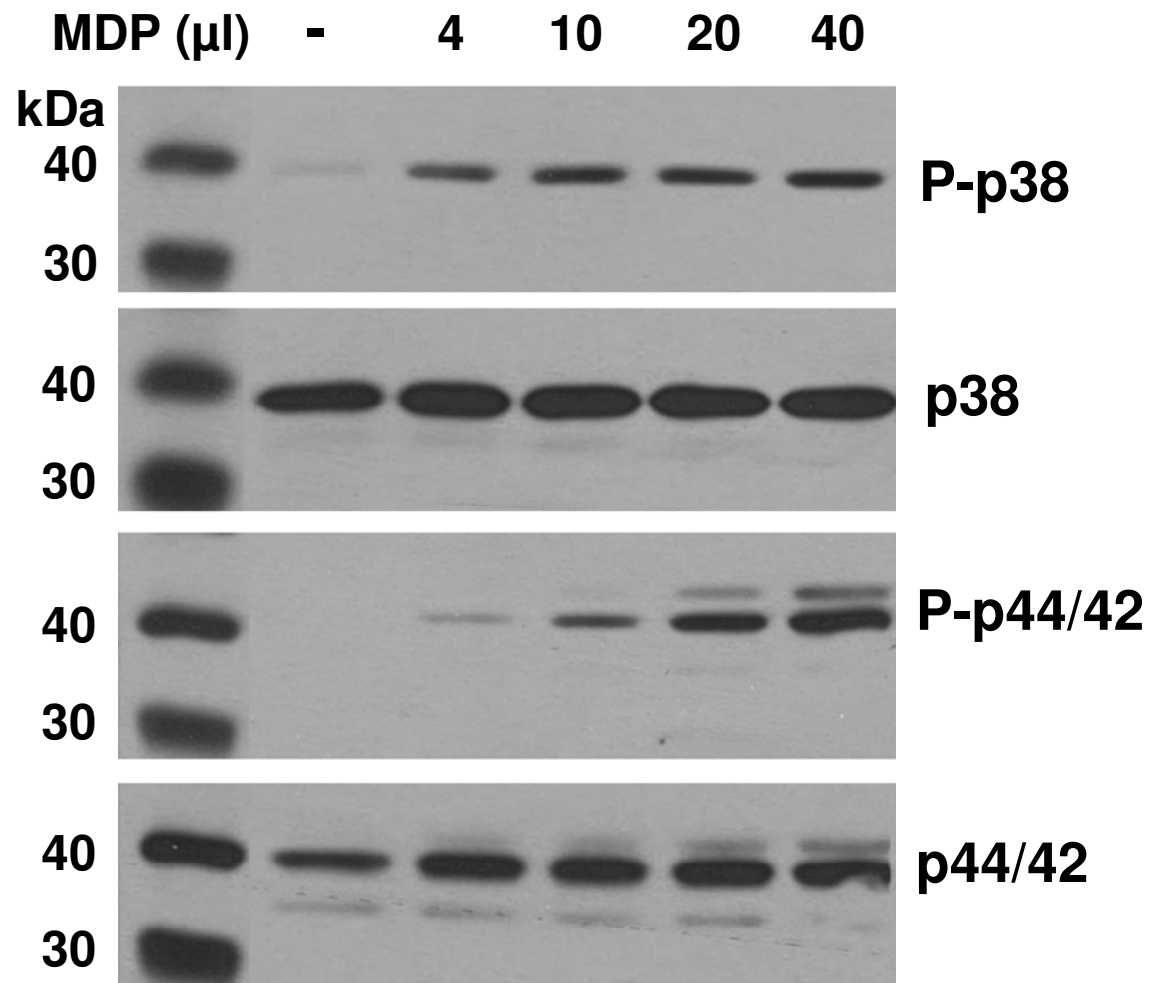
Segal, B Unpublished data

Do mitochondrial
DAMPs (MTD)
activate inflammatory
cell signaling ?

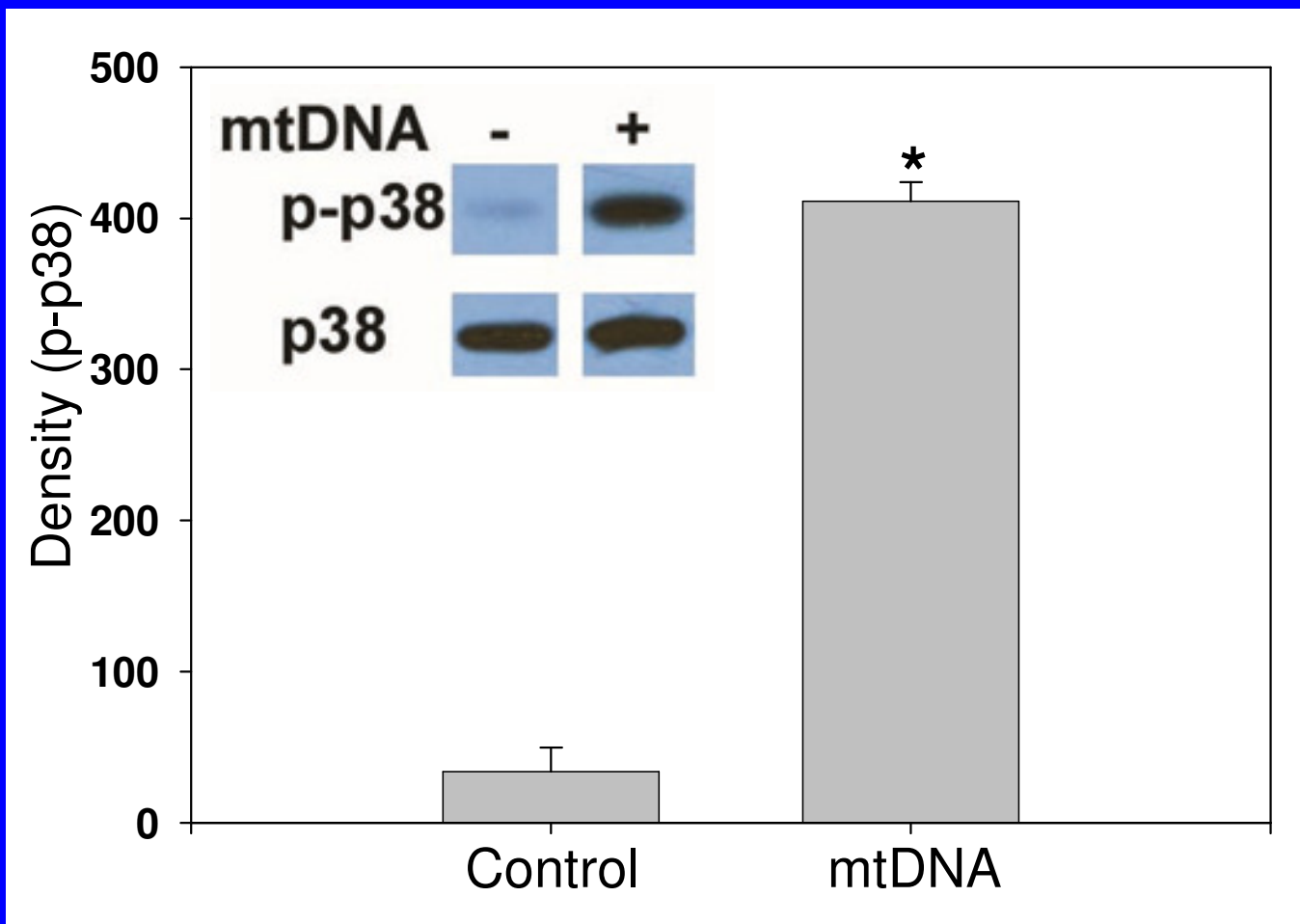
PMN activation by mtFPs suppresses chemokine $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ responses



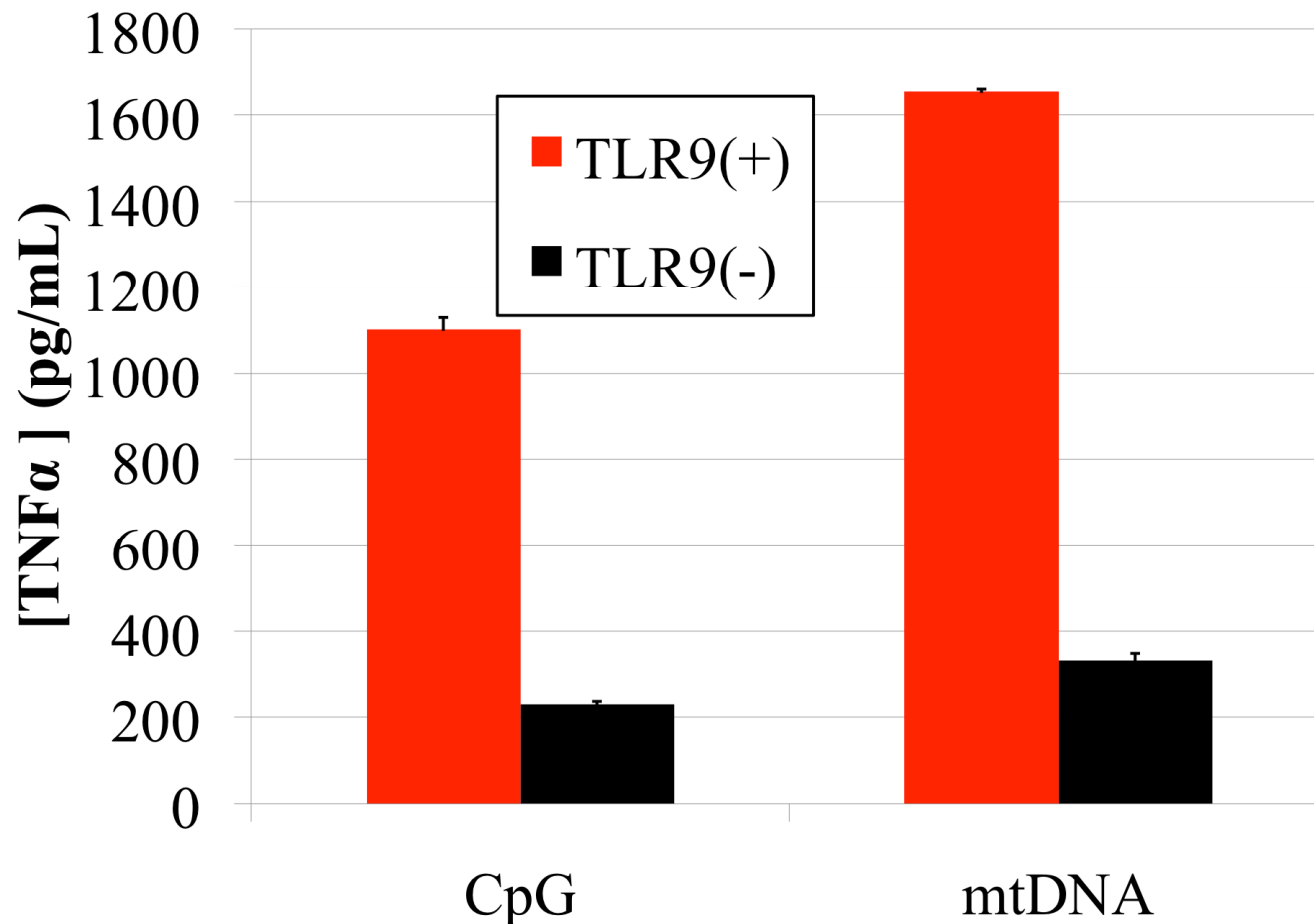
MTD activate PMN MAP-Kinases



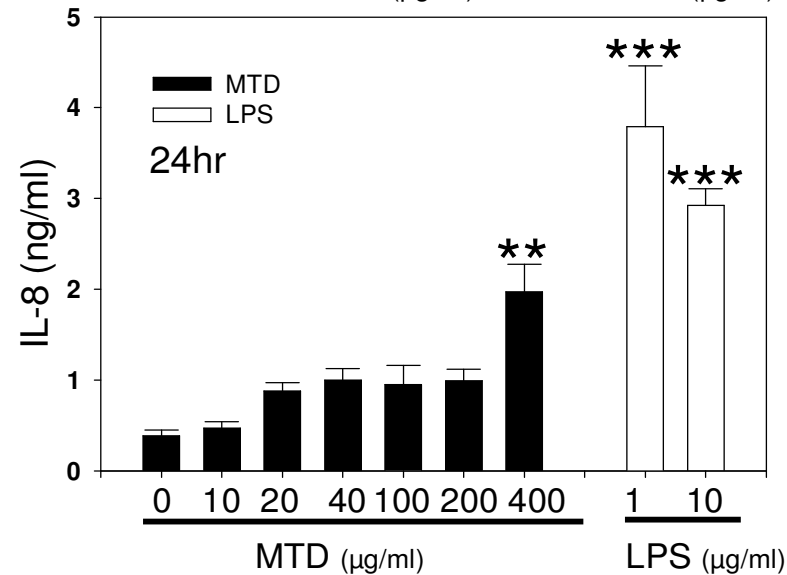
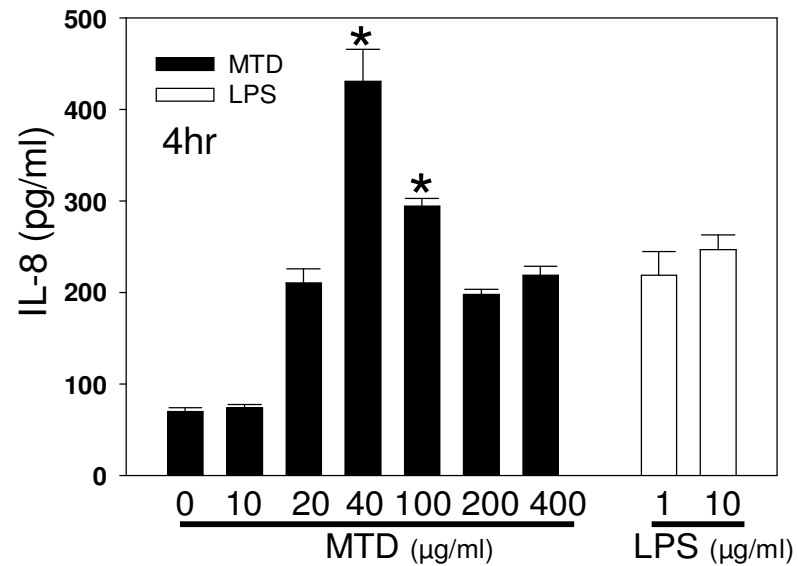
mt-DNA activates p38 MAPK



