

National Institute for Public Health
and the Environment
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Biological particulate matter and health effects

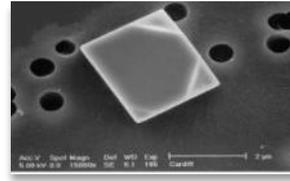
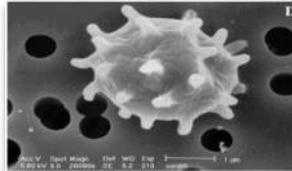
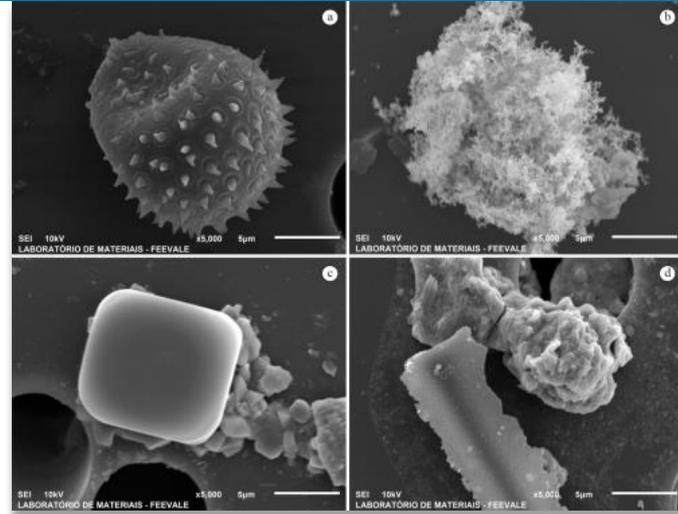
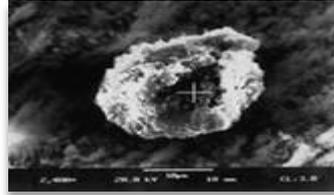
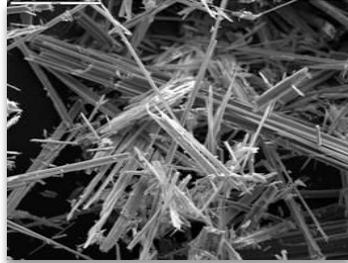
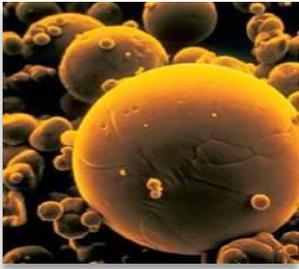
Flemming R. Cassee



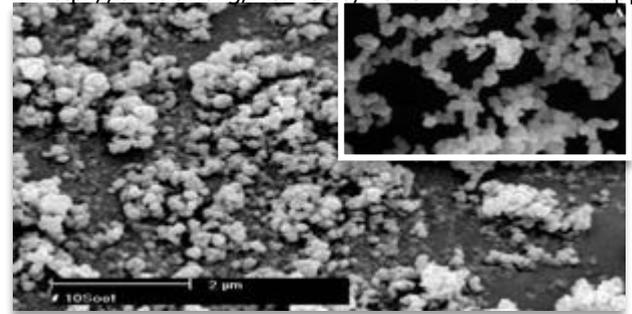
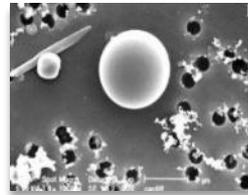
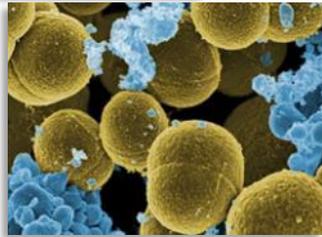
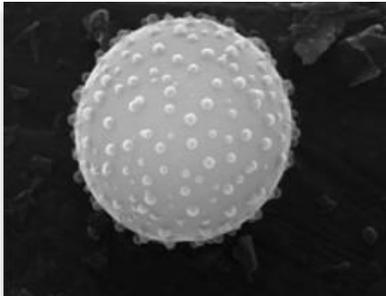
Utrecht University



What can be detected in air?



