



Review:

Pathogenetic and prognostic roles of bloodborne fibrocytes in asthma

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Abstract: Bloodborne fibrocytes are cells mobilized from the bone marrow, which express surface antigens commonly ascribed to hematopoietic progenitors and have phenotypic and functional characteristics similar to those of immature mesenchymal cells. They exhibit predominant proinflammatory or profibrotic activities at tissue sites, depending on the host's response to environmental insults and on the characteristics of the cell infiltrate and cytokine milieu. In patients with allergic asthma, fibrocytes egress from the bone marrow and are recruited into the airways after every allergen exposure and during viral infections. Recruited fibrocytes amplify the inflammatory responses driven by T helper type 2 lymphokines and favor viral replication and further inflammation on respiratory virus infections. Persistently elevated blood fibrocyte counts and persisting airway fibrocytosis are present in patients with chronically undertreated or corticosteroid-insensitive asthma, and are linked to an enhanced risk of adverse outcomes because of the major involvement of fibrocytes in the development of structural abnormalities that lead to chronic airflow obstruction in these patients. Consequently, blood fibrocyte count is an emerging biomarker of asthma control and disease progression and its clinical applicability as a new outcome measure deserves further evaluation in large clinical trials.

Key words: Airway remodeling, Asthma, Biomarker, Chronic inflammation, Fibrocyte

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1 Introduction

Asthma is a chronic pulmonary disorder with a clinical course characterized by episodes of bronchial constriction of various durations and intensity, which occur spontaneously, without an identifiable trigger, or as a result of allergen exposure and viral infections in individuals predisposed to the clinical expression of the disease because of complex interactions between genetic or epigenetic factors and the environment (National Asthma Education and Prevention Program, 2007; Bellini *et al.*, 2013; Olin and Wechsler, 2014; Global Initiative for Asthma, 2015). On a global scale, over 300 million subjects suffer from asthma and 250000 die from this disease every year (Pearce *et al.*, 2007; To *et al.*, 2012; Zhang *et al.*,

2013). It has a profound societal impact because of the high healthcare costs, school absenteeism, loss of work productivity, and poor patient quality of life (To *et al.*, 2012). Its prevalence is increasing (Pearce *et al.*, 2007; To *et al.*, 2012; Zhang *et al.*, 2014; Huang *et al.*, 2015) and there are no effective strategies to prevent the onset of the disease or therapies to cure it (Guilbert *et al.*, 2006; Martinez, 2011). The management of asthma therefore aims to achieve good control of symptoms and to minimize the risk of future exacerbations, the development of chronic airflow obstruction, and the occurrence of treatment side effects (Reddel *et al.*, 2009; Global Initiative for Asthma, 2015).

The currently recommended therapeutic approach involving regular anti-inflammatory treatment with inhaled corticosteroids and the use of bronchodilators is effective in most patients with asthma, but more than 15% of the asthmatic individuals worldwide are undertreated or have a severe disease refractory to

currently available therapies despite the intensive treatment, including the use of high doses of inhaled corticosteroids and systemic corticosteroids in combination with long-acting bronchodilators and add-on medications (Olin and Wechsler, 2014; Zhang *et al.*, 2014; Global Initiative for Asthma, 2015). These patients with poor asthma control have persisting airway inflammation and are at increased risk of acute exacerbations and of adverse outcomes resulting from the development of irreversible structural alterations of the bronchial wall, such as subepithelial fibrosis, bronchial smooth muscle (SM) hypertrophy/hyperplasia, and increased density of myofibroblasts and other non-SM contractile cells in the airways (Holgate, 2008; Pascual and Peters, 2009; Bai, 2010; Halwani *et al.*, 2010; Durrani *et al.*, 2011; Olin and Wechsler, 2014). In the next sections, I discuss the major involvement of bloodborne fibrocytes (Fcs) in the amplification of immune responses and progression of structural changes, and describe the potential advantages of using blood Fcs count as a biomarker to monitor the level of asthma control and recognize patients at high risk of future adverse outcomes.