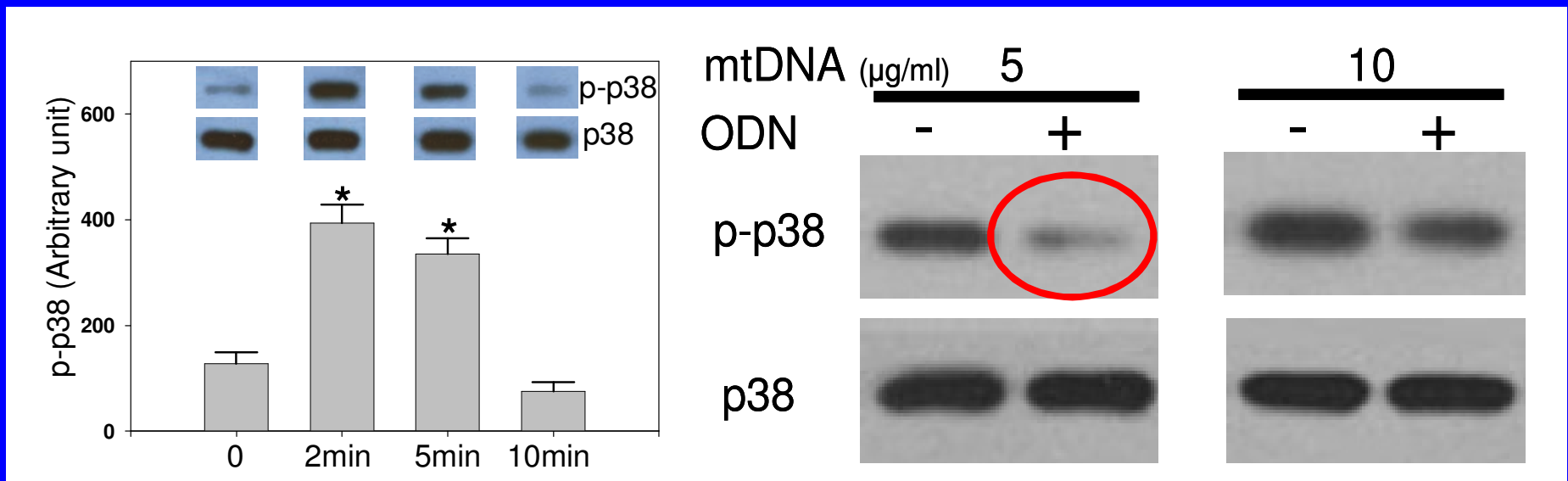
TLR9 knockdown blocks response to mtDNA (RAW macrophages)



MTD causes PMN IL-8 production

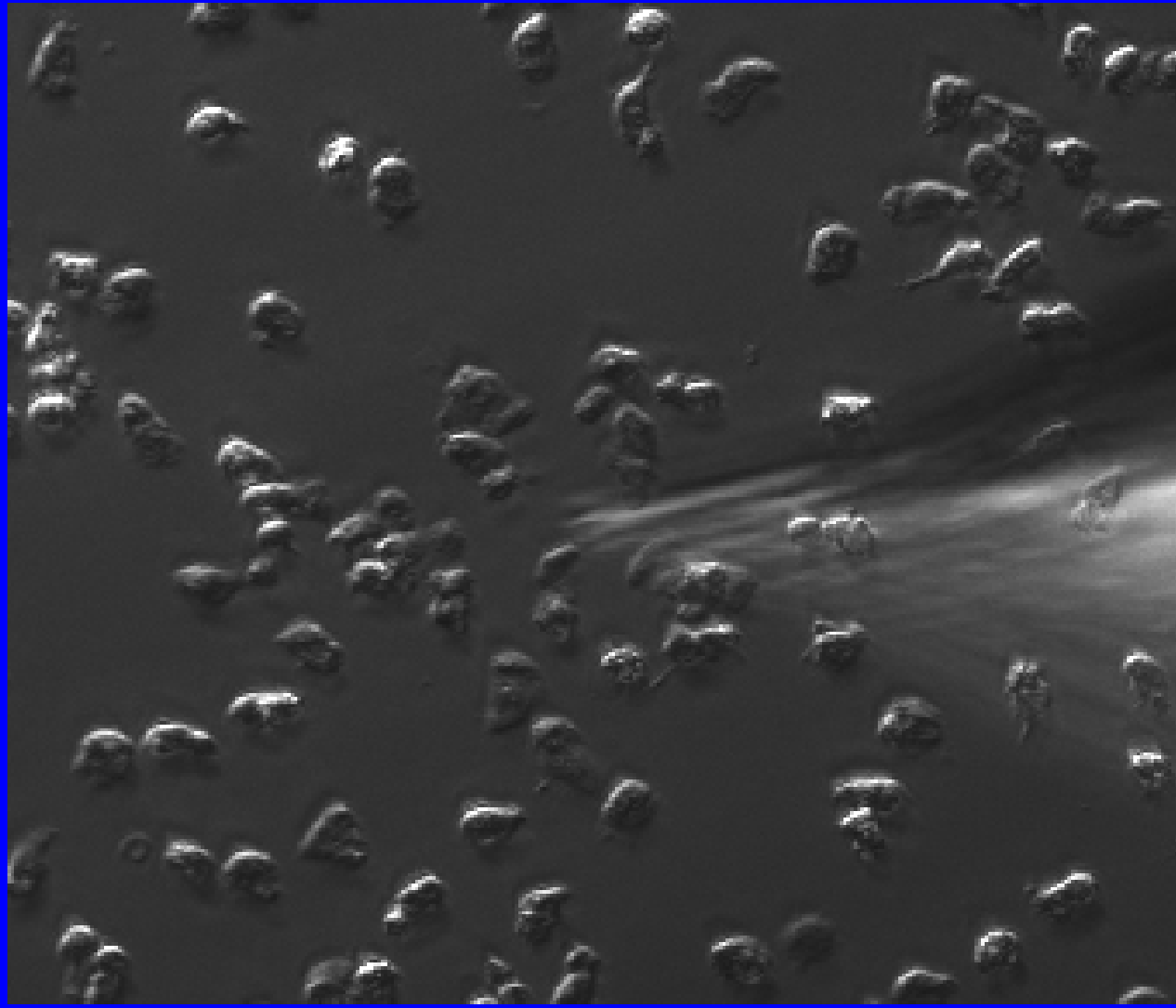


p38 activation by mtDNA



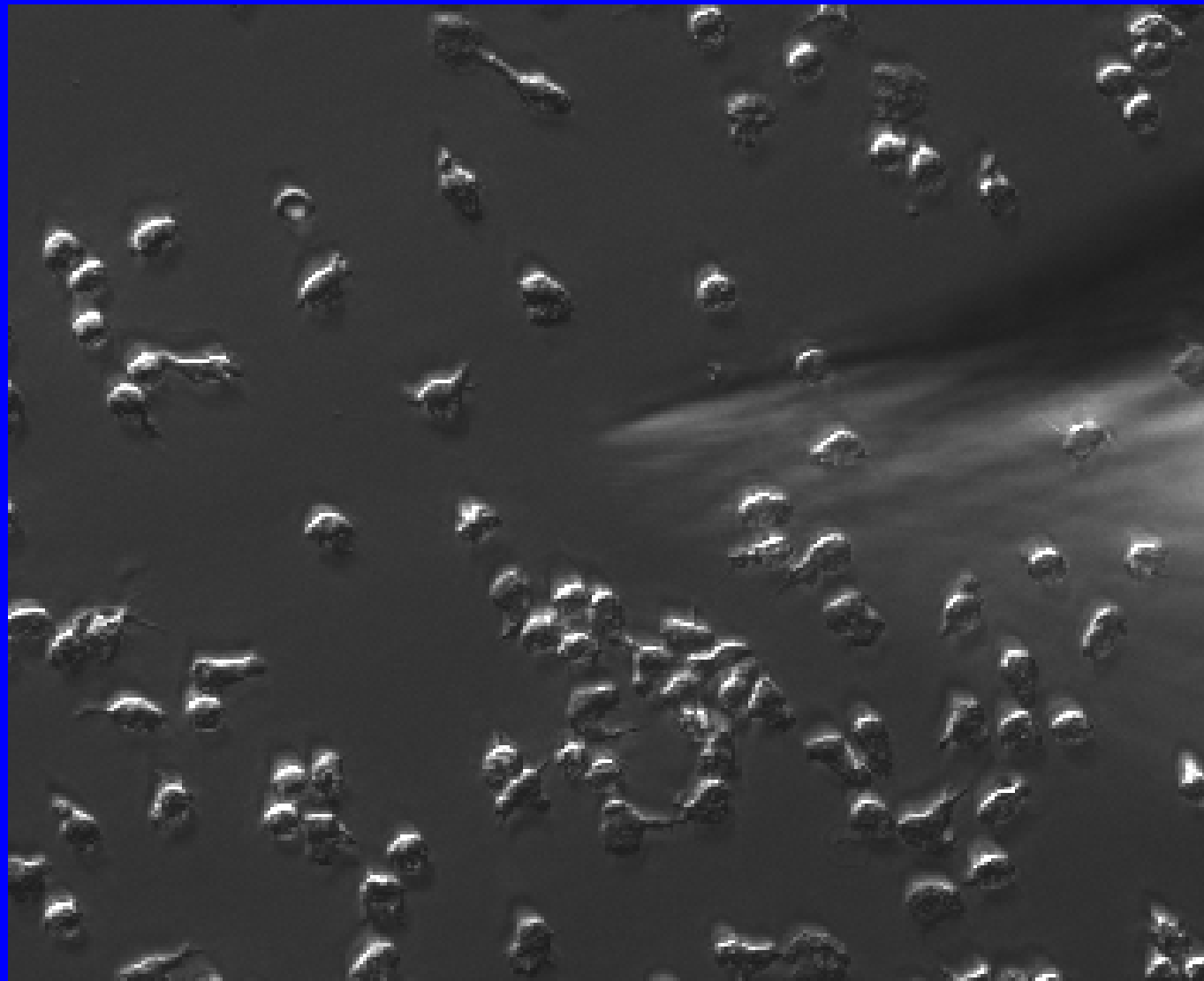
Can be blocked by CQ, ODNs

Do MTD activate
inflammatory cell
phenotypes ?



