

The effect of inhibition of CCL2/CCR2 signaling on myeloid lineage cells and osteoclast progenitor subpopulation in collagen induced arthritis

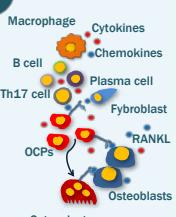


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INTRODUCTION

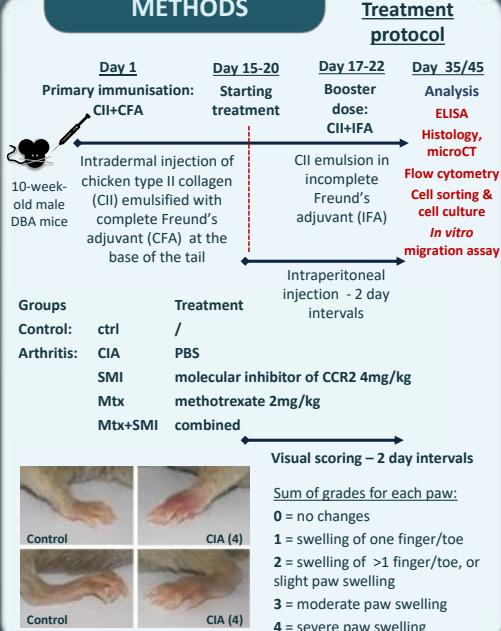
- Collagen induced arthritis (CIA) is a mouse model of rheumatoid arthritis
- Inflammatory mediators contribute to osteoclast activation and enhanced bone resorption
- Osteoclast progenitor cells (OCPs) rise from myeloid lineage and are normally present within bone marrow and circulating monocytes



OBJECTIVES

To investigate effects of CCL2/CCR2 axis blockade on myeloid lineage and myeloid progenitors in mice with collagen-induced arthritis (CIA), especially osteoclast progenitor (OCP) subsets associated to CIA and their osteoclastogenic potential.

METHODS

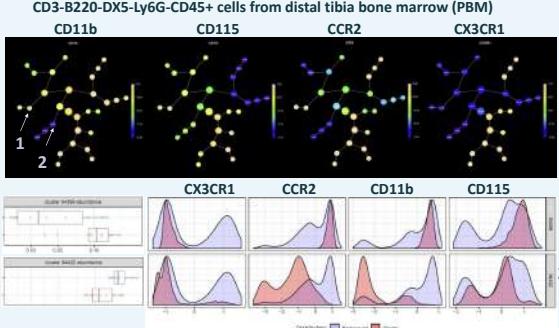


Treatment protocol

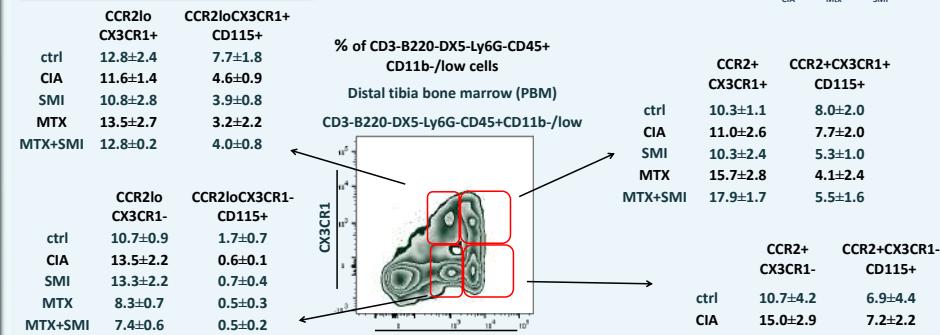
RESULTS

Flow cytometry

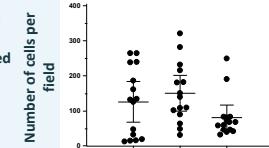
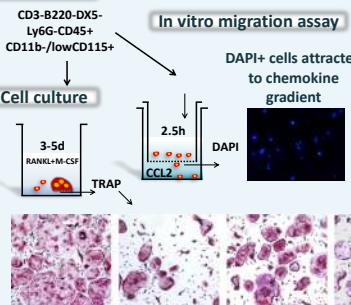
Citrus automated flow cytometry analysis



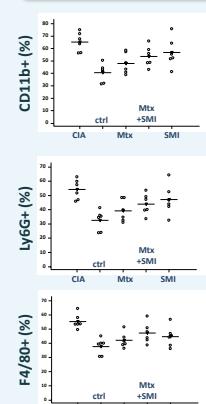
Osteoclast progenitor population



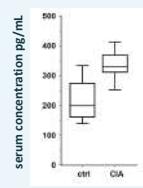
FACS sort



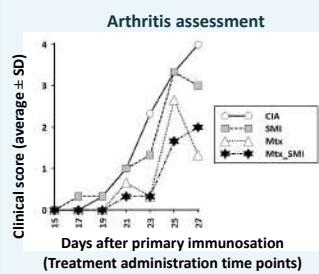
Myeloid lineage (PBM)



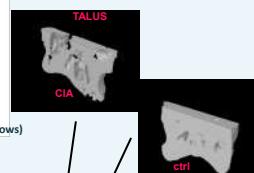
CCL2 serum levels in CIA



RESULTS

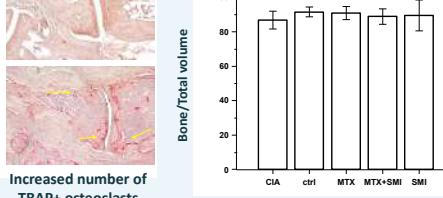
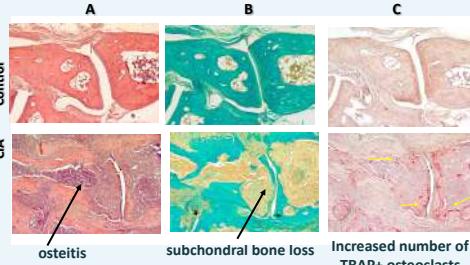


Hind paw microcomputerised tomography scans with bone erosions and increased bone volume loss in CIA



1st tarsometatarsal joint histology

- A. Haematoxylin and eosin
B. Goldner trichrome
C. TRAP stain



CONCLUSIONS

- Osteoclast progenitors (OCP) are induced in CIA
- OCPs express CCR2+ at the substantial level and are susceptible to chemotactic signals
- OCP subset expressing CCR2 may contribute to bone resorption in arthritis
- Therapeutic blocking of CCL2/CCR2 chemokine signaling may be a promising approach to antagonize enhanced osteoresorption in inflammatory diseases

DISCLOSURE

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