2 Background information on Fc identification and isolation

Bloodborne Fcs are CD45⁺CD45RO⁺CD34⁺HLA-DR⁺CD11b⁺CD13⁺ cells (Bucala *et al.*, 1994; Chesney *et al.*, 1998) that originate in the bone marrow (BM) (Mori *et al.*, 2005; Suga *et al.*, 2014). They circulate as a part of the peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) subpopulation of total leukocytes (Bucala *et al.*, 1994; Chesney *et al.*, 1998; Abe *et al.*, 2001; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2014) and have light scatter features on flow cytometry analysis similar to those of circulating myeloid dendritic cells (mDCs) and some myeloid progenitor cells (mPCs) (Bianchetti *et al.*, 2014). They constitutively express some of the receptors that mediate the trafficking of other BM-derived CD34⁺ PCs, mDCs, and eosinophils (Els) in asthma (Bellini *et al.*, 2013; Mattoli, 2015), such as the C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 4 (CXCR4) (Abe *et al.*, 2001), the C-C motif chemokine receptors (CCRs) CCR3, CCR5, and CCR7 (Abe *et al.*, 2001; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a), and the receptor for interleukin (IL)-33 suppressor of tumorigenicity 2 (ST2) (Bian-

chetti *et al.*, 2012a). Fcs have antigen-presenting function (Chesney *et al.*, 1997; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b) and proinflammatory activities (Chesney *et al.*, 1998; Bellini *et al.*, 2012; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a; 2013b) relevant to asthma (Mattoli, 2015). They participate in extracellular matrix (EM) remodeling through the production of some of the collagens and noncollagenous EM components synthesized in larger quantities by fibroblasts (Bucala *et al.*, 1994; Chesney *et al.*, 1998; Abe *et al.*, 2001; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012b), and are also involved in collagen uptake and degradation (Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012b). These cells can exhibit predominant proinflammatory activities or predominant profibrotic properties at tissue sites, depending on the host's response to diverse environmental insults (allergens, viruses, irritants) (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b) and on the characteristics of the local cell infiltrate and cytokine milieu (Bellini *et al.*, 2012; Sazuka *et al.*, 2014). Similarly to other cells with combined antigen-presenting function and mesenchymal cell-like features (Muñoz-Fernández *et al.*, 2006; Saada *et al.*, 2006), they acquire a myofibroblast-like phenotype *in vitro* and at the tissue sites because of the expression of adhesion molecules also present on the surface of these cells (Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012b) and the inducible synthesis of the intracellular contractile protein α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) (Abe *et al.*, 2001; Schmidt *et al.*, 2003; Mori *et al.*, 2005; Saunders *et al.*, 2009).

As extensively discussed in a recent review (Mattoli, 2015), most of the studies that have evaluated the pathogenetic role of Fcs in asthma have adopted the method originally described by the group that discovered these cells (Bucala *et al.*, 1994; Chesney *et al.*, 1998) to identify Fcs in the peripheral blood and at tissue sites. Such method consists in the detection of cells coexpressing CD34 on the cell surface and type I collagen (COL1) in the cytoplasm by using specific antibodies and accurately distinguishes circulating Fcs from any other circulating cells, including the subpopulation of CD45⁺CD34⁻CD11b⁺CD13⁺ monocytes that non-specifically bind antibodies against COL1 because they express receptors with a collagenous domain identical to that present in all secreted fibrillar collagens and intracellular collagen precursor protein (procollagens) (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a). This method also serves to distinguish Fcs from other cells at tissue sites because COL1-

producing fibroblasts and macrophages containing phagocytized fragments of collagen in the cytoplasm are CD34-negative. Its major limitation is that it precludes the isolation of a viable population of Fcs for functional analyses, because intracellular staining for COL1 requires prior cell fixation and permeabilization. To address this issue, novel multiple parameter approaches have been developed that allow for the identification and sorting of a pure population of circulating and tissue Fcs by flow cytometry on the basis of the coexpression at high levels on the cell surface of CD45/CD45RO, CD34, CD11b, and CD13 (Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012a; 2014; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a; 2013b), which is a distinctive feature of Fcs (Bucala *et al.*, 1994; Chesney *et al.*, 1998; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2014). Taking advantage of these technical improvements, it has been possible to uncover many functional properties of isolated Fcs and improve our understanding of the molecular mechanisms and signaling pathways involved in their trafficking and activation in asthma (Bellini *et al.*, 2012; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012a; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a; 2013b), as discussed below.