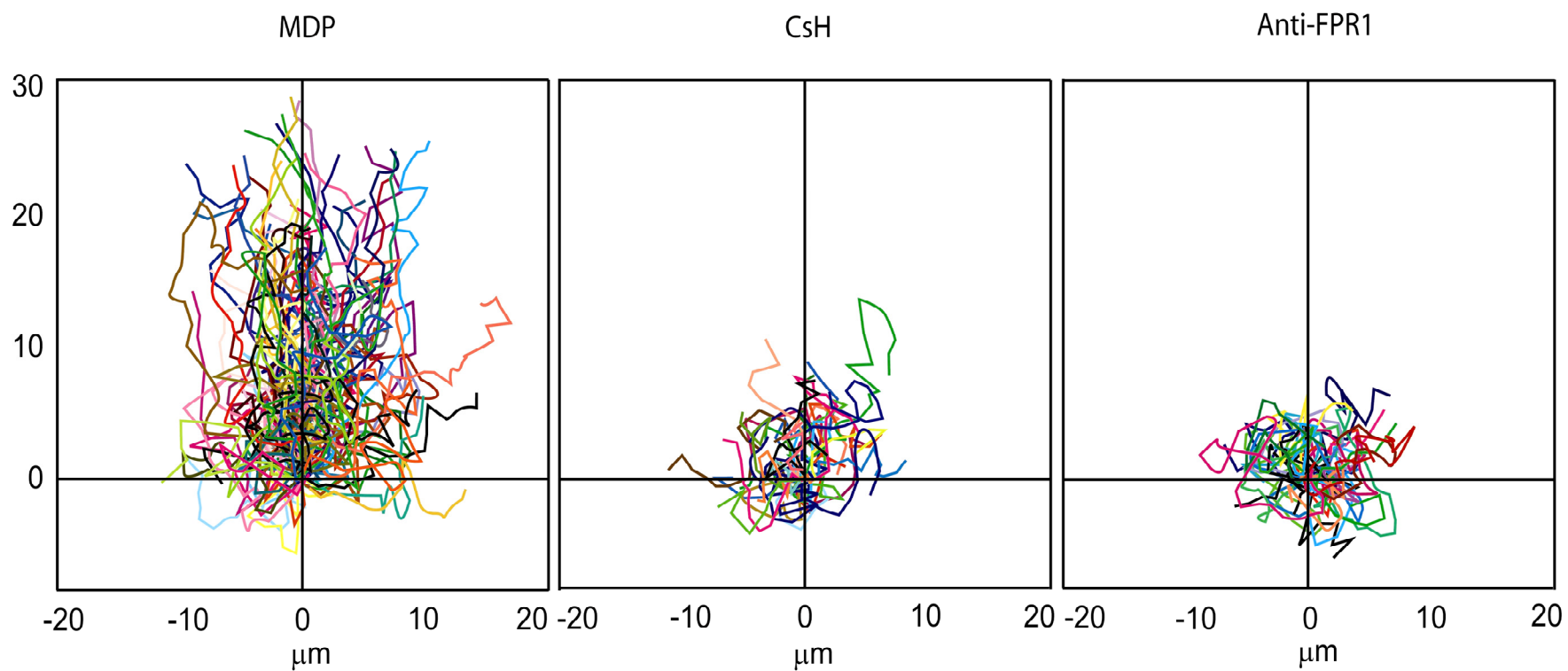
PMN chemotaxis to MTD

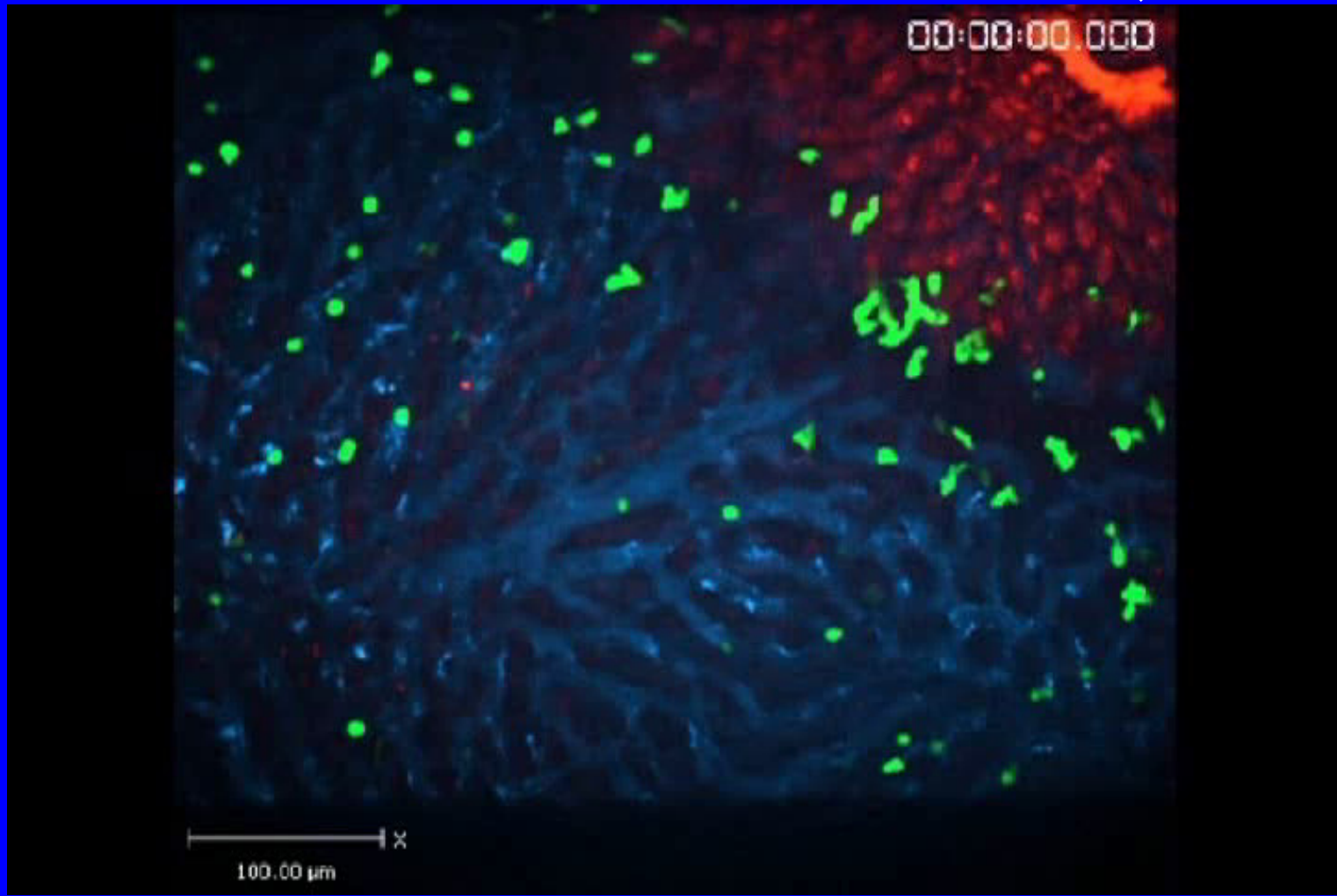
Zhang, Hauser. Nature 2010



With α -FPR1 (or *CsH*)

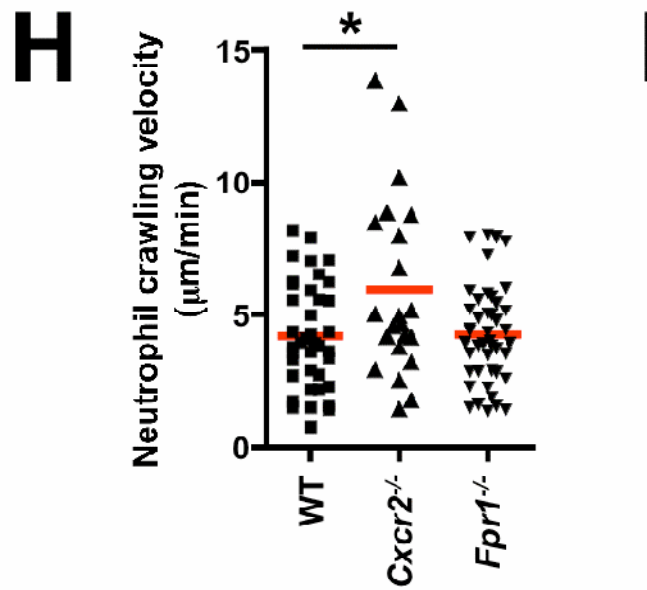
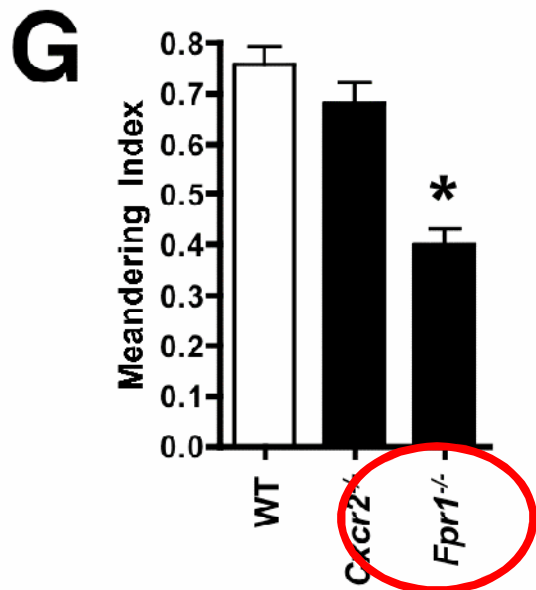
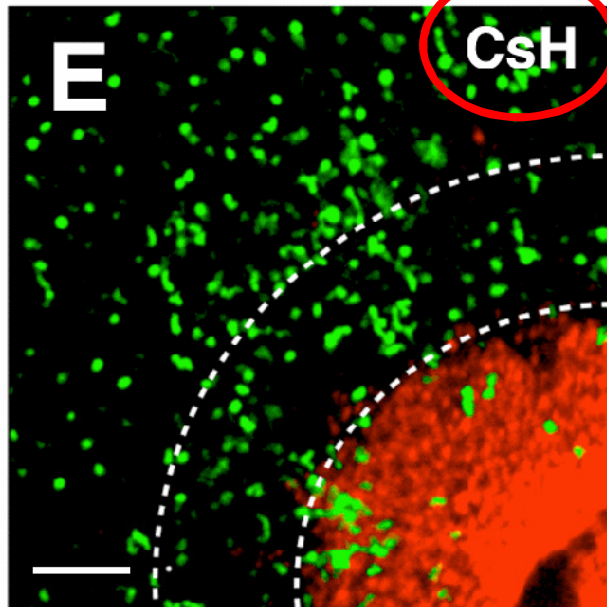
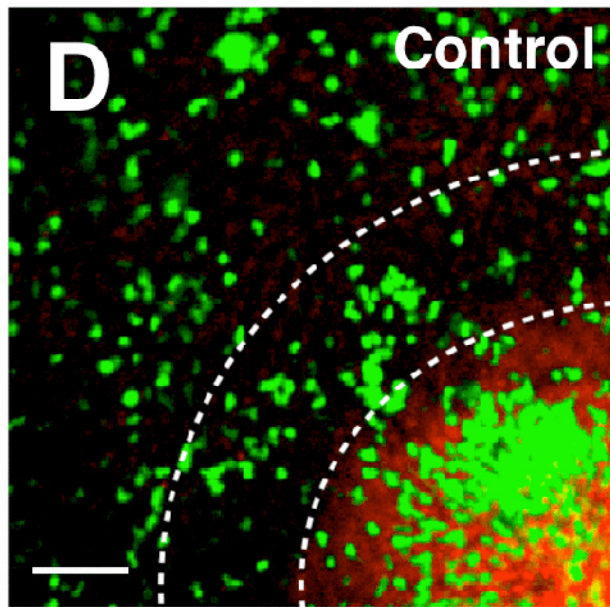
Chemotaxis to mt-FPs