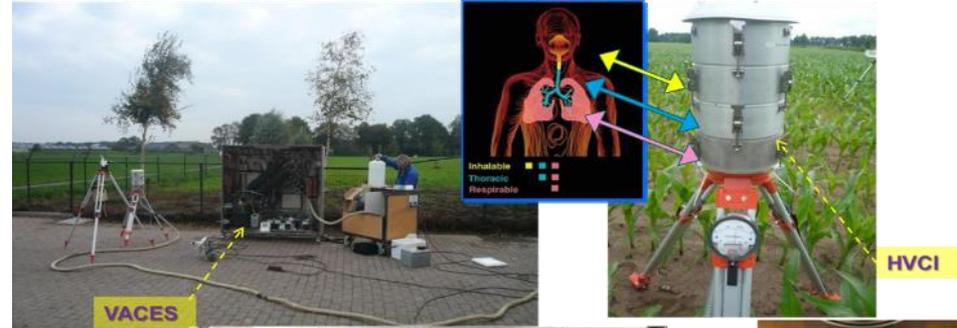
Alves et al., 2015
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1519-6984.00113suppl>





RAPTES: sampling particles

Road traffic
 Motorway
 City
 Pig farms
 Railway
 Harbour



Filters



Water





On site exposure: sources



Freeway

Trucks



Airport



Underground railway



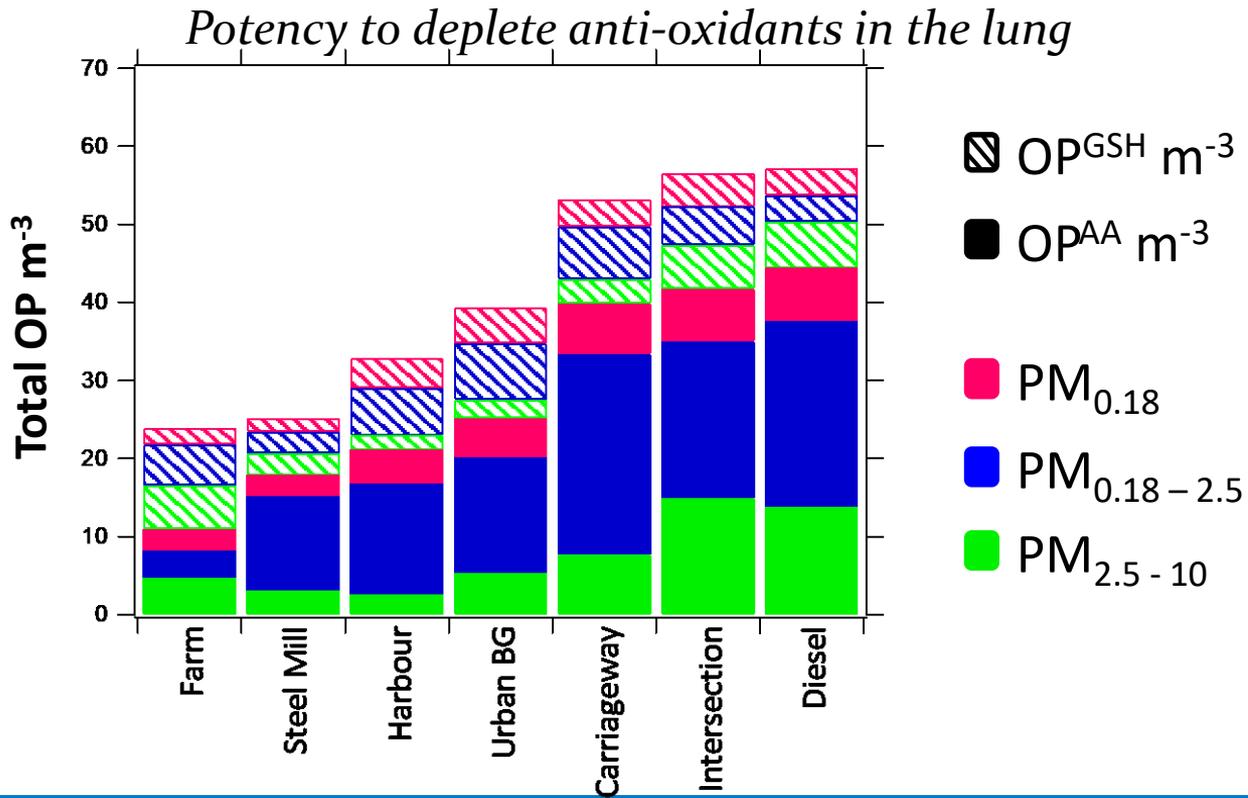
Pig farm



Shipping



PM Oxidative Potential – Site Contrasts





Conclusions from RAPTES on source specific effects

- Changes in **particle numbers**, NO_2 and NO_x were associated with evidence of acute airway inflammation (FE_{NO}) and impaired lung function.
- NAL-IL6 and IL-8 were associated with **endotoxin, Organic Carbon-coarse, nitrate** and NO_2 , whereas NAL-protein was only consistently associated with NO_2 and serum IL-6 was negatively associated with endotoxin and OC-coarse
- **OC and nitrate** were most consistently associated with different biomarkers of acute cardiovascular risk. **Suggestion role livestock farming**
-



