

New synchrotron imaging technique reveals how cystic fibrosis makes lungs vulnerable to infection

August 18 2014

University of Saskatchewan researchers working at the Canadian Light Source (CLS) synchrotron have developed a new imaging technique that reveals a hitherto unknown component of the immune system in the lungs, one that promises insights that could benefit cystic fibrosis patients. Their findings are published today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*.

"We discovered that the airway responds to inhaled [bacteria](#) by secreting airway surface liquid," said Juan Ianowski, assistant professor of physiology in the U of S College of Medicine and lead researcher on the team. "This is a previously unknown component of the innate immune defense."

The discovery suggests that by helping this component function better – for example, through early and sustained use of antibiotics – it may be possible to improve lung function in [cystic fibrosis](#) patients.

Airway surface liquid, or ASL, is part of the "mucociliary" system. The ASL consists of a mucus layer that traps bacteria, dust and other particles and a thinner liquid layer on which the mucus "floats" as it is swept out of the lungs by tiny hair-like cilia. The ASL also has bactericidal properties, not only trapping potential disease-causing microbes, but inactivating and killing them.

Over the last decade, scientists have hypothesized that in cystic fibrosis, a mutation to a gene called CFTR interferes with the production of ASL. The lungs of people with the mutation – as well as test animals such as pigs, ferrets and mice – all fail to respond to inhaled irritants and other threats that would prompt strong ASL production in healthy individuals. Also, the ASL that is produced has poor bactericidal properties.

Until now, however, it has never been possible to answer two central questions: do bacteria trigger ASL secretion in the airways, and what is the role of CFTR in the process? The research team came up with a novel synchrotron-based method that unlocked the answer.

"We developed a technique to measure airway fluid, which to our knowledge is the only way to do this," said Dean Chapman, a professor of anatomy and cell biology and co-author on the PNAS paper. Chapman holds the Canada Research Chair in X-Ray Imaging. A specialist in the medical and biological applications of synchrotron light, Chapman also leads the Biomedical Imaging and Therapy beamline at the CLS, one of only a few such facilities in the world.

Armed with the new technique, the researchers exposed swine tracheas to three of the most common bacteria that cause problems with [cystic fibrosis patients](#). All prompted increased production of ASL, confirming its role as part of the [immune system](#)'s response to inhaled bacteria – a role that is compromised by the mutated CFTR gene.

The work, funded through a grant from Cystic Fibrosis Canada, supports a growing body of evidence that this inability to clear microbes from the lungs is at the root of airway disease in [cystic fibrosis patients](#). Patients are afflicted with a persistent cough with thick mucus, wheezing and shortness of breath, and frequent lung infections. Eventually, the disease destroys lung tissue and contributes to illness and early death.

More information: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* triggers CFTR-mediated airway surface liquid secretion in swine trachea, *PNAS*, Xiaojie Luan, [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1406414111](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1406414111)

Provided by Canadian Light Source

Citation: New synchrotron imaging technique reveals how cystic fibrosis makes lungs vulnerable to infection (2014, August 18) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-08-synchrotron-imaging-technique-reveals-cystic.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.