



POSTER PRESENTATION

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Tumour necrosis factor- α levels are elevated in adolescent patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis on etanercept therapy

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From 21st European Pediatric Rheumatology (PREs) Congress
Belgrade, Serbia. 17-21 September 2014

Introduction

The use of etanercept, a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor, has revolutionized the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA). TNF is a key cytokine implicated in the pathogenesis of inflammatory arthritis and etanercept, which is a soluble TNF receptor fusion protein, binds and inactivates TNF- α and lymphotoxin-A.

Objectives

The aim of this study was to profile serum levels of TNF- α in a large cohort of adolescent patients with JIA.

Methods

Serum TNF- α was measured in samples derived from 200 adolescent and young adult patients with JIA attending the adolescent and young adult rheumatology clinic at University College London Hospital using a commercial enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (eBioscience). Samples were tested in duplicate. Median age at sampling and median disease duration were 18 years and 8 years 9 months, respectively. Male:female ratio was 1:1.2. Equal numbers of patients with polyarticular (n=64) and enthesitis related arthritis (ERA, n=64) were tested in addition to 48 with oligoarticular, 16 systemic onset, and 8 psoriatic arthritis. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) measurements were also collected. Furthermore, an L929 cell viability bioassay was used to determine if the addition of etanercept abrogates the cytotoxic effects of TNF- α in L929 cells.

Results

Surprisingly, TNF- α serum levels were shown to be markedly elevated in patients on etanercept (median TNF- α on etanercept= 134.2pg/ml, IQR [49.4-207.1], median not on etanercept = 4.2pg/ml, IQR [1.4-11.0], $p < 0.0001$). TNF- α levels were also higher in patients on etanercept compared to those on other biologics (adalimumab, infliximab, abatacept, or tocilizumab, median= 4.4pg/ml, IQR [1.8-9.1]) or disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs alone (median = 4.2 pg/ml, IQR [1.1-12.9]), $p < 0.0001$. In addition, ESR and CRP levels had a negative correlation with high TNF- α levels in patients on etanercept ($p = 0.0018$ and $p = 0.0034$ respectively). Etanercept was included at its therapeutic serum concentration (2.4ug/ml) to ensure there was no cross reactivity with the assay. Finally, we showed that the addition to TNF- α to human serum leads to cytotoxicity in a TNF- α sensitive cell line, while adding etanercept at its therapeutic concentration along with TNF- α significantly reduces cell death ($p = 0.0277$).

Conclusion

Patients treated with etanercept have higher levels of TNF- α . As the majority of patients with elevated TNF- α on etanercept were in remission, it is likely that this circulating TNF is biologically inactive. This is supported by our *in vitro* experiments in which the cytotoxic effect of TNF- α was abrogated upon addition of etanercept. Our hypothesis is that etanercept prolongs the half-life of circulating TNF- α . Further studies are needed to confirm these findings and dissect the mechanisms involved. As the association between high TNF- α and etanercept

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treatment is so strong, we hypothesise that it may be possible to measure TNF- α levels as a surrogate marker of adherence to this drug in this cohort of patients where adherence to medication can be a significant problem. This is a hypothesis that warrants further investigation.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Published: 17 September 2014

doi:10.1186/1546-0096-12-S1-P128

Cite this article as: Radziszewska *et al.*: Tumour necrosis factor- α levels are elevated in adolescent patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis on etanercept therapy. *Pediatric Rheumatology* 2014 **12**(Suppl 1):P128.

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