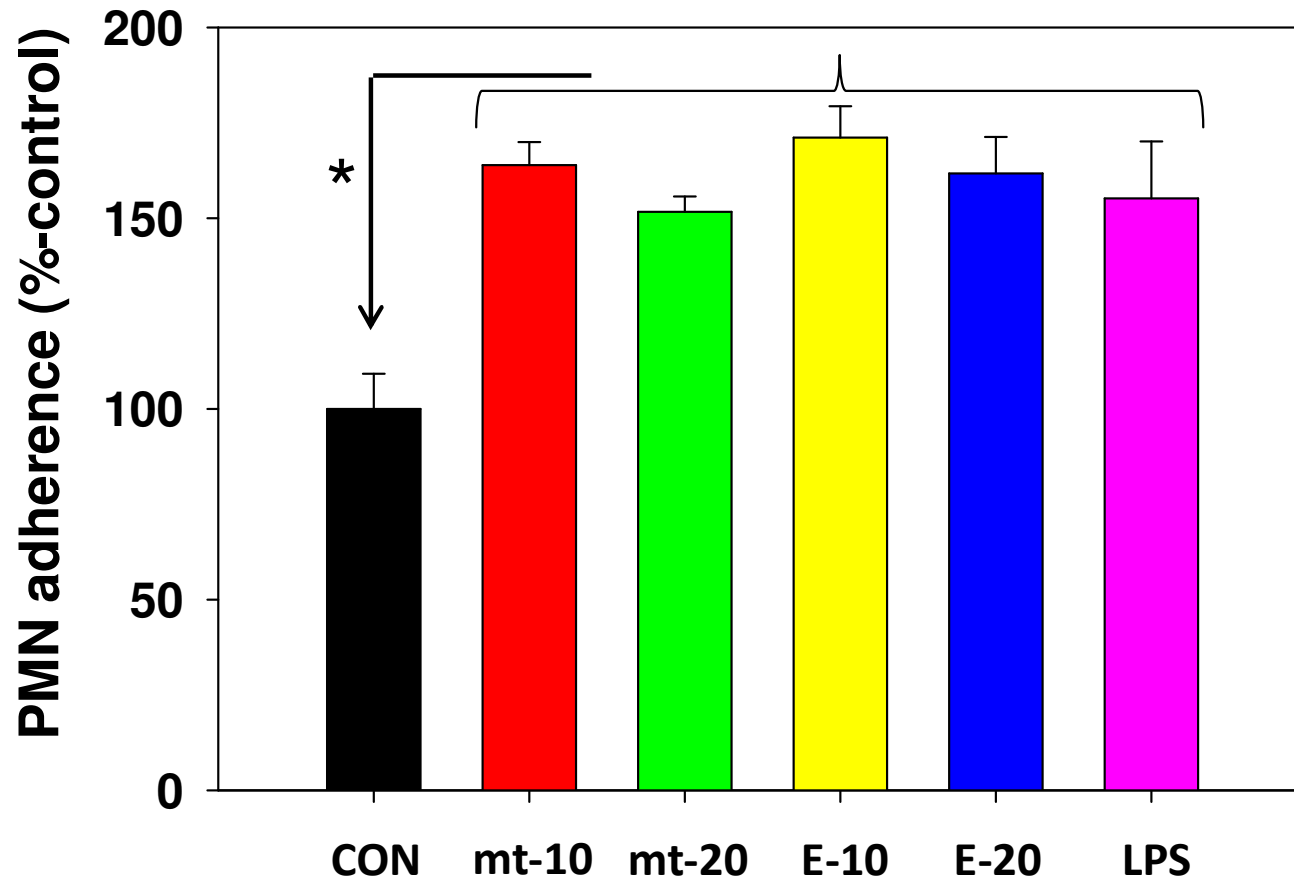
PMN **necrotaxis** to mtFPs in vivo

McDonald, Science. 2011

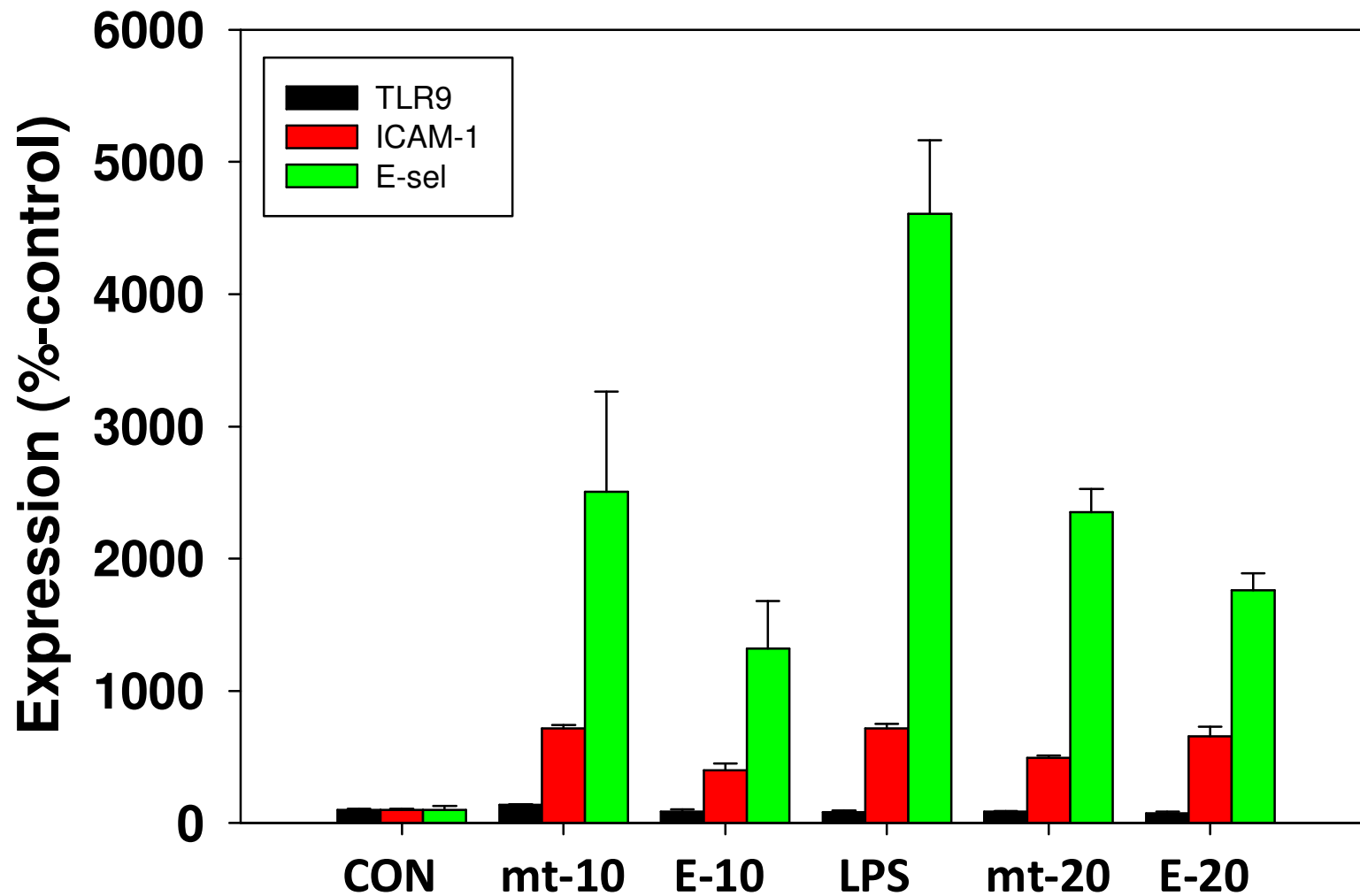


mtDNA activates
PMN- EC
interactions

PMN adherence to EC

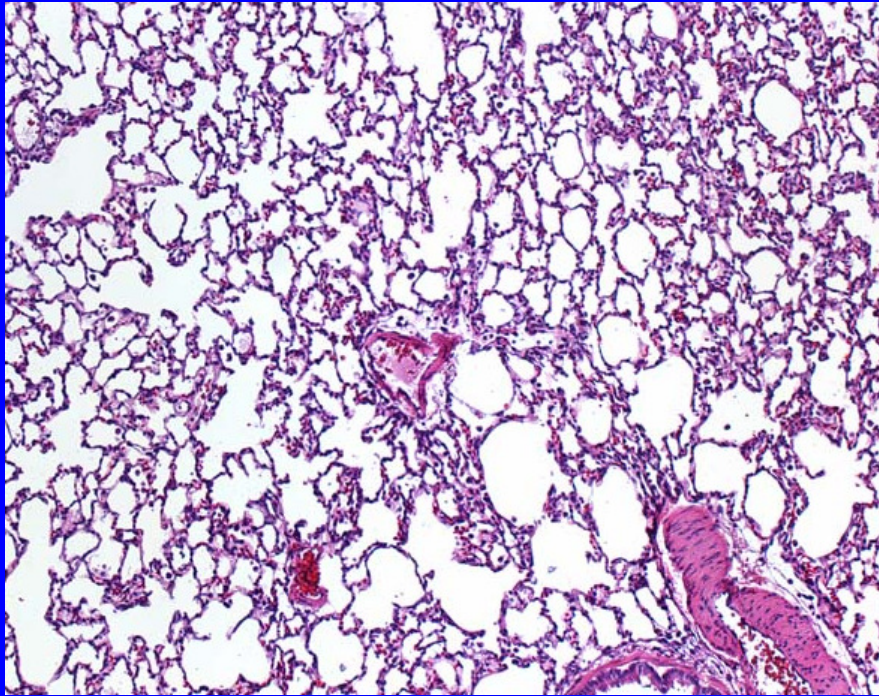


mtDNA activates expression of EC adhesins

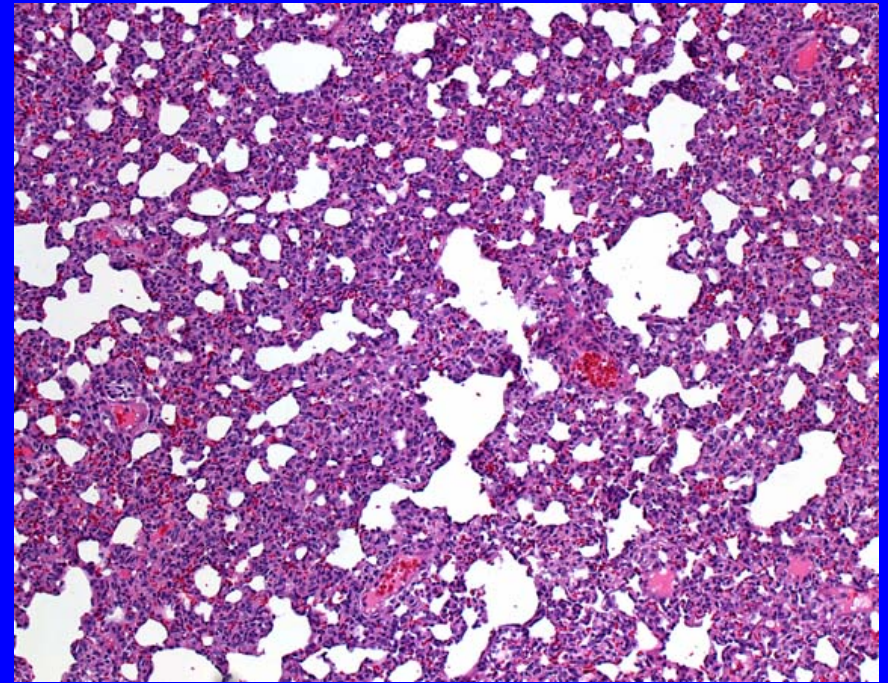


Circulating MTD
causes
inflammatory
organ injury

MTD induced ALI

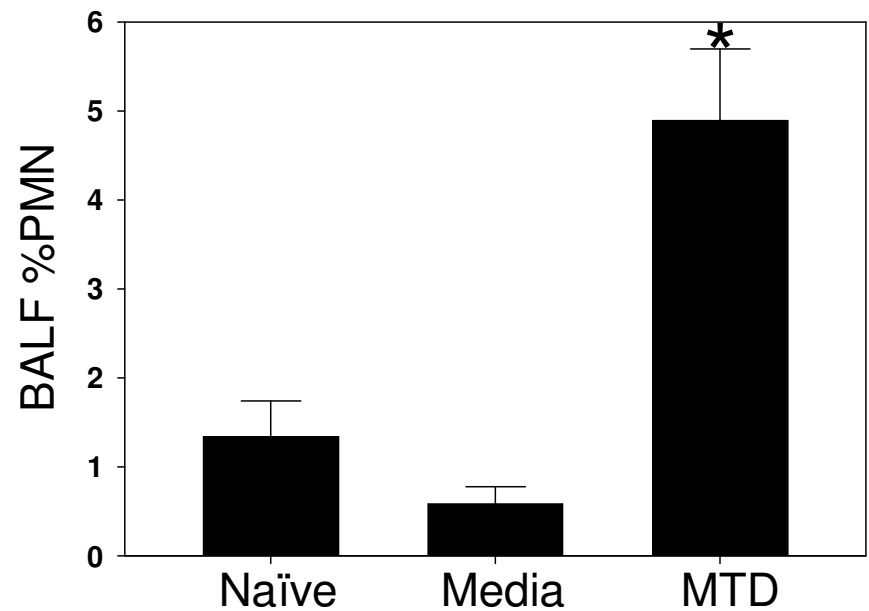
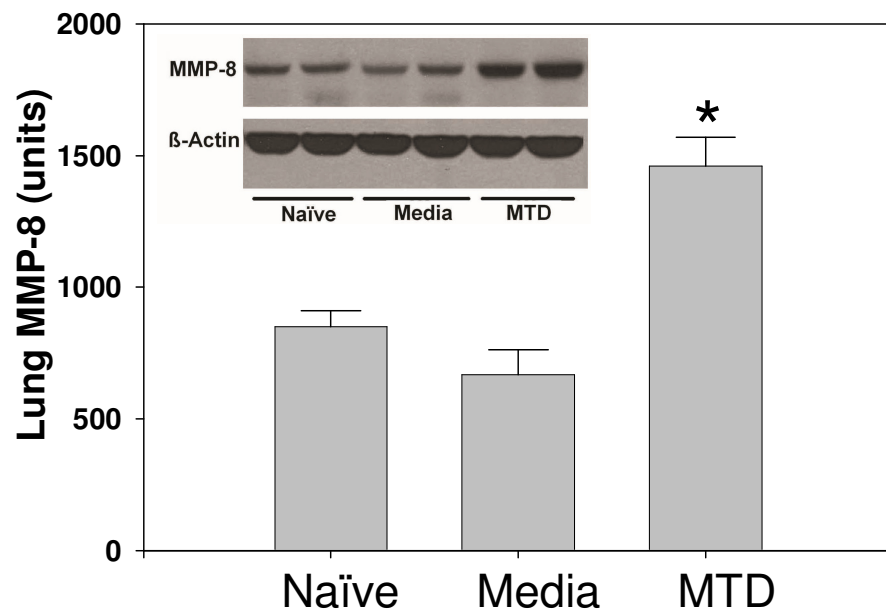


