Mitigation of Murine Focal Cerebral Ischemia by the Hypocretin/Orexin System Is Associated With Reduced Inflammation

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Background and Purpose—Brain ischemia causes immediate and delayed cell death that is exacerbated by inflammation. Recent studies show that hypocretin-1/orexin-A (Hcrt-1) reduces ischemic brain injury, and Hcrt-positive neurons modulate infection-induced inflammation. Here, we tested the hypothesis that Hcrt plays a protective role against ischemia by modulating inflammation.

Methods—Orexin/ataxin-3 (AT) mice, a transgenic strain in which Hcrt-producing neurons degenerate in early adulthood, and wild-type mice were subjected to transient middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). Infarct volume, neurological score, and spontaneous home cage activity were assessed. Inflammation was measured using immunohistochemistry, ELISA, and assessment of cytokine mRNA levels.

Results—Infarct volumes 24 and 48 hours after MCAO were significantly larger, neurological score was worse, and spontaneous activity decreased in AT compared with wild-type mice. Macrophage/microglial infiltration and myeloperoxidase-positive cells were higher in AT compared with wild-type mice. Pre-MCAO intracerebroventricular injection of Hcrt-1 significantly reduced infarct volume and macrophage/microglial infiltration in both genotypes and improved neurological score in AT mice. Post-MCAO treatment decreased infarct size in both wild-type and AT mice, but had no effect on neurological score in either genotype. Microglia express the Hcrt-1 receptor after MCAO. Tumor necrosis factor-α production by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated microglial BV2 cells was significantly reduced by Hcrt-1 pretreatment. Sham AT mice exhibit increased brain tumor necrosis factor-α and interleukin-6 mRNA, suggesting chronic inflammation.

Conclusions—Loss of Hcrt neurons in AT mice resulted in worsened stroke outcomes, which were reversed by administration of exogenous Hcrt-1. The mechanism underlying Hcrt-mediated neuroprotection includes attenuation of inflammatory responses after ischemic insult. (Stroke. 2013;44:XXX-XXX.)

Key Words: brain ischemia ■ hypocretin ■ inflammation ■ neurobehavior ■ orexin

The hypocretin/orexin (Hcrt) neurons that produce Hcrt neuropeptides (Hcrt-1 and 2, ie, orexin A and B) are localized in the hypothalamus.1,2 They project broadly throughout the brain and mediate many physiological functions, including wakefulness and sleep, energy homeostasis, glucose metabolism, autonomic function,3-11 and stress-adaptive responses such as stress-induced analgesia.12,13 Loss of Hcrt neurons or dysfunction in the Hcrt system has been observed in several disorders, including narcolepsy14,15 and subarachnoid hemorrhage.16 Recently, a few studies have indicated that the Hcrt system may be involved in cerebral ischemic injury. Increased expression of the Hcrt-1 receptor on neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes was observed 48 hours after mouse global ischemia,17 and in neurons 4 to 24 hours after permanent middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) in rat.18 Moreover, intracerebroventricular administration of Hcrt-1 before MCAO significantly reduced infarct volume and macrophage/microglial infiltration in both genotypes and improved neurological score in AT mice. Post-MCAO treatment decreased infarct size in both wild-type and AT mice, but had no effect on neurological score in either genotype. Microglia express the Hcrt-1 receptor after MCAO. Tumor necrosis factor-α production by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated microglial BV2 cells was significantly reduced by Hcrt-1 pretreatment. Sham AT mice exhibit increased brain tumor necrosis factor-α and interleukin-6 mRNA, suggesting chronic inflammation.

Brain ischemia causes both immediate and delayed cell death and is accompanied by a robust inflammatory response that can exacerbate injury during reperfusion. In the present...
study, we tested whether endogenous Hcrt-producing neurons promote neuroprotection after MCAO, and whether Hcrt-mediated protection is associated with modulation of the inflammatory response. Using the orexin/ataxin-3 mice (AT) in which the hypocretin/orexin neurons degenerate during early adulthood, we performed transient focal ischemia on wild-type (WT) and AT mice and found that AT mice had larger infarcts, greater behavioral deficits, and increased microglial activation compared with WT mice. mRNA analysis revealed higher levels of both tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) in AT mice, suggesting a chronic inflammatory state in this genotype. Importantly, administration to the brain of Hcrt-1 pre- or post-MCAO decreased infarct size in both WT and AT mice, suggesting effects in AT mice are likely a direct result of loss of Hcrt neuropeptides. In vitro experiments support an anti-inflammatory effect of Hcrt that may contribute to its neuroprotection.

Materials and Methods

Animals

Adult male (WT C57/BC6 and orexin/ataxin-3 mice, 3–5 months old, 25–35 g) were used. Although AT mice are normal during early development, the strain has Hcrt-specific expression of ataxin-3, a disease protein that results in gradual degeneration of Hcrt-expressing neurons that is completed by 3 months of age. Details of strain production and animal care can be found in the Materials and Methods in the online-only Data Supplement.