Sampling BioPM





Sampling



Pig



Chicken



Goat



Device



Composition of BioPM bacterial profile in different locations

Figure 1A

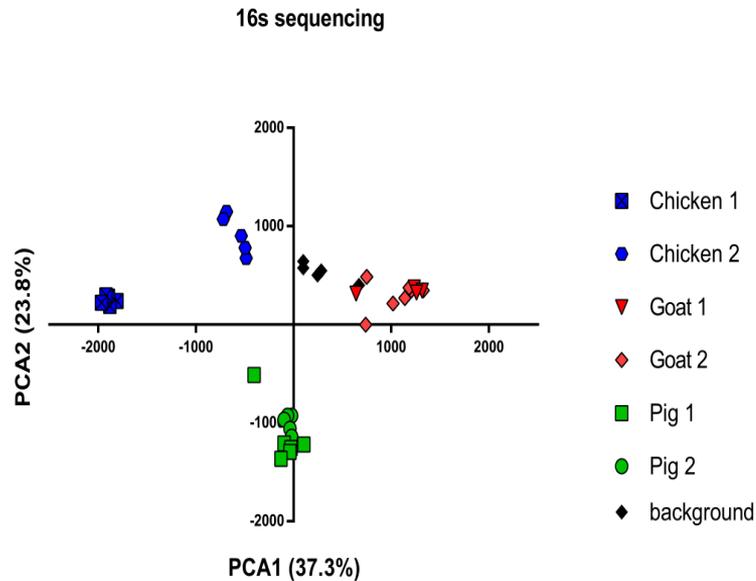
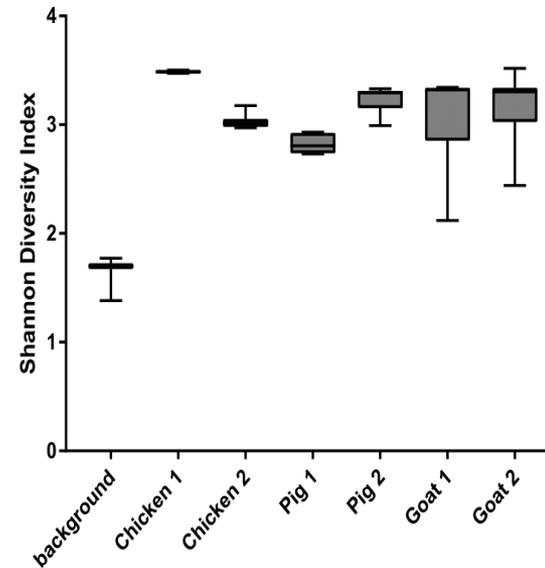


Figure 1B



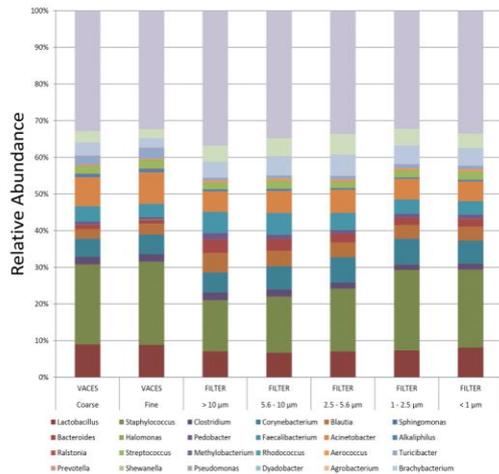
Composition of the airborne bacterial profile in two pig, two pig, goat farms



Composition of BioPM bacterial profile in different locations

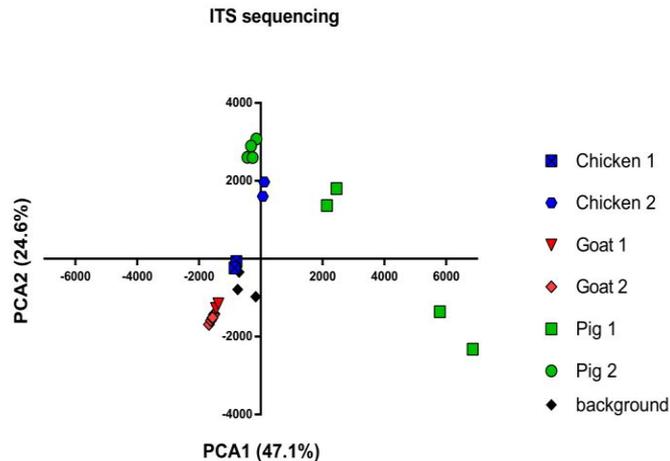
Fungal profiles contained by ITS sequencing.