3 Pathogenetic roles in asthma

3.1 Amplification of inflammation induced by allergen exposure and viral infections

Fcs have an antigen-presenting function *in vitro* (Chesney *et al.*, 1997; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b) and it has been reported (Chesney *et al.*, 1997) that a small fraction of antigen-pulsed Fcs can localize to regional lymph nodes and prime naive T cells after intradermal injection in mice. However, the results of a study in a mouse model of allergic asthma do not support the ability of Fcs to induce immunological responses to allergens mediated by T helper type 2 lymphocytes (TH2Ls) (Schmidt *et al.*, 2003). More importantly, they indicate that the mobilization of Fcs from the BM and their recruitment to the bronchial wall only occur after repeated exposure to the allergen and following the establishment of a TH2L-driven inflammatory response (Schmidt *et al.*, 2003). Fcs may instead play a major role in the recall phase of the allergic response, given that in allergic asthmatics every allergen exposure is associated with a progressive increase in the density of these cells in the

bronchial mucosa from 4 to 24 h post allergen inhalation (Schmidt *et al.*, 2003). In support of the ability of Fcs to amplify TH2L-driven inflammatory responses in the airways, a recent study from my laboratories has demonstrated that circulating Fcs and mDCs from allergic asthmatics similarly induce the proliferation of autologous circulating memory CD4⁺ THLs and the predominant release of the TH2 cytokines IL-4 and IL-5 from effector CD4⁺ THLs when pulsed with the clinically relevant allergen (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b).

Viral infections are considered important triggers of asthma exacerbations, particularly in allergic individuals (Murray *et al.*, 2004; Friedlander and Busse, 2005; Khetsuriani *et al.*, 2007). Fcs from allergic asthmatics can be infected with one of the rhinoviruses mostly implicated in asthma exacerbations (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b). Infected Fcs allow prolonged viral replication and produce elevated amounts of cytokines that are known to increase the imbalance between airway TH2L and regulatory TL in allergic asthmatic patients and that worsen bronchial inflammation (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b). Through these mechanisms persistent infiltration of the airways with Fcs may impede the rapid resolution of viral infections and increase the risk of acute exacerbations.

3.2 Contribution to airway remodeling in persistent asthma

The histopathologic abnormalities most frequently observed in the airways of patients with persistent asthma include a chronic inflammatory infiltrate of the bronchial mucosa and various structural alterations poorly responsive to available therapies, commonly referred to by the term “airway remodeling” (Pascual and Peters, 2009; Durrani *et al.*, 2011). Some of the remodeling lesions are not specific as they reflect persistent tissue injury or defective repair (or both), but the thickening of the lamina reticularis and the increase in the SM/contractile mass are characteristic structural alterations of asthma (Jeffery, 2004). These abnormalities are more prominent in patients who have inadequately controlled disease and frequent clinical exacerbations and may cause irreversible airway narrowing, with progressive deterioration of lung function (Pascual and Peters, 2009; Durrani *et al.*, 2011).

The thickening of the lamina reticularis is considered a form of subepithelial fibrosis as it reflects increased local production of COL1, type III collagen (COL3), type V collagen (COL5), and non-collagenous EM molecules such as hyaluronan, perlecan, versican, and fibronectin (Roberts, 1995; Huang *et al.*, 1999; Pini *et al.*, 2007). Fcs from asthmatic individuals are important and selective sources of these EM components (Bellini *et al.*, 2012) (Fig. 1) and contribute to increase the contractile mass as they acquire a myofibroblast-like phenotype in the bronchial mucosa (Schmidt *et al.*, 2003; Nihlberg *et al.*, 2006; Saunders *et al.*, 2009) and infiltrate the underlying bronchial SM bundle (Saunders *et al.*, 2009) (Fig. 1). The density of Fcs in the lamina propria directly correlates with the level of disease severity (Saunders *et al.*, 2009) and the thickness of the fibrotic area beneath the epithelium (Nihlberg *et al.*, 2006). The magnitude of the Fc infiltrate in the airways is more marked in allergic asthmatics who are experiencing disease worsening following exposure to allergens to which they are sensitized, and in patients with poorly controlled/treatment-resistant asthma, irrespective of their atopic status, as compared to patients with controlled disease (Schmidt *et al.*, 2003; Saunders *et al.*, 2009). In these cases, an appreciable number of Fcs which have recently migrated toward the bronchial epithelium from the bloodstream can also be found in induced sputum (Bellini *et al.*, 2012) and their number correlates with the frequency of symptoms that require rescue medication with bronchodilators (Bellini *et al.*, 2013). Thus, Fcs may contribute to the progression of fibrotic alterations every time there is a lack of asthma control and their effects persist as long as asthma control is not reached. Direct evidence of the contribution of Fcs to airway remodeling has been provided by tracking experiments in a mouse model of chronic allergic asthma with airway remodeling induced by repeated allergen exposures (Schmidt *et al.*, 2003; Schmidt and Mattoli, 2013) and by assessing the effects of soluble factors present in the sputum of asthmatic patients on autologous circulating Fcs, including their migration, expression of the contractile protein α -SMA, and ability to release asthma-relevant EM molecules, in relation to the clinical characteristics and therapeutic responsiveness (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a). Moreover, in asthmatics with