Power analysis for a 30% change in infarct size showed that 11 animals/group were needed for P<0.05, power 80%. Mice that died before perfusion, exhibited brain hemorrhage, or were surgical failures indicated by a fully normal neuroscore of 0 were excluded from analysis. Mice were randomized by being chosen by a blinded experimenter. Numbers of mice excluded and exclusion reasons for each experiment are indicated in Table III in the online-only Data Supplement.

Focal Cerebral Ischemia

Anesthesia was induced with 4% isoflurane and maintained by 1.5% of both tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) in AT mice, suggesting a chronic inflammatory state in this genotype. Importantly, administration to the brain of Hcrt-1 pre- or post-MCAO decreased infarct size in both WT and AT mice, suggesting effects in AT mice are likely a direct result of loss of Hcrt neuropeptides. In vitro experiments support an anti-inflammatory effect of Hcrt that may contribute to its neuroprotection.

Behavioral Testing

Neurological score was evaluated 24 and 48 hours after MCAO ac-

Measurement of Cerebral Infarction Area

Twenty-four or 48 hours after MCAO and immediately after neuro-

core assessment, mice were anesthetized with isoflurane and decapit-

Infarction Volume and Neurological Deficits Are Increased in AT Mice

Infarct volumes at 24 and 48 hours post-MCAO were signifi-
cantly larger (Figure 1A and 1B), and neurological score was
significantly worse at 24 hours in AT compared with WT mice (Figure 1C). Physiological variables were not significantly different between WT and AT mice before, during MCAO, or 10 minutes after reperfusion (Table I in the online-only Data Supplement).

Spontaneous Locomotor Activity Is Reduced in AT Mice After MCAO
Twenty-four and 48 hours after surgery, spontaneous activity was monitored using the SmartCage system. AT mice exhibited decreased activity during the dark phase, but did not differ from WT during light phase (our unpublished data). Consistent with this, light-phase activity measurements showed no difference between sham WT and AT mice. After MCAO, AT mice exhibited more profound and significant reductions in active time (Figure 2A) and distance traveled (Figure 2B) when compared with WT mice 24 and 48 hours post-MCAO. AT mice also exhibited a significant decrease in rearing activity, indicative of reduced exploration, compared with WT mice (Figure 2C). AT and WT mice had similar average velocities before and after MCAO (Figure 2D). Together, these results are consistent with the differences in neurological scores and infarct volumes observed between the genotypes (Figure 1).

AT Mice Exhibit Increased Macrophage/Microglia and Neutrophil Infiltration After MCAO
Infiltration of macrophages and neutrophils is prominent after MCAO. Morphometric analysis revealed that the total number of activated macrophages/microglia significantly increased in the ischemic core (IC) of AT compared with WT mice (Figure 3A and 3B). However, no significant differences were observed in the cortical penumbra (WT=36.8±4.3 versus AT=39.0±2.0; P=0.65). The increased number of activated macrophages/microglia in the IC was associated with significantly increased infiltration of leukocytes, detected as myeloperoxidase (MPO)-positive cells (Figure 3A and 3C). MPO-positive cells were restricted to the IC.

TNF-α and IL-6 mRNA Are Increased in Sham AT Compared With WT Mice
To assess levels of inflammatory cytokines acutely after sham and MCAO surgery (4 hours), reverse transcription quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction was used to measure Ccl2, Ccl3, IL-10, IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-6, and TNF-α. After MCAO, these cytokines all markedly increased compared with sham, but there were no significant differences between genotypes (Table II in the online-only Data Supplement). Both IL-6 and TNF-α were found to be significantly higher in sham AT compared with sham WT (Table).

Hcrt-1 Decreases Infarct Volume and Inflammation
Hcrt-1 administered either 30 minutes before or 30 minutes after MCAO significantly reduced infarct volume in WT and AT mice 48 hours after reperfusion (Figure 4A and 4B). While Hcrt-1 pretreated AT mice showed a significantly improved neurological score, pre- or posttreatment had no effect on neurological score of WT mice (Figure 4A and 4B). Hcrt-1 administration also decreased CD68+ cells in the IC but did not change the number of CD68+ cells in the cortical penumbra (Figure 4C).

Hcrt-1 Attenuates Microglial TNF-α Production
Immunostaining of brains 48 hours after MCAO demonstrated that the only cells expressing Hcrt-1R were CD68+ microglia in the ischemic penumbra (Figure 5A) with little to no expression in the infarct core. Gliarial fibrillary acidic protein-positive astrocytes (Figure 5A) and neurons (data not shown) exhibited no detectable expression. To further investigate effects of Hcrt-1 on microglial response, we measured TNF-α levels in response to LPS, an inducer of inflammation. LPS exposure significantly increased expression of Hcrt-1R on BV2 microglial cells (Figure 5B and 5C). Untreated BV2 cells express TNF-α about the detection limit of our method, 2 to 5 pg/mL, whereas LPS treatment induced a very large increase in TNF-α production, ≈300-fold. When the cells were treated with Hcrt-1 1 hour before LPS stimulation, TNF-α production was significantly reduced ≈15% (Figure 5D).
Discussion