Figure 1C



Relative abundance of bacteria at the genus-level for BioPM

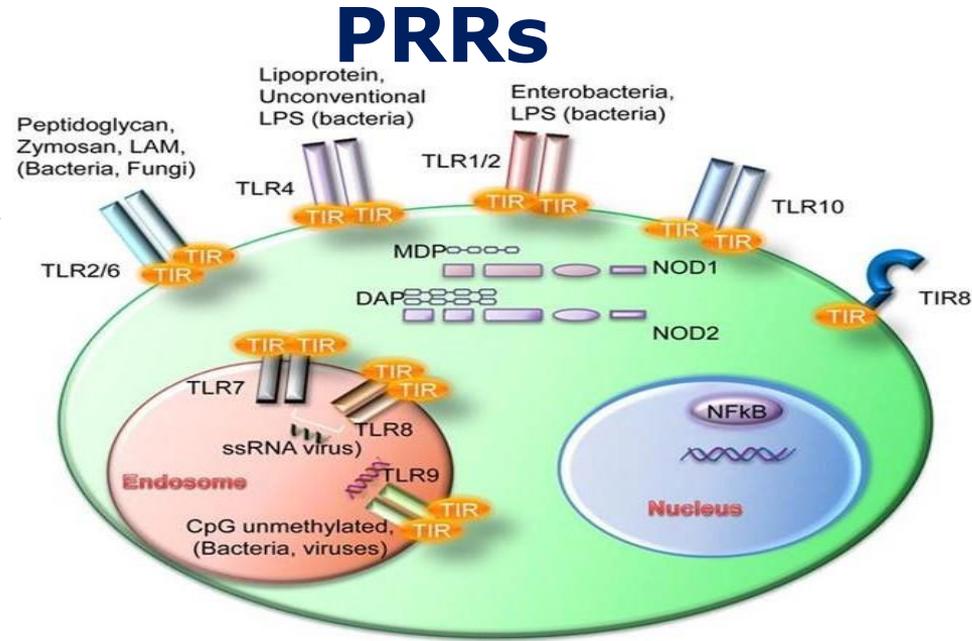
Figure 1D





Activated innate immune receptors and cells

BioPM



cytokines



Inflammatory response



Effect of BioPM collected from different farms

Figure 4A

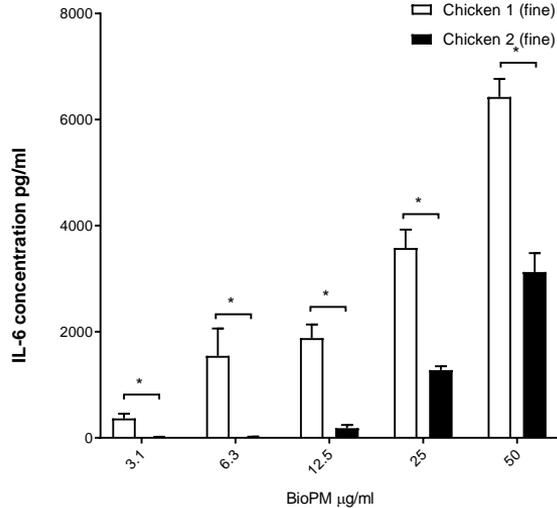


Figure 4B

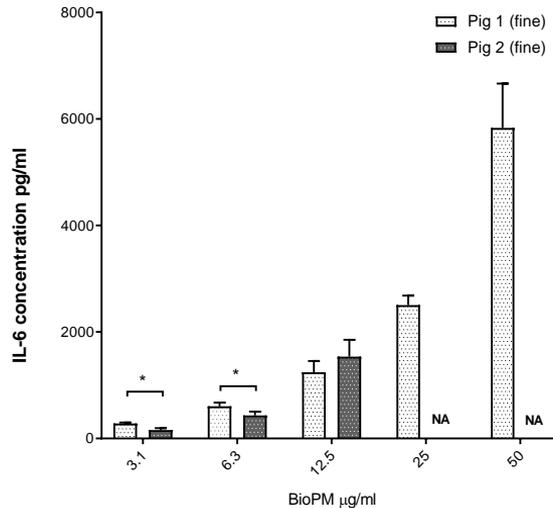
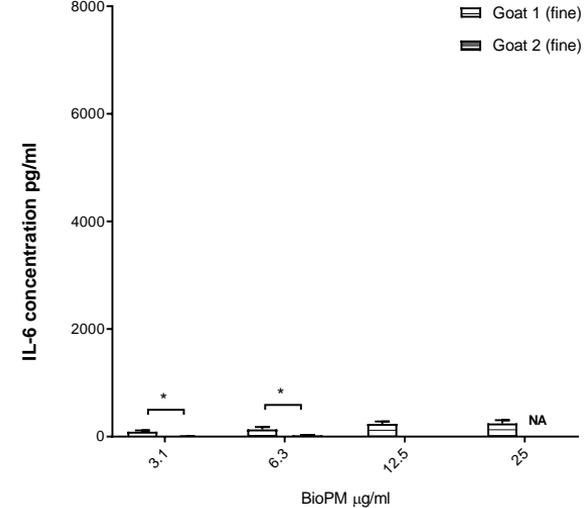