chronic bronchial obstruction, the numbers of circulating Fcs correlate with the previously recorded annual decline in lung function (Wang *et al.*, 2008), suggesting that these cells may have contributed to generate irreversible alterations of the bronchial structure in such individuals.

3.3 Factors regulating Fc trafficking and activation

In asthmatic individuals, elevated numbers of Fcs in the peripheral blood are always associated with the presence of ongoing airway inflammation (Saunders *et al.*, 2009; Bellini *et al.*, 2012; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b). The mechanisms involved in the egress of Fcs from the BM are likely similar to those described for the entire population of CD45⁺CD34⁺ PCs in allergic asthmatics with ongoing airway inflammation (Sehmi *et al.*, 2003; Dorman *et al.*, 2005). Thus, disruption of the binding of CXCR4 to its ligand (CXCL12, formerly known as stromal cell-derived factor 1 α) produced by stromal BM cells, the upregulation of the expression of chemokine receptors on Fcs, and the presence of increased concentrations of the ligands for these receptors in the peripheral blood may facilitate the migration of Fcs into the circulation (Fig. 1). The recruitment of Fcs from the blood stream to the inflamed bronchial mucosa is largely mediated by chemokines and danger molecules produced by the bronchial epithelium (Bellini *et al.*, 2013; Mattoli, 2015), particularly the CCR3/CCR5 ligands CCL5, CCL11 and CCL24, CXCL12, and IL-33 (Fig. 1). Notably, the expression of CCR3, CCR5, and ST2 is highly upregulated on the surface of circulating Fcs from patients with treatment-resistant severe asthma or suffering from acute disease exacerbations in comparison with the circulating cells from patients with adequately-controlled disease and normal individuals (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012a). Moreover, the sputum fluid phase from patients with treatment-resistant severe asthma, but not that from patients with adequately-controlled disease, has a strong chemotactic effect on autologous circulating Fcs, and over 50% of this chemotactic activity is attributable to the combined presence of high amounts of CCL5, CCL11, and CCL24 (Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b). Since Fcs express CCR7 (Abe *et al.*, 2001), the CCR7 ligands CCL19 and CCL21 (also known as secondary lymphoid cytokine) may potentially