In the present study, using the transgenic AT mice, which develop normally but exhibit degeneration of Hcrt neurons in young adulthood, we found worsened outcome after experimental stroke. Increased infarct size correlated with more severe neurobehavioral deficits in the AT mice by both standard neurological scoring and automated quantitation of spontaneous activity. Because the velocity of the mice did not differ between genotypes, it is unlikely that the deficits in

Figure 2. Orexin/ataxin-3 (AT) mice have reduced light-phase spontaneous activity after middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). AT mice showed significantly greater reductions in active time (A), travel distance (B), and rear-up counts (C), but no significant difference in average velocity compared with wild-type (WT) mice (D). For all panels, Sham n=5 to 7/group, MCAO n=18 to 22/group. Two-way ANOVA revealed significant genotype and surgery (Sham versus MCAO) differences for active time (24 and 48 hours), travel distance (24 and 48 hours), and rear-ups (24 hours, 48 hours only surgery effect). Two-way ANOVA revealed a significant surgery effect in average velocity at 24 hours. Post hoc tests: *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 compared with WT.

Figure 3. Orexin/ataxin-3 (AT) mice exhibit increased numbers of activated macrophages/microglia and MPO-positive cells after middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). A, The top image shows a representative coronal brain section with cresyl violet staining on which the squares represent the area where pictures of immunostaining were taken and cells were counted. The middle panels are representative immunofluorescence images of CD68-stained, and the bottom panels of MPO-stained, sections counterstained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole 48 hours after stroke in the ischemic core. B and C, Quantification of CD68- (B) and MPO-positive (C) cells in IC. n=5/group. Bar=50 μm. *P<0.05 versus wild type (WT). CP indicates cortical penumbra; and IC, ischemic core.
active time, distance traveled, and rearing activity are because of physical impairment in the AT mice. Instead, this likely reflects reduced alertness or neuropsychological impairment in the AT mice. Administration of Hcrt-1 reduces infarct size in both AT and WT mice, consistent with previous reports.\(^2\) Importantly, we report here that Hcrt-1 treatment after MCAO effectively reduces infarct volumes. Improved neurobehavioral function was only seen in pretreated AT mice, suggesting that release of endogenous Hcrt during brain injury and reperfusion might reach a level to produce maximal functional improvement in WT mice under our experimental conditions, or that sensitivity to detect differences is reduced at 48 hours. Although our results are promising, lack of neuroscore improvement after posttreatment suggests that additional work is needed to optimize posttreatment and further assess whether Hcrt-1 treatment could be a potential therapy after stroke. A further limitation of this study is the lack of activity assessment after Hcrt-1 treatment.

Thus far, a few potential mechanisms of Hcrt-induced protection against ischemia have been proposed. Administration of Hcrt restored hepatic and skeletal insulin receptor levels close to sham and decreased postsischemic glucose intolerance...
that leads to neuronal death. In addition, Hcrt-1 was shown to increase levels of protective hypoxia-induced factor-1α. Moreover, a study of gastrointestinal ischemia/reperfusion found that exogenous Hcrt-1 resulted in decreased lipid peroxidation and MPO-positive cells, in agreement with our results showing decreased neutrophils in the cortical IC with Hcrt-1 treatment.

In our study, CD68+ microglia in the cortical penumbra were the predominant cells expressing the Hcrt-1R, 48 hours after MCAO. This is in contrast to a previous study showing that neurons and some glial cells expressed the Hcrt-1R 24 hours after permanent MCAO in rat. These discrepancies may be because of differences in time course of expression, species, or antibodies used.

In light of our immunohistochemical findings, including a marked increase in activated microglia in the IC in the AT mice, we hypothesized that endogenous Hcrt-1 may regulate acute inflammation, thereby contributing to its neuronal protective properties. Indeed, microglial BV2 cells pretreated with Hcrt-1 exhibited decreased LPS-induced TNF-α production. These data, along with the reduction of MPO- and CD68-cell counts with Hcrt-1 treatment in vivo, suggest that Hcrt-1 can be anti-inflammatory, which may complement other postulated neuroprotective mechanisms mentioned above.

Currently, the mechanism by which Hcrt-1 affects inflammation is unknown. Although previous studies have shown that inflammatory agents, such as LPS, decrease the activity of Hcrt-positive neurons in the hypothalamus, TNF-α-R−/− deficient mice have increased expression of Hcrt mRNA, and treatment of B35 neuroblastoma cells with TNF-α found that exogenous Hcrt-1 resulted in decreased lipid peroxidation and MPO-positive cells, in agreement with our studies.

Moreover, a study of gastrointestinal ischemia/reperfusion damage, even if given during reperfusion, and suggest further studies are needed to understand how Hcrt attenuates inflammation after ischemia.

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Disclosures

Dr Xie is the founder and a stockholder of AfaSci, Inc. The other authors have no conflicts to report.

References


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