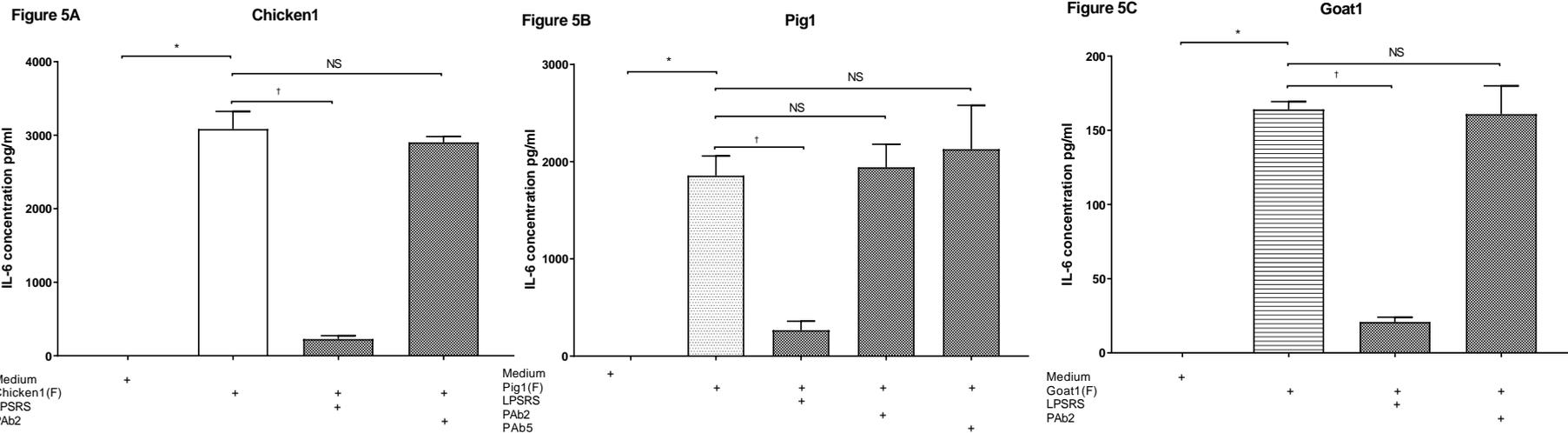
Figure 4C



Secretion of pro-inflammatory marker IL-6 by cells



Specific blocking of TLR2, TLR4 or TLR5 receptors



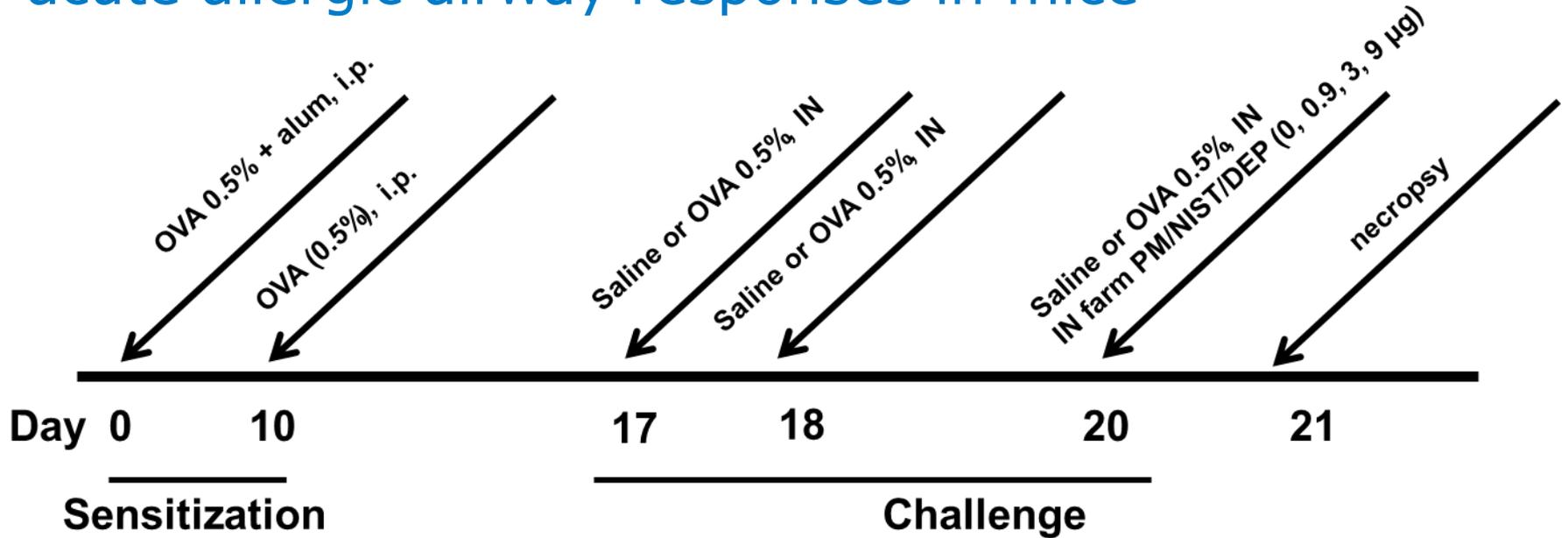


Summary of receptor activation:

BioPM	TLRs							NODs		
	TLR2	TLR3	TLR4	TLR5	TLR7	TLR8	TLR9	null	NOD1	NOD2
Chicken	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goat	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIVM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ligands	Lipo-protein	Double stranded RNAs	LPS	Flagellin	Single stranded RNAs	Single stranded RNAs	CpG Micro-bial DNA		peptidoglycan	peptidoglycan