Sham



i.v. mitochondria
(= **5% liver injury**) at 6h

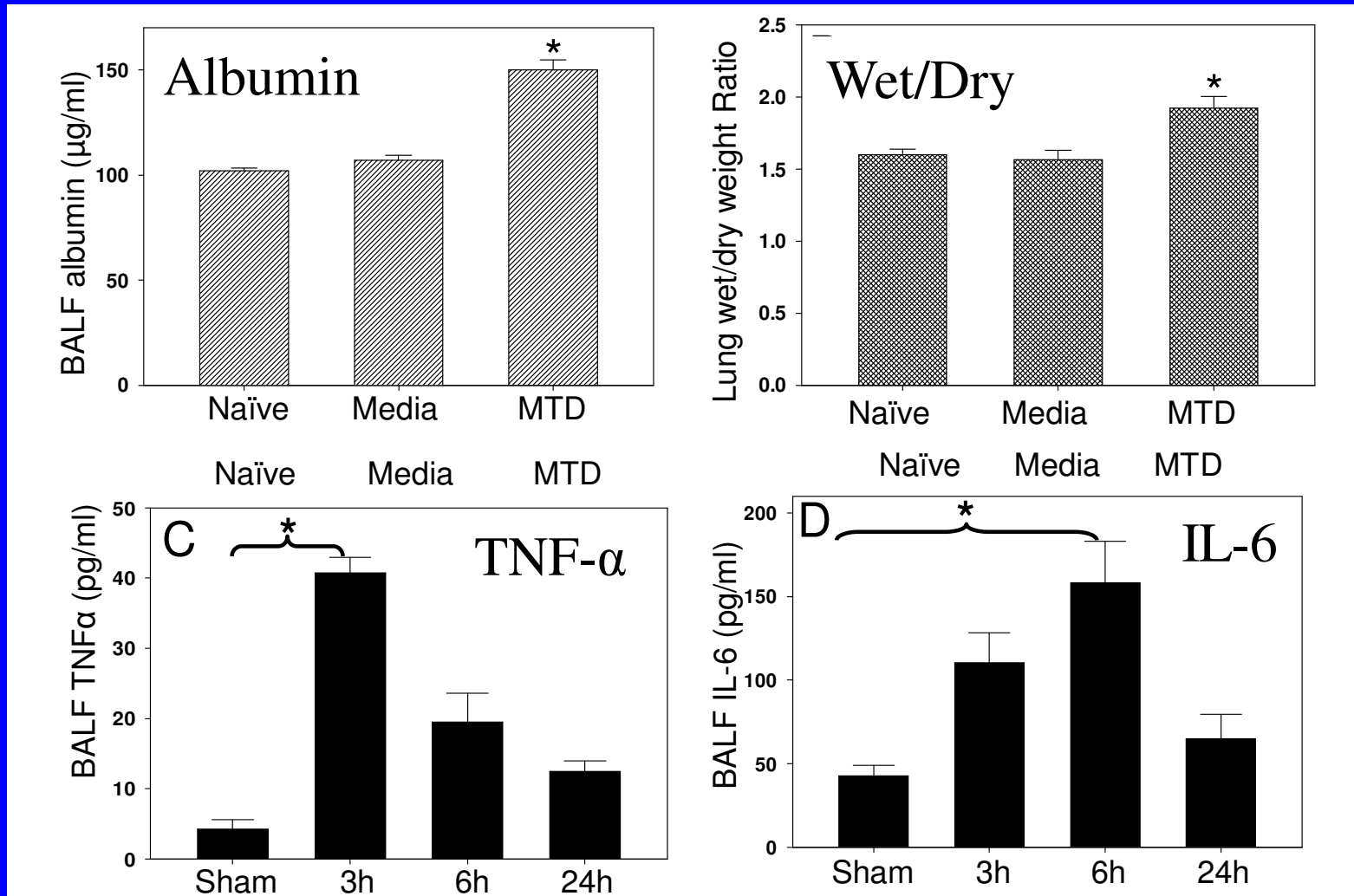
MTD → PMN attack on lung



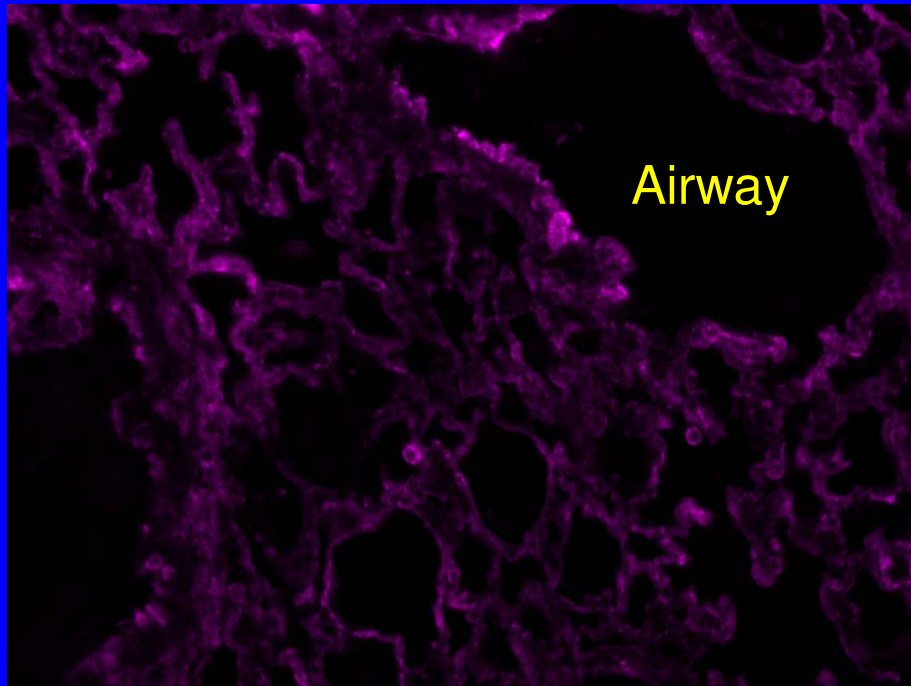
MMP-8 in lung

PMN in BALF

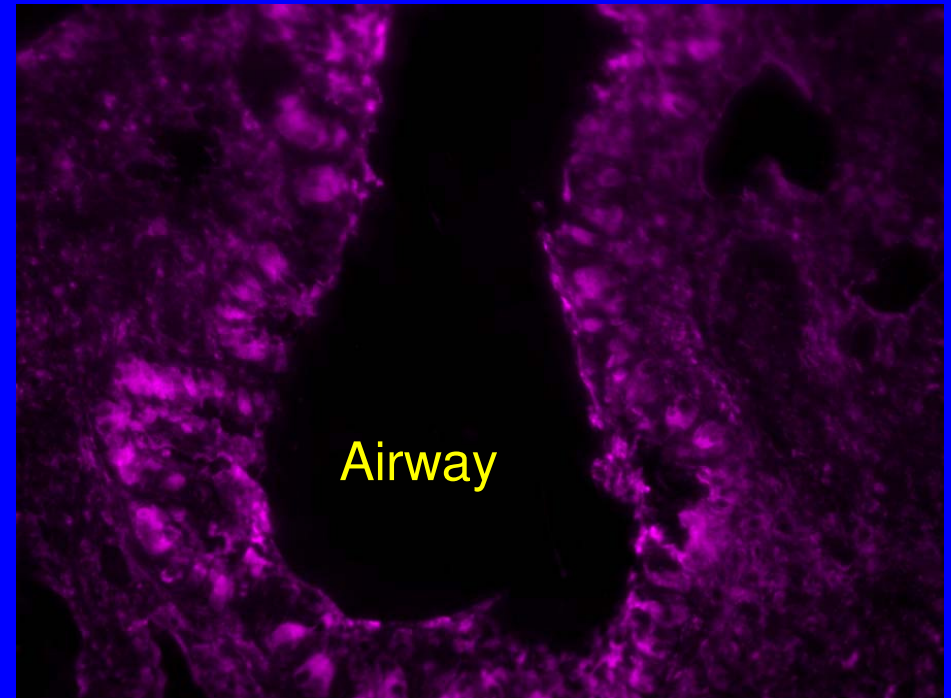
MTD activates lung injury



Oxidant lung injury



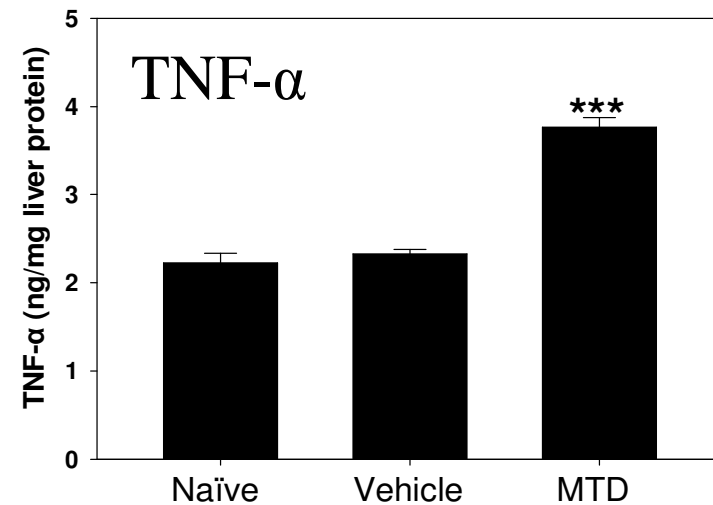
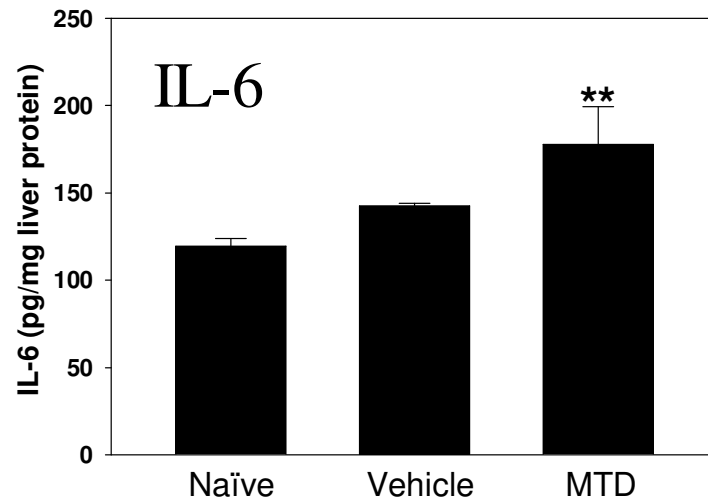
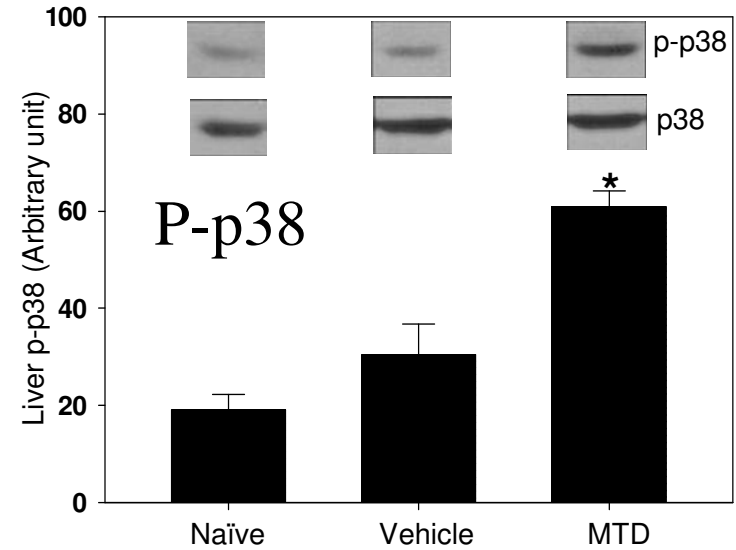
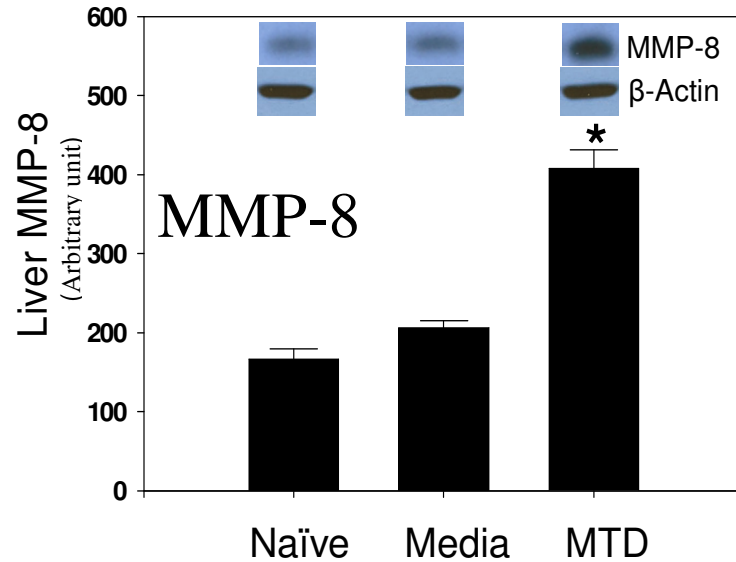
Media



