THE ACUTE MODEL OF EOSINOPHILIC INFLAMMATION OF THE ESOPHAGUS FOR STUDYING OF VISCERAL AFFERENT NEUROPLASTICITY

M Brozmanova^{1,2}, Z Holesova¹, A Stefanikova³, L Mazurova², M Tatar², M Kollarik^{1,2,4}

Comenius University in Bratislava, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin (JFM CU),

Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) is a prevalent disease characterized by symptoms (chest and abdominal pain, dysphagia, heartburn, vomiting, and food impaction) mediated by esophageal neural dysfunction. Here we aimed to develop and characterize a guinea pig model of acute eosinophilic inflammation and to evaluate the expression of selected neurotrophic factors in esophageal mucosa. The antigen ovalbumin (OVA, 0.1%) was injected into the surgically exposed cervical esophagus in the OVA-sensitized guinea pigs. Middle portion of the esophagus was harvested at various time points (2-5-14 days) and the eosinophils were evaluated in transversal esophageal sections (12 μ m) by using Giemsa staining. The expression of neurotrophins (NGF, BDNF)) was evaluated by quantitative RT-PCR. OVA injection into the esophagus in sensitized animals resulted in robust eosinophil infiltration of esophageal mucosa (97±24 eosinophils per hpf, n=10, p<0.05) on day 2 following the injection. The number of eosinophils was reduced on day 5 (27±16, n=4) and further reduced on day 14 (10±6, n=3), therefore the day 2 was selected for qRT-PCR analysis. On day 2 the expression of BDNF was 2-fold increased in the inflamed compared to control esophagus. NGF was not changed. This model shows a promise for the analysis of esophageal nerve plasticity in EoE.

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¹Biomedical Center Martin JFM CU and

²Department of Pathophysiology JFM CU,

³Department of Medical Biochemistry JFM CU, Slovakia,

⁴The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, brozmanova@jfmed.uniba.sk