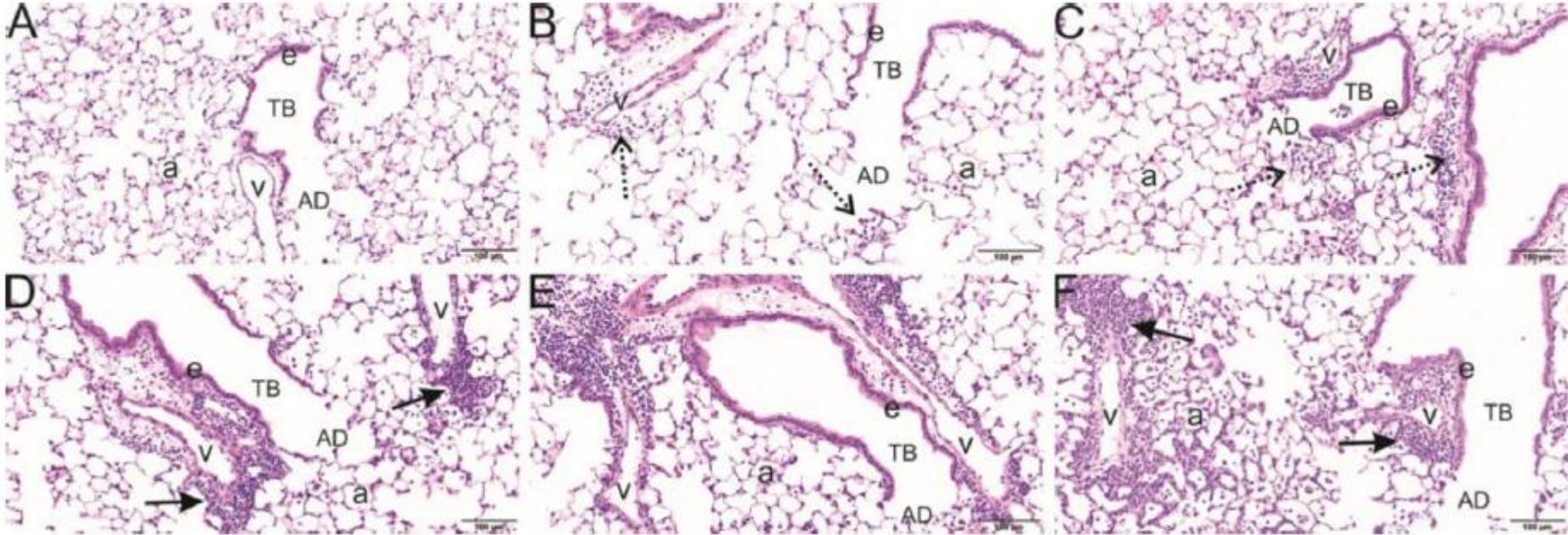


Airborne particulate matter & acute allergic airway responses in mice





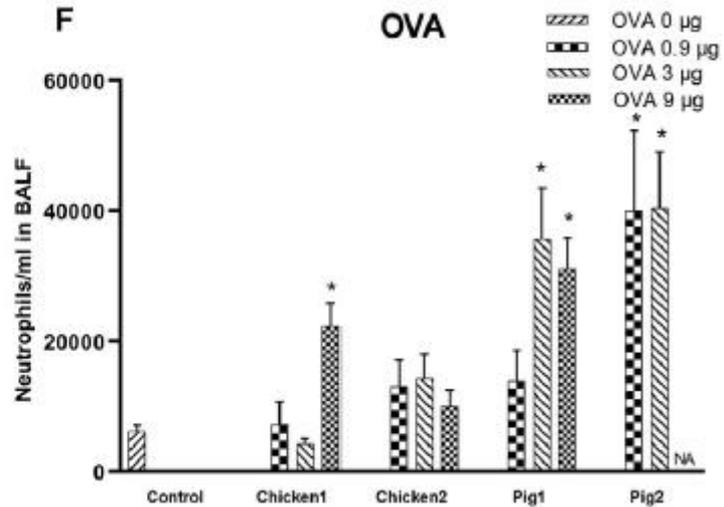
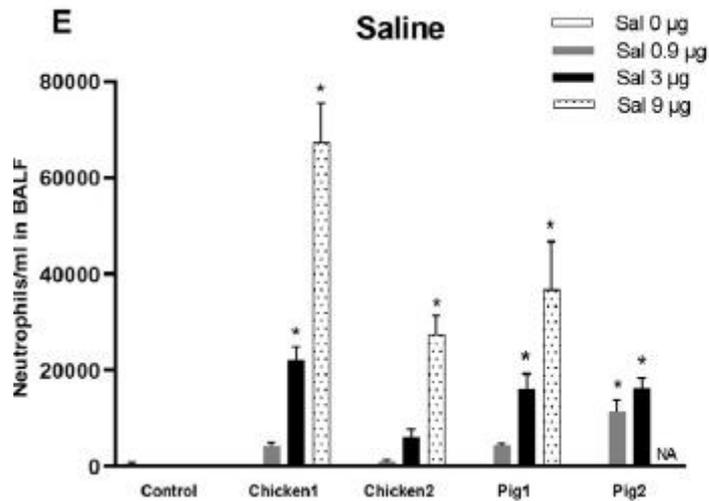
Pathology of the lungs



Light photomicrographs of lung tissue sections from mice intranasally challenged with
(A) Control, (B) Chicken BioPM, (C) Pig 1 BioPM,
(D) OVA, (E) OVA and Chicken BioPM, (F) OVA and Pig 1 BioPM