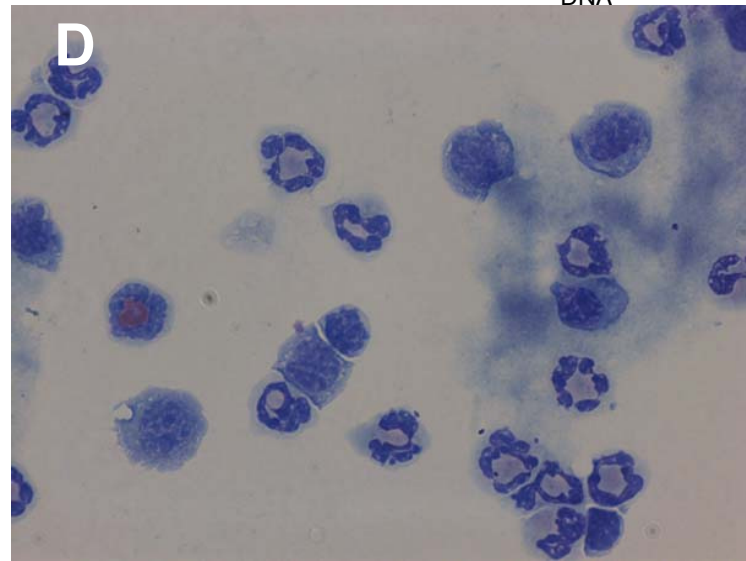
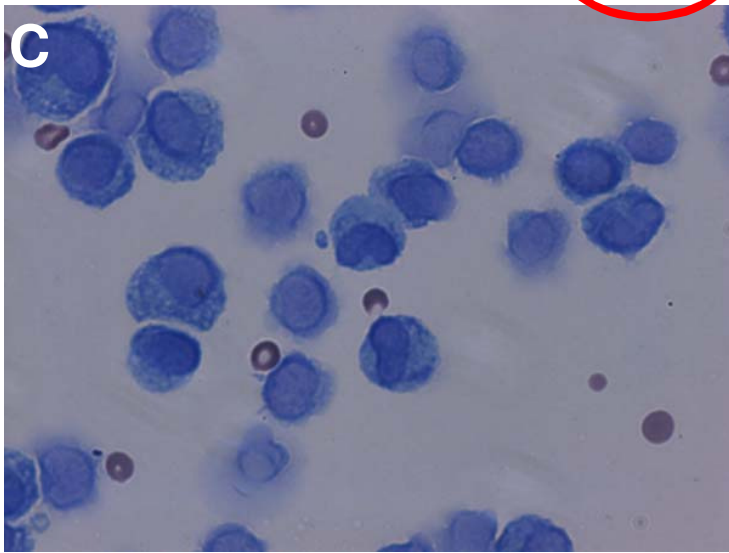
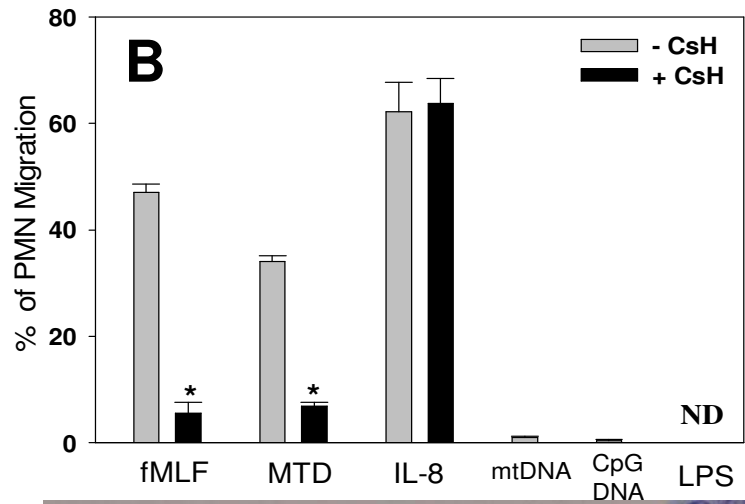
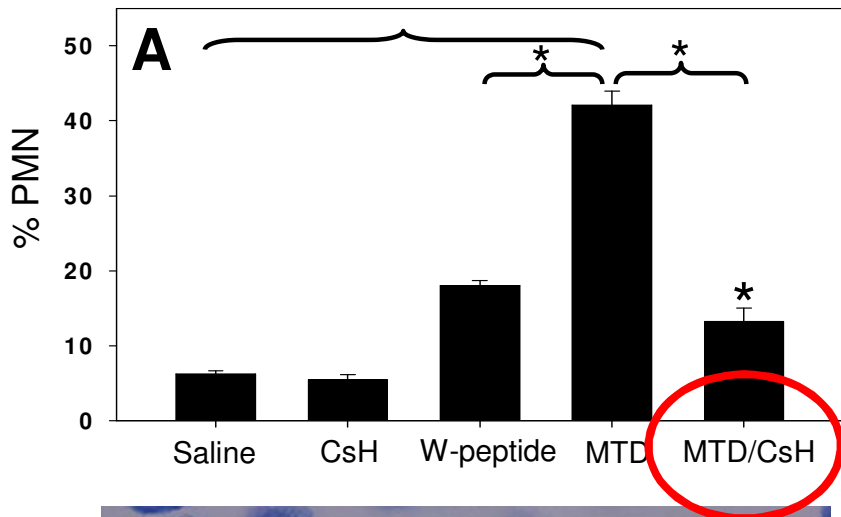
MTD

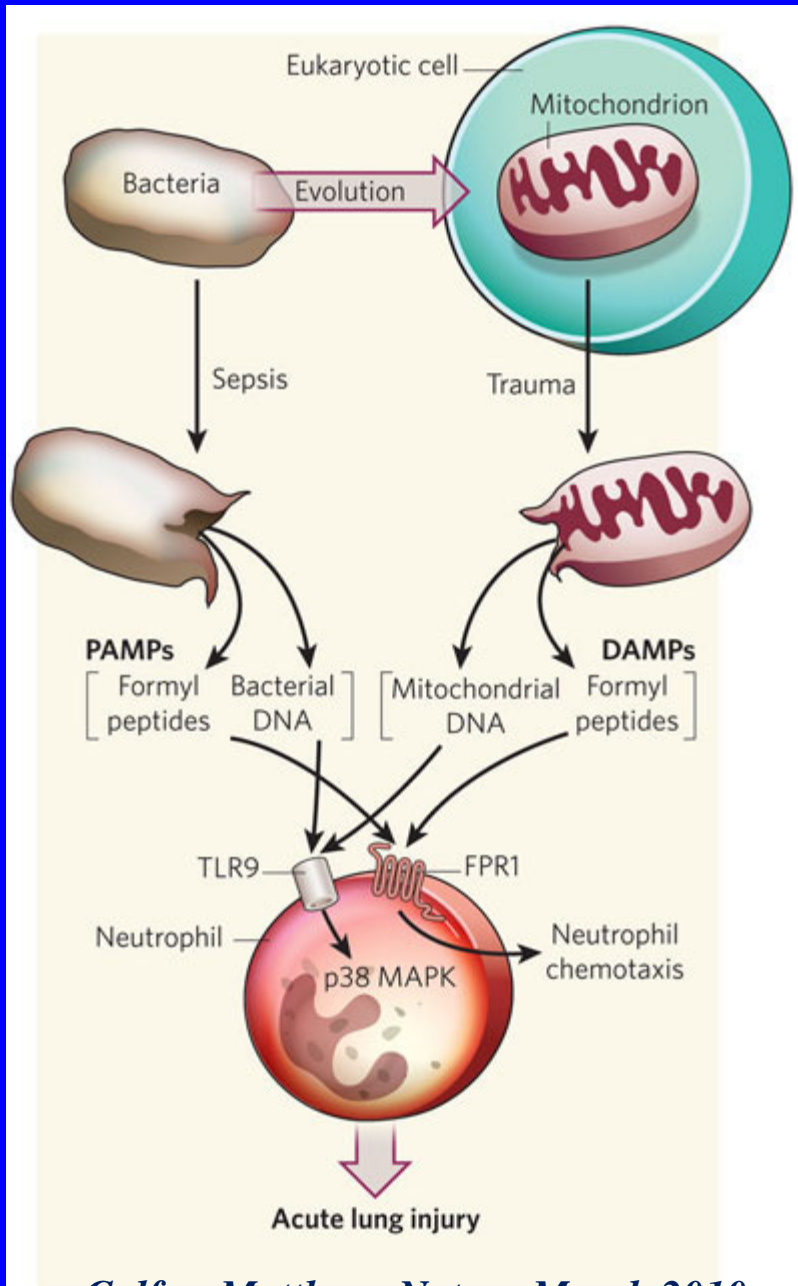
4-HNE stains

Hepatic injury



Peritonitis





Evolutionary conservation of molecular patterns in bacteria and mitochondria contribute to the similarity of sepsis and SIRS

Calfee, Matthay, *Nature* March 2010

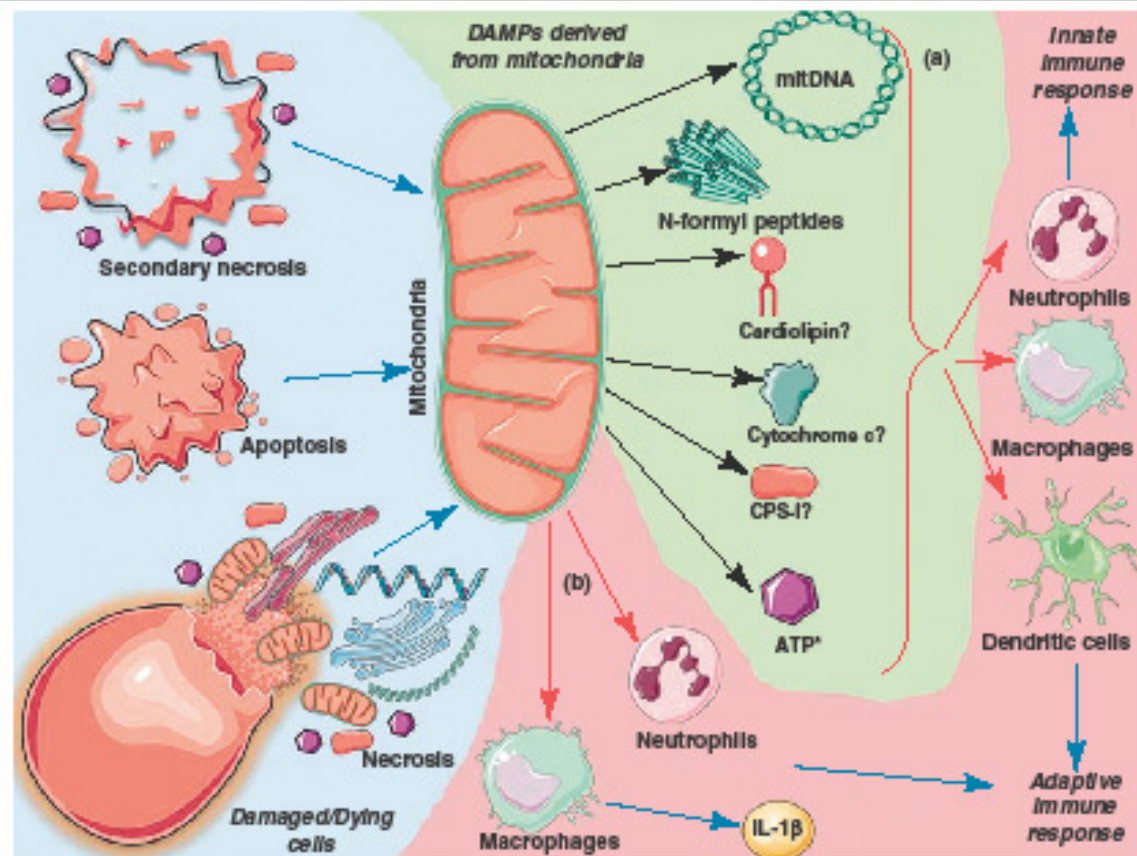
Many other mitochondrial and cellular DAMPs waiting to be discovered