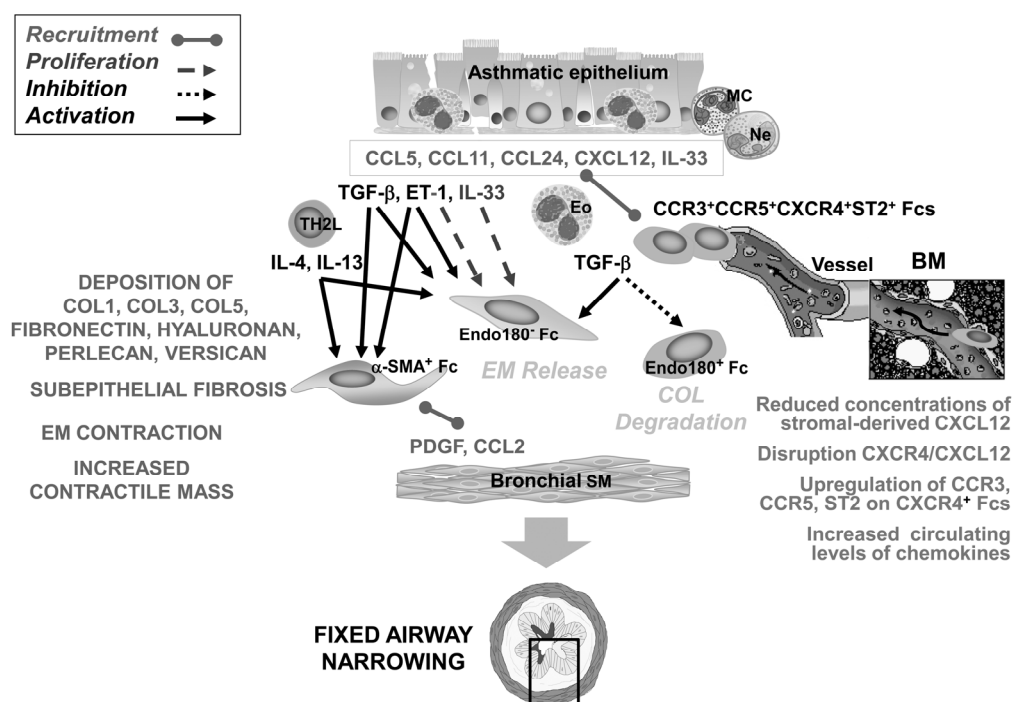


Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of the main molecular mechanisms and signaling pathways through which fibrocytes are mobilized and participate in the remodeling of the bronchial structure in inadequately treated asthma with persisting inflammation

α -SMA: α -smooth muscle actin; BM: bone marrow; CCL: C-C motif chemokine ligand; CCR: C-C motif chemokine receptor; COL: collagen type; CXCL: C-X-C motif chemokine ligand; CXCR: C-X-C motif chemokine receptor; EM: extracellular matrix; Eo: eosinophil; ET-1: endothelin-1; Fc: fibrocyte; IL: interleukin; MC: mast cell; Ne: neutrophil; SM: smooth muscle; TGF- β : transforming growth factor- β ; TH2L: T helper type 2 lymphocyte; ST2: suppressor of tumorigenicity 2. Adapted from Bellini *et al.* (2013), under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited (Copyright © 2013 Bellini, A., Schmidt, M., Mattoli, S.)

contribute to the airway recruitment of these cells, albeit only to a small extent, as suggested by blocking experiments in an animal model of chronic allergic asthma with induced airway remodeling (Mattoli, 2006) and *in vitro* experiments with Fcs from asthmatic patients (Wang *et al.*, 2015). Epithelial cell-derived endothelin-1 (ET-1) contributes to the expansion of the population of recruited Fcs in concert with IL-33 (Schmidt *et al.*, 2003; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012a; Bellini *et al.*, 2013) (Fig. 1). ET-1 and transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) are potent inducers of α -SMA expression in these cells, and the activation of signaling from TGF- β also strongly promotes the profibrotic function of Fcs infiltrating the bronchial mucosa by increasing their production of EM components and by inhibiting the uptake and degradation

of collagenous proteins via the Endo180-mediated pathway (Mattoli, 2006; 2015; Bellini *et al.*, 2013) (Fig. 1).

TH2Ls are major drivers of airway inflammation in asthma and produce lymphokines that promote the contractility and profibrotic function of Fcs (Mattoli, 2015), particularly IL-4 and IL-13 (Bellini *et al.*, 2012) (Fig. 1). Studies performed using Fcs isolated from long-term cultures of PBMCs and cultured SM cells (Saunders *et al.*, 2009; Singh *et al.*, 2014) have also suggested that an enhanced release of platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) and CCL2 from the bronchial SM in asthma may explain the migration of Fcs that have acquired the expression of α -SMA toward the SM bundle *in vivo* (Fig. 1). However, the observed chemotactic activities were modest and the receptor

for CCL2, CCR2, was not expressed at high levels on the surface of tested Fcs.

Further investigation of the mechanisms involved in the mobilization and local activation of Fcs in asthma is of paramount importance. Considering that none of the currently approved pharmacological interventions block the progression of structural changes nor reverse them (Royce and Tang, 2009; Durrani *et al.*, 2011), inhibition of Fc trafficking and function in patients whose disease is not adequately controlled with currently available therapies may greatly reduce the overall incidence of adverse outcomes in asthma and the associated healthcare costs. The reader is referred to a recent review (Mattoli, 2015) where I identified potential therapeutic candidates and future research directions on the basis of the mechanisms described above and schematically illustrated in Fig. 1.

