

## **Involvement of Parkinson's disease 7 in inflammatory bowel diseases: relation to interleukin-17 and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$**

Apor Veres-Székely <sup>1</sup>, Rita Lippai <sup>1</sup>, Domonkos Pap <sup>2</sup>, Beáta Szebeni <sup>2</sup>, Erna Sziksz <sup>2</sup>, Réka Rokony <sup>1</sup>, István M. Takács <sup>1</sup>, Zoltán Kiss <sup>2</sup>, Attila J Szabó<sup>1,2</sup>, Ádám Vannay <sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Department of Pediatrics, Semmelweis University

<sup>2</sup> MTA-SE Pediatric and Nephrology Research Group

**Introduction:** The therapy of inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) is still unresolved, however, recent studies suggested the importance of interleukin (IL)-17. Parkinson's disease 7 (PARK7) is an antioxidant, immunoregulatory molecule, but its relation to IL-17 and the core TNF- $\alpha$  related pathway of IBD is completely unknown. Thus we aimed to investigate its involvement in the pathogenesis of IBD.

**Materials and methods:** The mRNA expression, protein level and localization of PARK7 were determined in colon biopsies of children with IBD, in colon of wild type and *Il17* KO mice with dextran sodium sulphate (DSS)-induced colitis and in IL-17-treated HT-29 colonic epithelial cells by real-time PCR, western blot, flow cytometry, and immunofluorescence staining, respectively. The effect of PARK7 on TNF- $\alpha$  was measured in PARK7 specific silencing RNA treated HT-29 cells.

**Results:** Expression of PARK7 and IL-17 was elevated in the colonic mucosa of children with IBD and also in the colon of wild type mice with DSS-induced colitis compared to controls. Lack of IL-17 in *Il17* KO mice prevented the DSS-induced elevation of colonic PARK7 level *in vivo*. Similarly, IL-17 treatment induced the production of PARK7 and TNF- $\alpha$  of HT-29 colon epithelial cells *in vitro*. TNF- $\alpha$  production were even more pronounced in the PARK7 siRNA treated HT-29 cells.

**Conclusion:** Increased expression of PARK7 in IBD suggest its involvement in the disease pathogenesis. Moreover, we demonstrated that PARK-7 is an endogenous regulator of the IL-17 induced production of TNF- $\alpha$ . Taken together our data suggest that PARK7 may be a therapeutic target in the future.

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