TREIMM-836; No. of Pages 8

ARTICLE IN PRESS

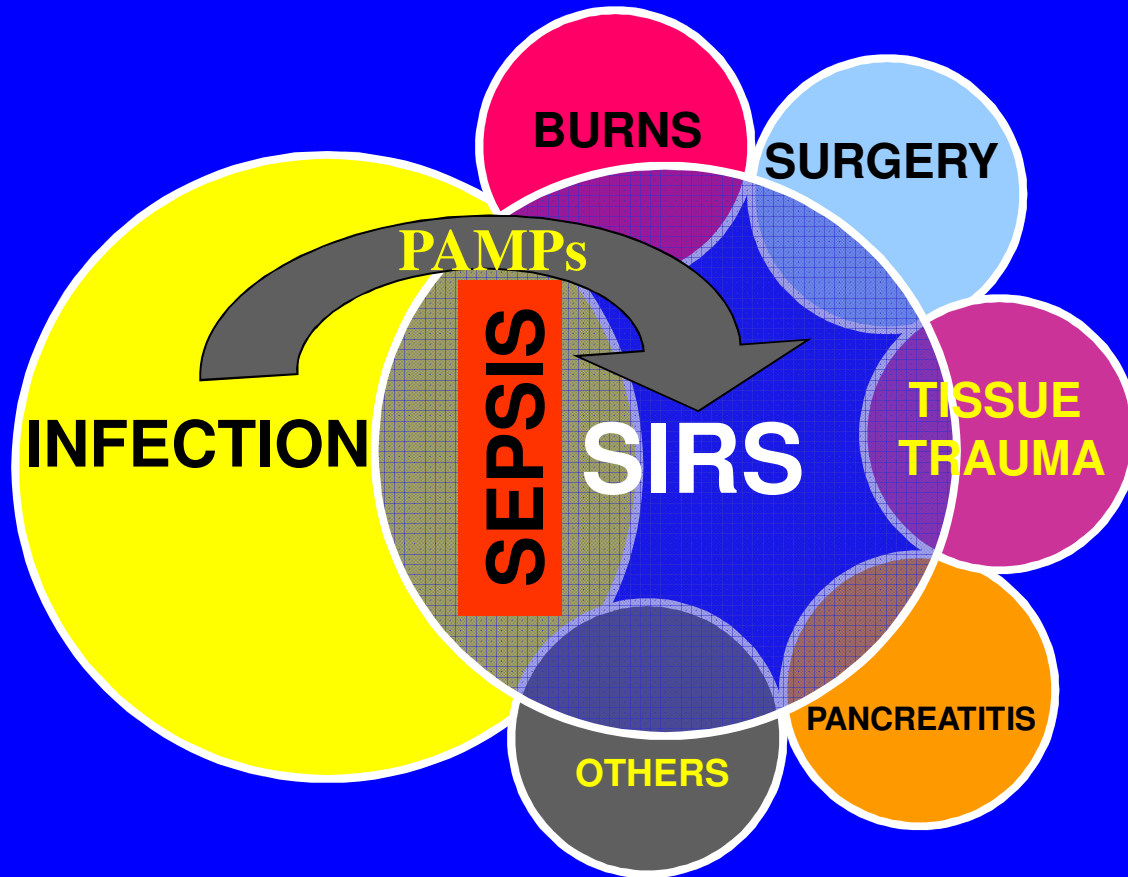
Review

Trends in Immunology xxx xxx, Vol. xxx, No. x



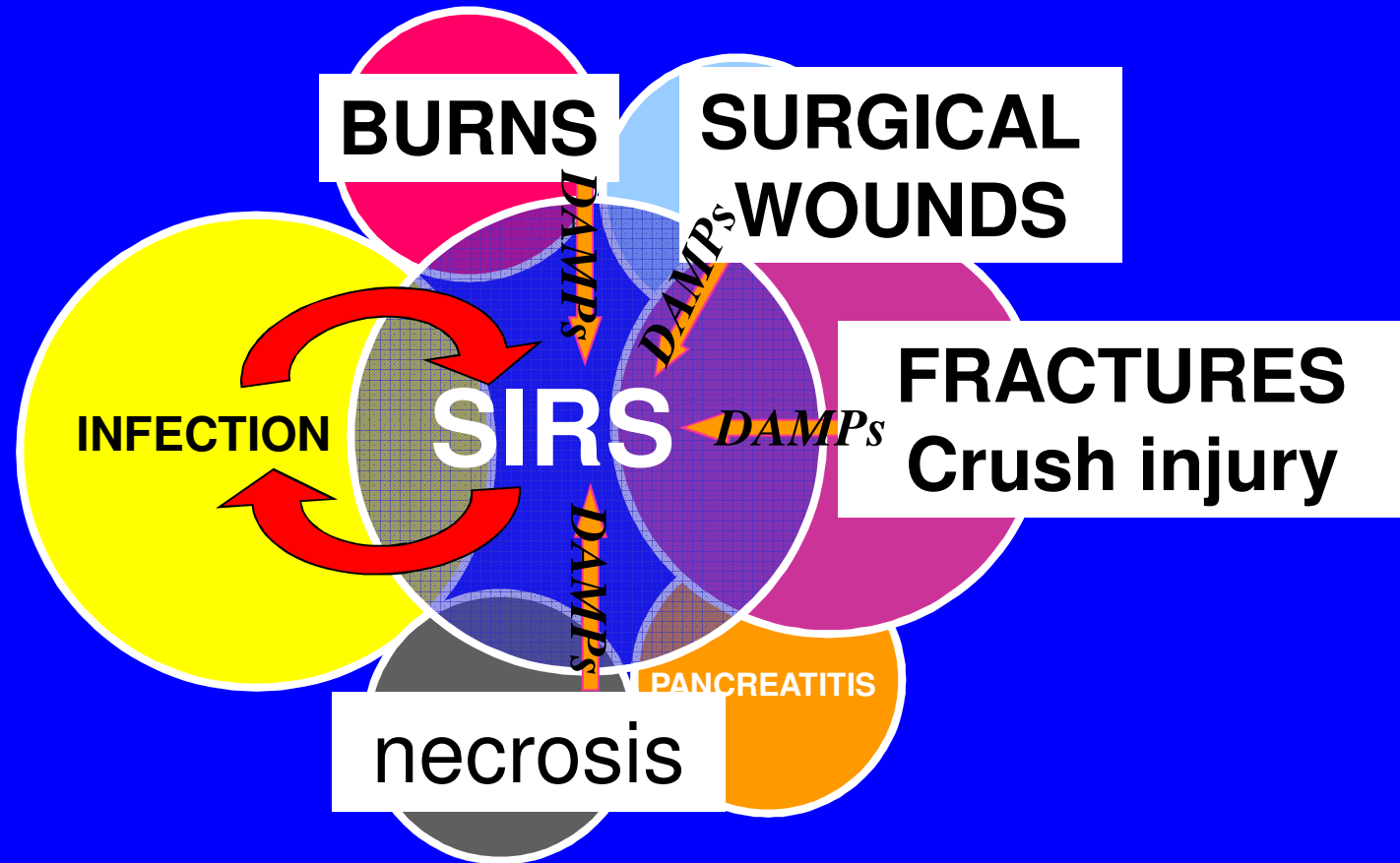
TRENDS in Immunology

What is 'septic' SIRS?



PAMPs from infection cause SIRS

What is traumatic SIRS?



Sepsis *perpetuates* SIRS → MOF → death

Implications

Profoundly alters our understanding of:

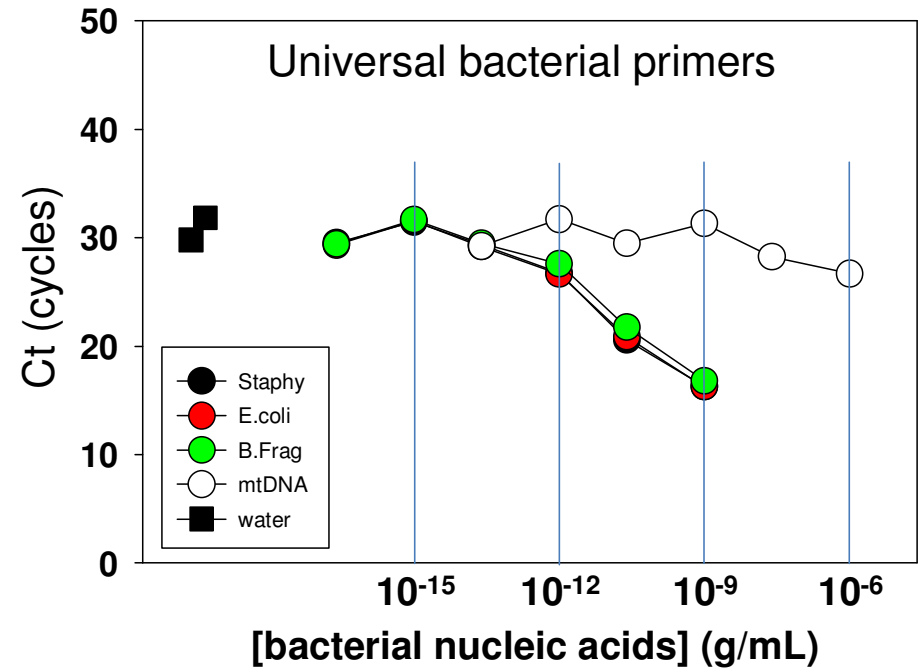
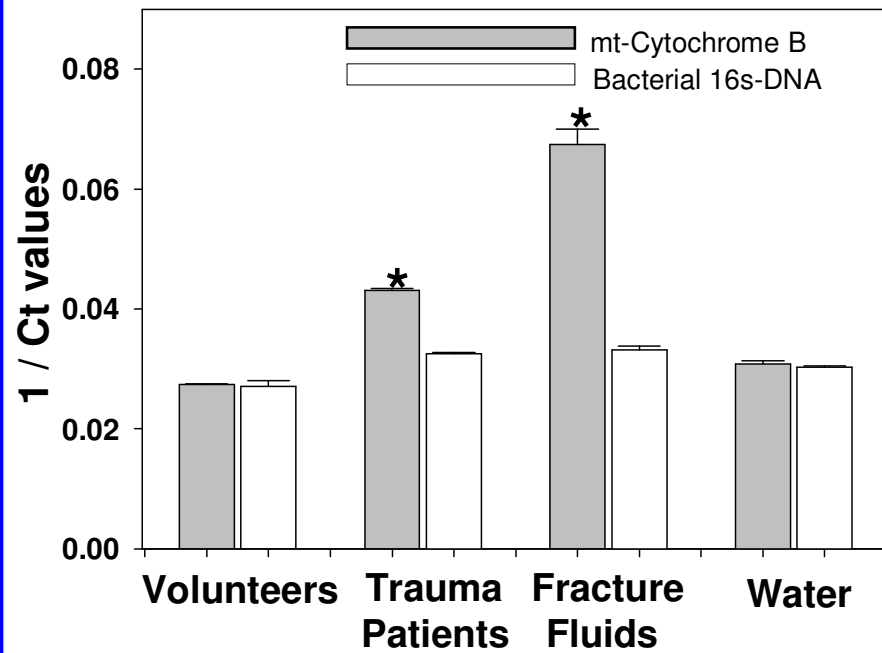
- ***SIRS and MOF*** after trauma
 - Lung, renal, cardiac, CNS, hepatic, metabolic
 - Fractures, crush injury, ischemia
- ***SIRS*** after surgery
 - Clinical febrile responses
 - Open vs ‘minimally invasive’ surgery
 - “Atelectasis”
- ***Tumor surgery, vascular surgery***
 - Tumor lysis syndromes, febrile neutropenia
 - Revascularization

Applications

Management of SIRS

- PAMPs & DAMPs are *bio-markers*
 - PCRs for bDNA faster than cultures
 - PCR for mtDNA - confidence for SIRS
- Decrease **empiric antibiotic use**
 - resistance, toxicity, cost
- **Treatments for SIRS**
 - prevent MOF, catabolism

PCRs for bDNA / mtDNA

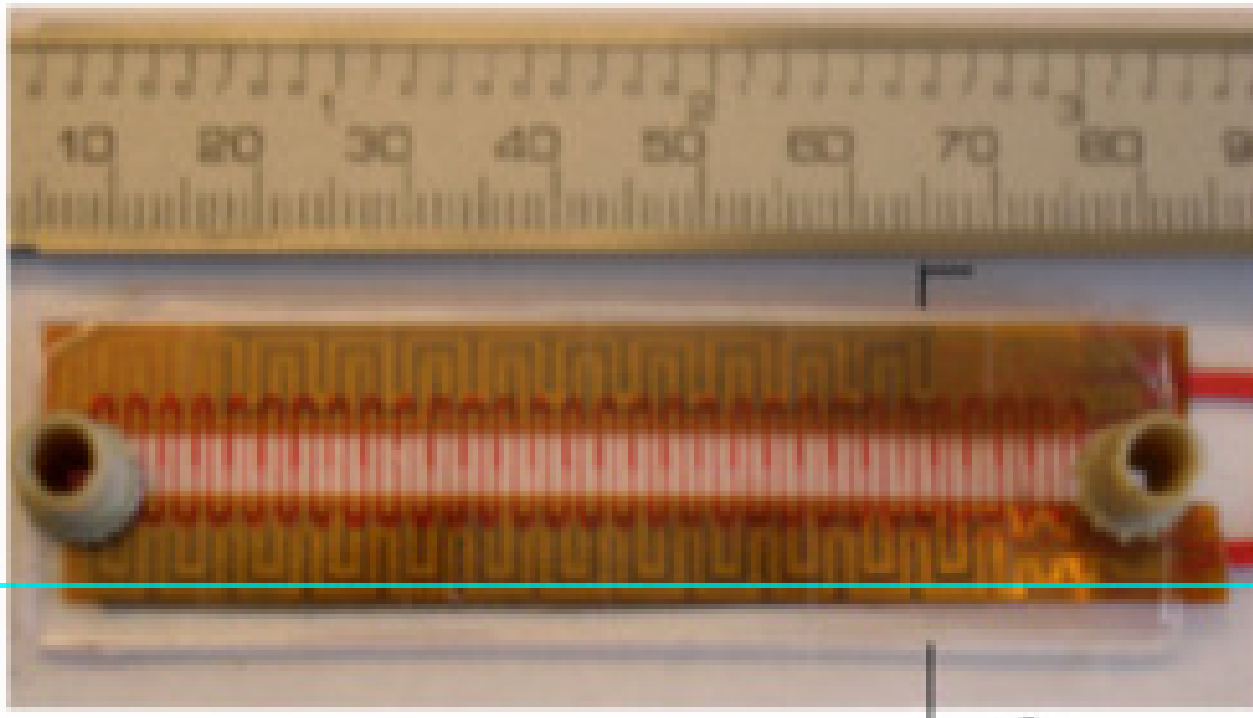


'Chip-based' PCRs

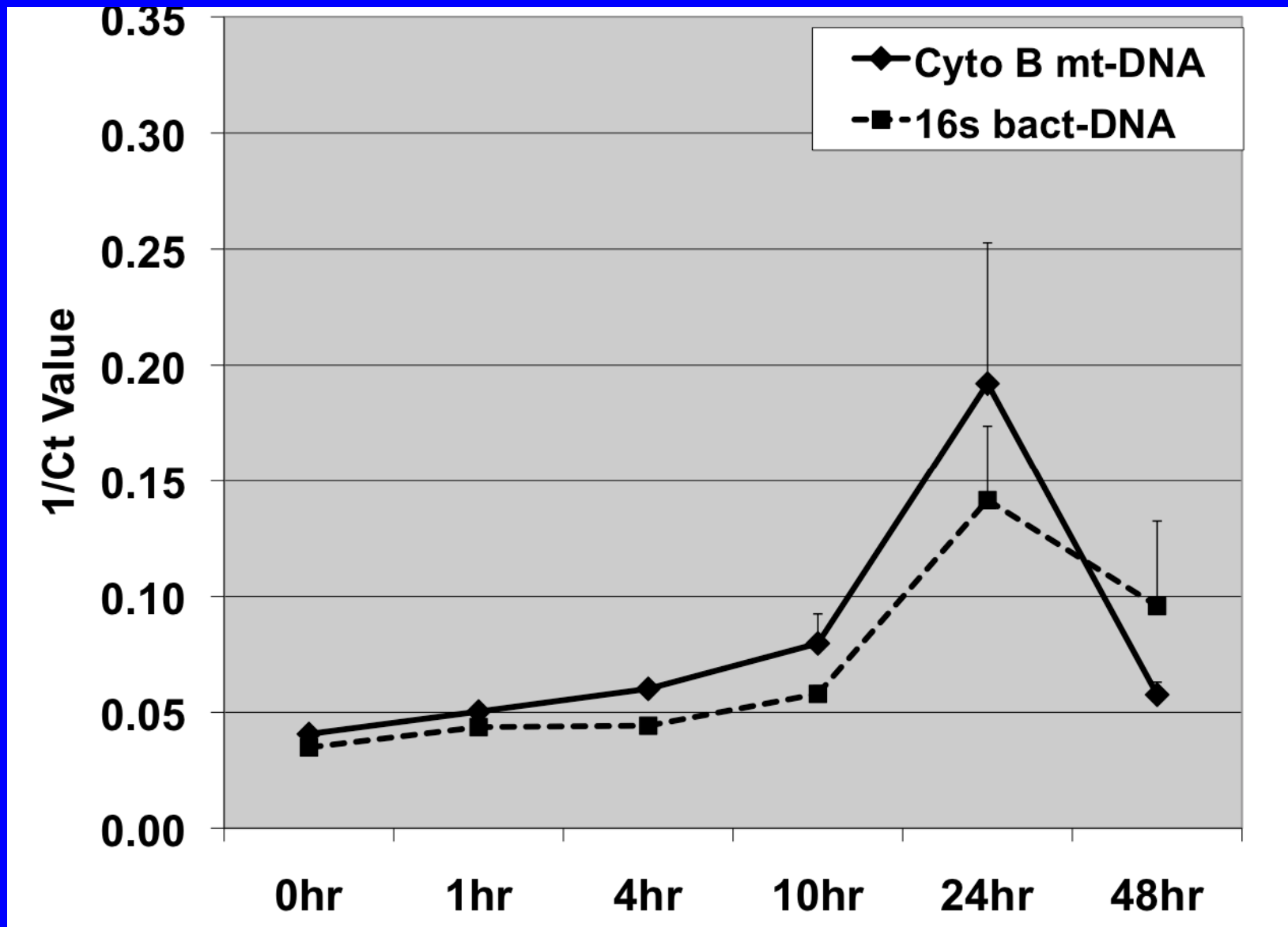
a)