4 Prognostic roles in asthma

All the available studies consistently indicate that the numbers of circulating Fcs are very low in normal subjects (Table 1) and that these cells are rarely detected in the bronchial mucosa of healthy individuals (Nihlberg *et al.*, 2006; Saunders *et al.*, 2009; Wang *et al.*, 2015) or in their induced sputum (Bellini *et al.*, 2012) and bronchoalveolar lavage (Nihlberg *et al.*, 2006). In asthmatic patients, the numbers of circulating Fcs are in the normal range values when their disease, irrespective of its severity, is adequately controlled by the treatment they are receiving (Saunders *et al.*, 2009; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012a; 2014) (Table 1). Greatly elevated blood Fc numbers are detectable in patients experiencing a spontaneous asthma exacerbation (Bellini *et al.*, 2012; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013a; Wang *et al.*, 2015) and in patients with treatment-refractory severe disease (Saunders *et al.*, 2009; Bianchetti *et al.*, 2012a; 2014) or “chronic obstructive asthma” (Wang *et al.*, 2008; 2015), whose disease is scarcely controlled in spite of the intensive treatment with high doses of inhaled corticosteroids or oral corticosteroids in combination with bronchodilators (Table 1). Elevated numbers of circulating Fcs are consistently associated with the presence of

airway (Saunders *et al.*, 2009) or sputum fibrocytosis (Bellini *et al.*, 2012) and ongoing inflammation, as reflected by sputum eosinophilia (Saunders *et al.*, 2009; Bellini *et al.*, 2012) and increased concentrations of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines in the sputum fluid phase (Bellini *et al.*, 2012; Isgrò *et al.*, 2013b). Taken together, these observations and the studies on the pathogenetic role of Fcs in asthma discussed above clearly indicate that blood fibrocyte count is an easily accessible biomarker of asthma control and disease progression and that it may be potentially employed to monitor the adequacy of treatment, recognize patients at high risk of future adverse outcomes, and test the efficacy of new therapeutic candidates in these individuals. It offers potential advantages in comparison with existing biomarkers of asthma outcome (Szeffler *et al.*, 2012) because the enumeration of circulating Fcs requires minimally invasive procedures and high blood Fc counts indicate the presence of inflammatory and structural alterations that are currently detectable in a minimally invasive manner only by performing a cellular analysis of induced sputum together with high-resolution computed tomography (Mattoli, 2015).

In spite of the many promising observations, a proper evaluation of blood Fc count as a prognostic biomarker in asthma has long been precluded by the absence of a reliable assay with clinical applicability (Bianchetti *et al.*, 2014). Most of the studies listed in Table 1 actually used methods that require PBMC isolation and further manipulation of isolated cells. Because of the unpredictable cell loss during blood sample processing, these methods do not allow for an accurate and reproducible enumeration of circulating Fcs and cannot be used at large scale. However, the recently developed multiparameter flow cytometry assay for direct Fc enumeration in the whole blood with a single instrument (Bianchetti *et al.*, 2014) (Table 1) has been standardized and optimized for possible use in clinical practice and in multicenter clinical trials. It provides accurate and reproducible measures (Bianchetti *et al.*, 2014) and can be employed to evaluate in larger clinical studies the validity and utility of blood Fc count as a prognostic biomarker and new outcome measure in asthma (Mattoli, 2015).

