

Influence of sodium hyaluronate - iodine complex on human keratinocytes and leukocytes

Růžičková J.^{1,2}, Kubala L.², Ničková K.¹, Velebný V.¹

¹⁾ CPN spol. s r.o., Dolní Dobruška, Czech Republic

²⁾ Institute of Biophysics, Brno, Czech Republic

INTRODUCTION

The complex of sodium hyaluronate with iodine (Hyalidine®) reveals excellent healing properties, especially at the healing of large and infected wounds. In this study we are showing the effect of Hyalidine® (HY) on the cells that play an important role in wound healing, such as epidermal cells (keratinocytes) and immune system cells (lymphocytes, monocytes and PMN).

In order to prove that Hyalidine® is not cytotoxic and actually supports the wound healing process we determined LDH release from the cells (cytotoxic effect), IEG, IEG, IL2, TNF α production, expression of CD18 (adhesion, complement receptor) and CD62L (L-selectin, adhesion receptor) and production of free radicals.

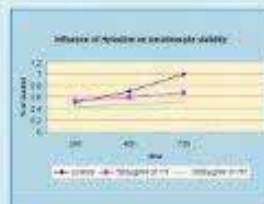
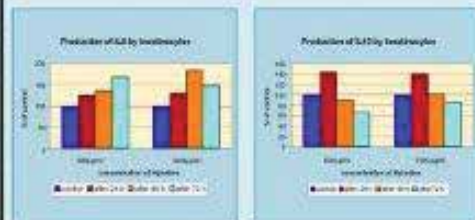
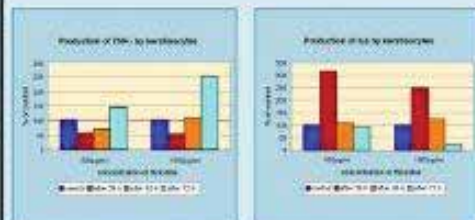
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Primary human keratinocytes were isolated from donors after plastic surgery and cultivated according to Reinwald and Green (87b). Hepatinized blood samples were obtained from healthy volunteers. Isolated cells were resuspended in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 5% heat inactivated human AB serum after the separation.

Cell viability was determined by ZTT measurement (Roche France). Cytotoxicity was evaluated by the measurement of LDH release from the cells (Roche France). ELISA was used for the quantification of IEG, IEG, IL2 and TNF α production (Dendrotest Systems, Austria). Luminal-enhanced chemiluminescence of whole blood phagocytes was used for the phagocyte-derived free radicals quantification (ImmunoTech, Czech Republic). The expression of cell surface molecules was measured by flow cytometry using unlabeled whole blood (Caltex Laboratories, USA).

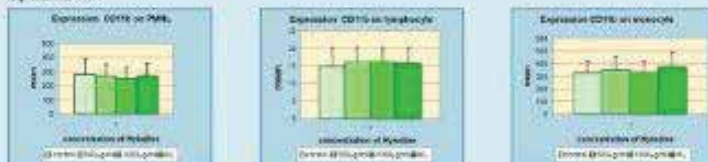
The Wilcoxon non-parametric tests were used for statistical analysis (Statistica for Windows 5.0, Statsoft, USA).

KERATINOCYTES

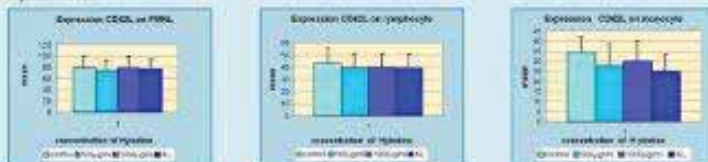


IMMUNE CELLS

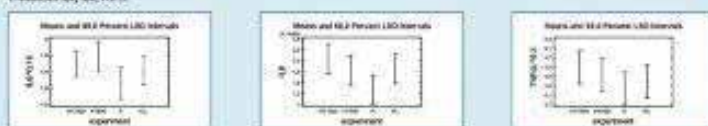
Expression CD18



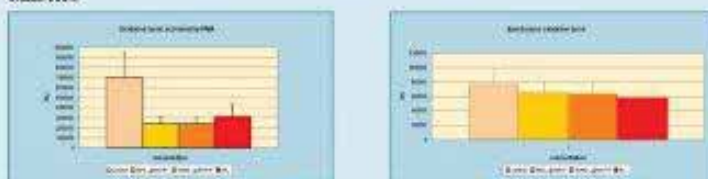
Expression CD62L



Production IEG, IL2, TNF alpha



Oxidative burst



RESULTS

- Hyalidine® at concentration 500 µg/ml increased LDH release from keratinocytes for 17,26% and at concentration 1000 µg/ml for 9,02%.
- Hyalidine® influences keratinocytes viability (decreases their growth rate) particularly if they are in prolonged contact with Hyalidine®.
- Production of cytokines IEG and IL2 by keratinocytes is effected by Hyalidine® mainly in early intervals (after 24 hours) in contrast to IEG and TNF α which are influenced mainly in the later intervals (48 and 72 hours).
- Expression of CD18 (adhesion receptor, play a key role in cell interaction) and CD62L (play a primary role in mediating initial leukocyte interaction with activated vascular endothelium) on lymphocytes, monocytes and PMN is not influenced neither by Hyalidine® at both concentration nor by IEG after their 24 hours incubation with whole blood.
- Hyalidine® increased production of IEG, IEG and TNF α by isolated lymphocytes after 24 hours incubation with Hyalidine® at both concentration. This increase was not significant.
- The production of free radicals by blood phagocytes, which had been induced by PMA as well as an spontaneous oxidative burst, was significantly depressed by both concentrations of Hyalidine® and also by iodine-potassium iodide complex. It can be suggested that the presence of iodine-potassium iodide complex alone induced the observed decrease of free radical production and sodium hyaluronate does not have any further influence. The lack of effects of sodium hyaluronate on free radical production by blood phagocytes shown in this study has been already proven in our previous studies. The observed effect of iodine-potassium iodide complex can be caused by direct effect of iodine-potassium iodide complex on phagocytes or by the interaction of iodine-potassium iodide complex with luminolifer with consequent inhibition of CL.

CONCLUSION

- Hyalidine® is a non-cytotoxic product (if the increase of LDH cell release is higher than 50%, the product is decided to be cytotoxic).
- Hyalidine® influences keratinocytes viability.
- Hyalidine® influences pro-inflammatory cytokine production by keratinocytes. We can conclude that, through the increase of pro-inflammatory cytokines production, Hyalidine® can support the "healing phase" of wound healing.
- The ability of immune cells to penetrate into the wound is not effected by Hyalidine® as the expression of CD18 and CD62L on lymphocytes, monocytes and PMN is not influenced.
- We did not prove that Hyalidine® is able to influence cytokines IEG, IEG and TNF α production by lymphocytes.
- Free radicals production was significantly depressed by both Hyalidine® concentrations.