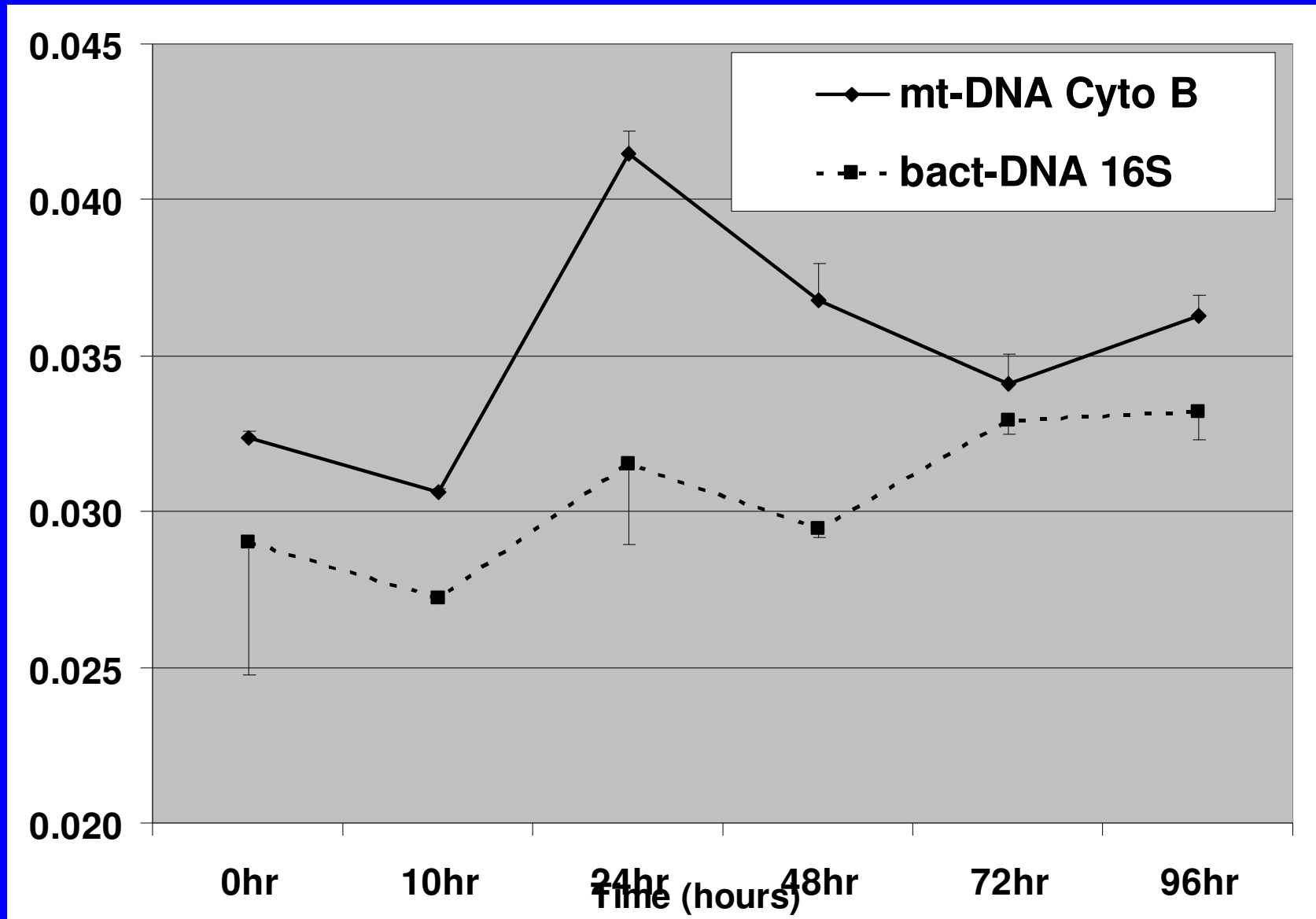
b)



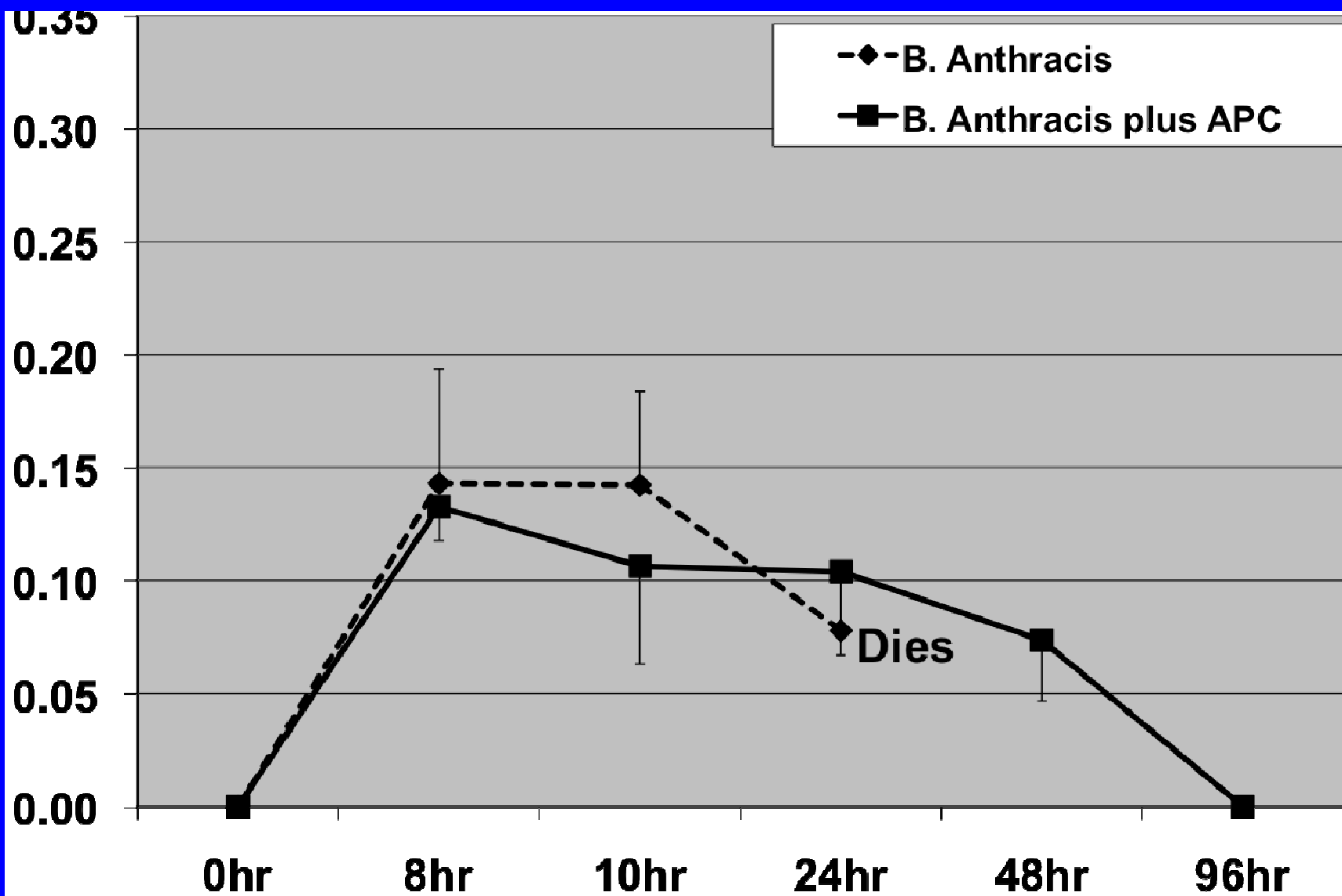
Sublethal E.coli sepsis (baboon)



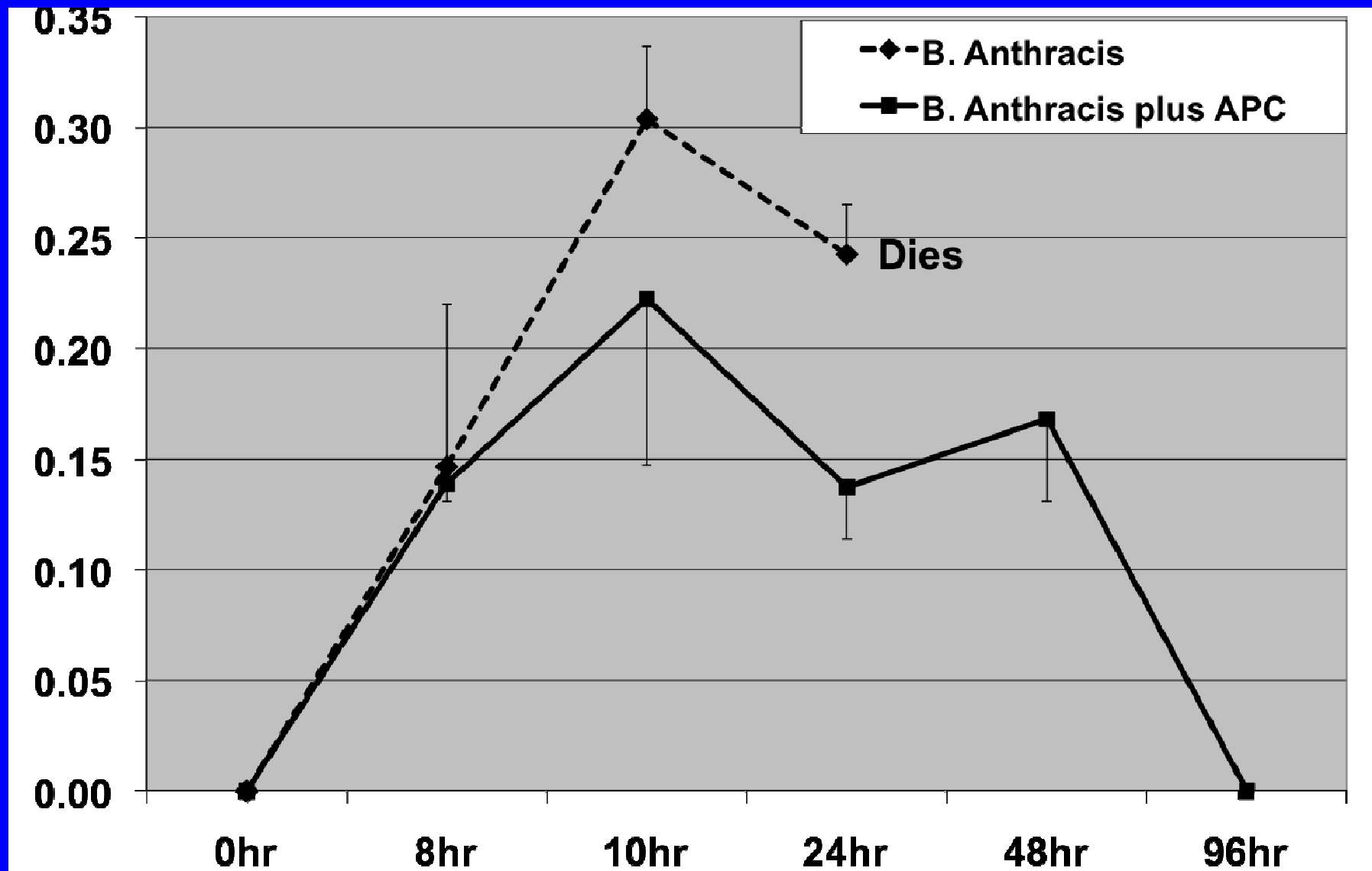
Shiga-toxin infusion (baboon)



16s-DNA in anthrax infusion (baboon)



mt-DNA in anthrax infusion (baboon)



Tx of *infective SIRS*

1) *PAMP control*

- *Drainage, source control*
- Adjunctive antibiotics

2) *SIRS treatment*

- *delay* anti-cytokine strategies
- *delay* steroids, aPC, anti-inflammation
- Wait until PAMP *biomarkers abate*

Treatment of *traumatic SIRS*

1) Remove source of DAMPs

- *Debride / drain* anatomic sources
- *Avoid* antibiotic use

2) Prevent / treat SIRS early

- Anti-*DAMP* strategies (CsH, ODN)
- Anti-*PRR* strategies (mAb's)
- Interrupt inflammatory *signaling*

THE
SIMPSONS

D'OH!

NUTS!

MMMMMM,
DONUTS!