Table 1 Circulating fibrocytes in asthma

Study	Subject	Fibrocyte source and cell analysis	Fibrocyte number or percentage
Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2008	11 patients with "chronic obstructive asthma"; 9 asthmatic patients without airflow obstruction; 10 normal subjects	PBMC-derived non-adherent non T cells; Flow cytometry	Significant increase ($P<0.001$) (mean \pm SEM) of CD45 ⁺ CD34 ⁺ COL1 ⁺ cells in patients with chronic obstructive asthma ((27.6 \pm 3.2)%) in comparison with asthmatic patients without airflow obstruction ((6.4 \pm 1.1)%) and normal subjects ((6.5 \pm 1.0)%); no significant differences between asthmatic patients without airflow obstruction and healthy controls
Saunders <i>et al.</i> , 2009	12 patients with severe treatment-refractory asthma (airflow obstruction and sputum eosinophilia demonstrated); 12 patients with non-severe asthma; 13 healthy controls	PBMCs; Flow cytometry	Median number (interquartile range) of CD45 ⁺ CD34 ⁺ COL1 ⁺ cells ($\times 10^4$ /ml blood): 1.4 (2.6) in patients with severe treatment-refractory asthma versus 1.0 (3.1) in patients with non-severe asthma and 0.4 (1.0) in healthy controls ($P<0.005$); no significant differences between patients with non-severe asthma and healthy controls
Bellini <i>et al.</i> , 2012	12 patients with asthma exacerbation (airflow obstruction and sputum eosinophilia demonstrated); 8 healthy controls	Total CD45 ⁺ leukocytes; Double-platform flow cytometry assay and double <i>in-situ</i> hybridization and immunohistochemical analysis of cytospins	Median number (range values) of CD34 ⁺ COL1 ⁺ COL1 mRNA ⁺ cells ($\times 10^4$ /ml blood): 20.2 (12.2–33.4) in patients with asthma exacerbation versus 0.37 (0.14–0.82) in healthy controls ($P<0.001$)
Bianchetti <i>et al.</i> , 2012a	9 patients with asthma exacerbation; 14 non-asthmatic individuals (7 atopic)	PBMCs; Flow cytometry	Median number (interquartile range) of CD45RO ⁺ CD34 ⁺ CD11b ⁺ CD13b ⁺ COL1 ⁺ cells ($\times 10^4$ /ml blood): 6.9 (5.3) in patients with asthma exacerbation versus 0.8 (1.6) in healthy controls ($P<0.01$)
Isgro <i>et al.</i> , 2013b	16 patients with severe treatment-resistant asthma*; 19 patients with controlled treatment-responsive asthma**	PBMCs; Flow cytometry	Median number (interquartile range) of CD45RO ⁺ CD34 ⁺ CD11b ⁺ CD13b ⁺ COL1 ⁺ cells ($\times 10^4$ /ml blood): 4.6 (2.2) in patients with treatment-resistant asthma versus 1.7 (2.1) in controlled treatment-responsive asthma ($P<0.01$)
Bianchetti <i>et al.</i> , 2014	16 patients with partly controlled/uncontrolled treatment-resistant asthma*; 19 patients with controlled asthma**; 9 patients with transiently uncontrolled asthma because of temporary disease worsening with received treatment; 14 healthy controls matched for age and atopic status	Whole blood; Single platform flow cytometry assay	Median number (SD) of viable CD45 ⁺ [CD3/CD19/CD20/CRTH2] ⁻ CD16 ⁻ CD115 ⁻ CD11b ⁺ CD34 ⁺ cells (per μ l blood): 9.41 (5.92) in healthy controls versus 14.05 (8.28) in patients with controlled asthma ($P>0.05$) versus 30.42 (8.84) in patients with transiently uncontrolled asthma ($P<0.01$) versus 22.46 (9.65) in patients with partly controlled/uncontrolled treatment-resistant asthma ($P<0.01$); Analytical validity of the assay confirmed by testing COL1 mRNA expression and inducibility of α -SMA expression in response to ET-1 stimulation in sorted cells; Cutoff of 13 fibrocytes (per μ l blood) distinguishes normal from asthmatic individuals and a cutoff of 18 fibrocytes (per μ l blood) distinguishes patients with well-controlled asthma from patients with uncontrolled or treatment-resistant disease. High reproducibility over time of measures in healthy controls and patients with stable conditions (ICC=0.939; Pearson r 0.995, $P<0.001$)
Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2015	14 patients with asthma exacerbation; 14 patients with "chronic obstructive asthma"; 14 asthmatic patients with normal pulmonary function; 11 healthy controls	PBMC-derived non-adherent non T cells; Flow cytometry	Mean (SEM) percentage of CD45 ⁺ CD34 ⁺ COL1 ⁺ cells significantly higher in patients with asthma exacerbation and patients with chronic obstructive asthma versus the other groups ($P<0.001$); Significant reduction in CD45 ⁺ CD34 ⁺ COL1 ⁺ cells (mean \pm SEM) in patients with asthma exacerbation after recovery (from (10.1 \pm 1.8)%) to (5.8 \pm 0.7)%; $P<0.05$)

* Features of partly controlled/uncontrolled asthma over 2 months and emergency room visit for asthma exacerbation in the past year in spite of intensive treatment with high doses inhaled corticosteroids and/or oral corticosteroids in combination with bronchodilators: prebronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 s <80% of predicted normal; daytime symptoms >2 d per week; any limitations of activities because of symptoms; night-time symptoms or on awakening at least once per week; reliever use >2 d per week; ≥ 3 of the above features per week. ** No features of partly controlled/uncontrolled asthma over the previous 2 months and no emergency room visit for asthma exacerbation in the past year. COL1: type I collagen; α -SMA: α -smooth muscle actin; ET-1: endothelin-1; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; PBMC: peripheral blood mononuclear cell; SD: standard deviation; SEM: standard error of the mean

5 Concluding remarks

In asthma, the assessment of disease control is essential for monitoring the individual response to available therapies (Reddel *et al.*, 2009; Global Initiative for Asthma, 2015) and for testing the efficacy of new therapeutic candidates (Reddel *et al.*, 2009). Blood Fc count is an emerging biomarker of asthma control, because elevated numbers of circulating Fcs reflect ongoing airway inflammation and distinguish patients with adequately controlled disease from those whose asthma is chronically undertreated or resistant to available therapies. Blood Fc count is also an emerging biomarker of disease progression because elevated numbers of circulating Fcs reflect ongoing airway remodeling. Persistently elevated blood Fc counts are associated with persisting airway fibrocytosis, which causes further structural alterations and also increases the risk of acute exacerbations by amplifying TH2L-driven inflammation after every allergen exposure and rhinovirus infection and by delaying the resolution of viral infections. For these reasons, the integration of agents targeting Fc trafficking and activation into the management strategy for patients with asthma resistant to currently available drugs may greatly reduce the future risk of acute exacerbations and adverse outcomes.

Compliance with ethics guidelines

I am founding shareholder and member of the board of AVAIL GmbH.

All cited research studies are published and the authors declared in their articles that the studies were conducted in compliance with local and international ethics guidelines.

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中文概要

题目: 血源性成纤维细胞在哮喘发病机制和预后中的作用

概要: 血源性成纤维细胞来自骨髓, 可表达一些通常造血祖细胞属性的表面抗原, 同时有和未成熟间质细胞相似的表型和功能特征。依据机体对环境刺激的反应和局部浸润的细胞类型及不同的细胞因子环境, 血源性成纤维细胞可局部组织显示强烈的促炎症活性或促纤维化活性。过敏性哮喘患者每次遭受过敏原暴露或病毒感染时, 成纤维细胞即从骨髓中迁出并被募集至气道组织; 而募集的成纤维细胞可放大由 Th2 细胞因子驱使的炎症反应, 并有利于病毒的复制, 进一步加重病毒感染引发的炎症。在未治疗的慢性哮喘和激素不敏感的哮喘患者中可观察到持续性外周血成纤维

细胞计数升高及气道纤维细胞浸润, 而这和不良预后的风险增加有关。究其原因, 成纤维细胞主要涉及气道结构异常的进展, 而后者导致患者慢性气流受限。因此, 外周血成纤维细胞计数是一种新发现的哮喘控制和疾病预后的生物学标记, 作为一种新的结果检测方法, 它的临床应用还需要大样本临床研究去评估。

关键词: 气道重塑; 哮喘; 生物标记; 慢性炎症; 成纤维细胞



Introducing editorial board member:

Sabrina MATTOLI, MD, PhD, an editorial board member of *Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE B (Biomedicine & Biotechnology)*, is a board-certified pulmonologist with extensive experience in basic, translational, and clinical research. During the last 16 years, she has been the scientific director of the Avail Biomedical Research Institute, a research organization committed to improving the treatment of chronic pulmonary diseases through the discovery of new therapeutic targets and early development of therapeutic candidates (small molecules, biologics, and stem cell-derived products) more effective than the drugs currently available. She is also founder and member of the board of directors of the Avail group, works with the European Commission and several national public funding bodies in Europe as an accredited expert in research and innovation, and collaborates with various European academic institutions and professional associations in the development and conduction of continuing education programs and training courses in pharmacology and pulmonary medicine. Previously, she held various research and medical management positions at internationally accredited academic/research institutions and in the pharmaceutical industry. She has co-authored several published articles on seminal studies in the fields of asthma pathogenesis and biomarker discovery and validation, and has been the recipient of many international awards and honors.