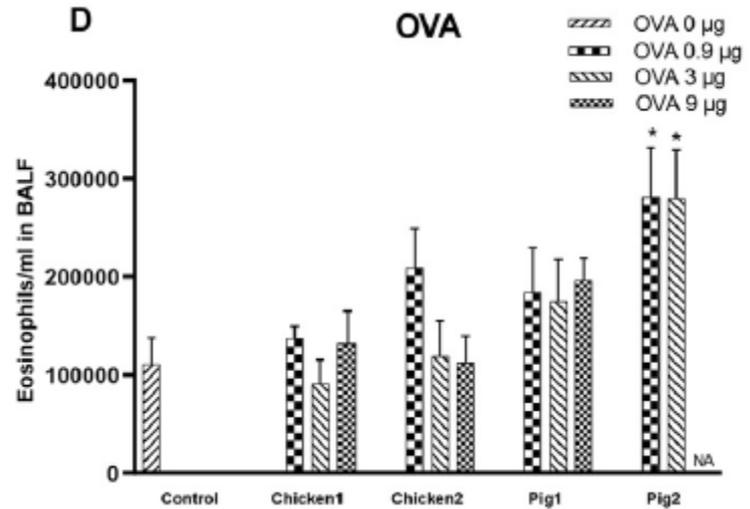
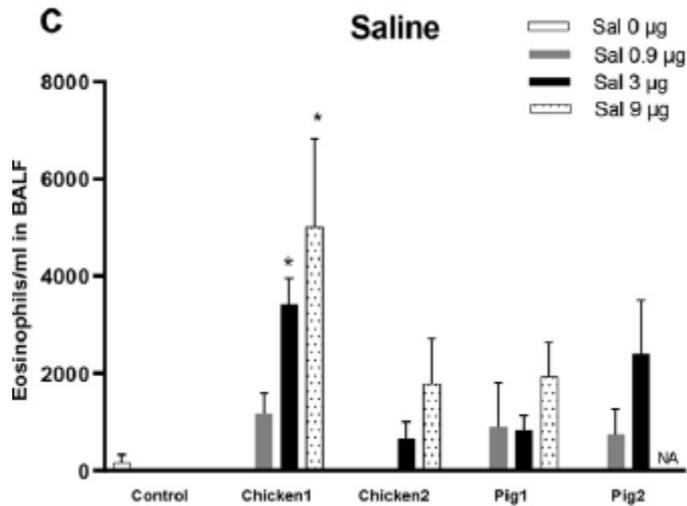


Inflammatory cells in lung: Neutrophils



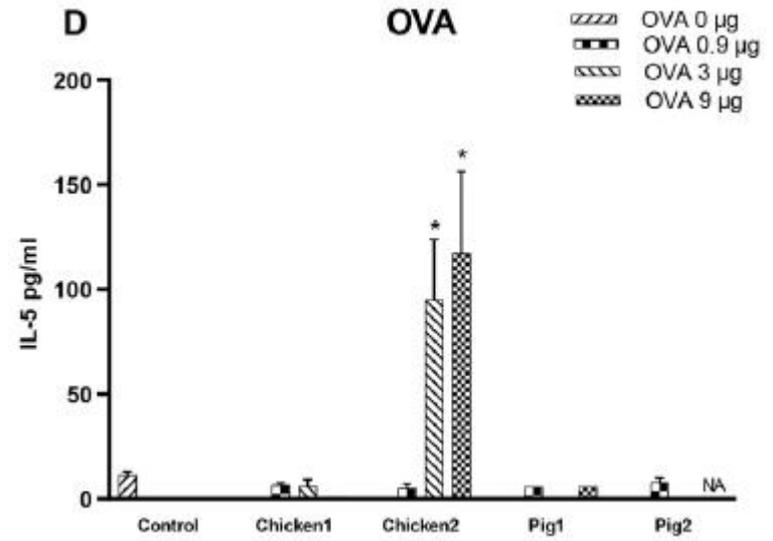
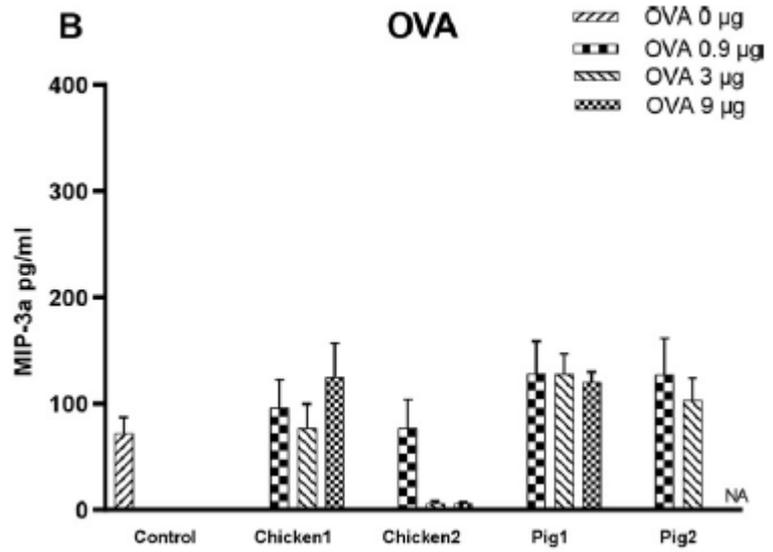


Inflammatory cells in lung: Eosinophils





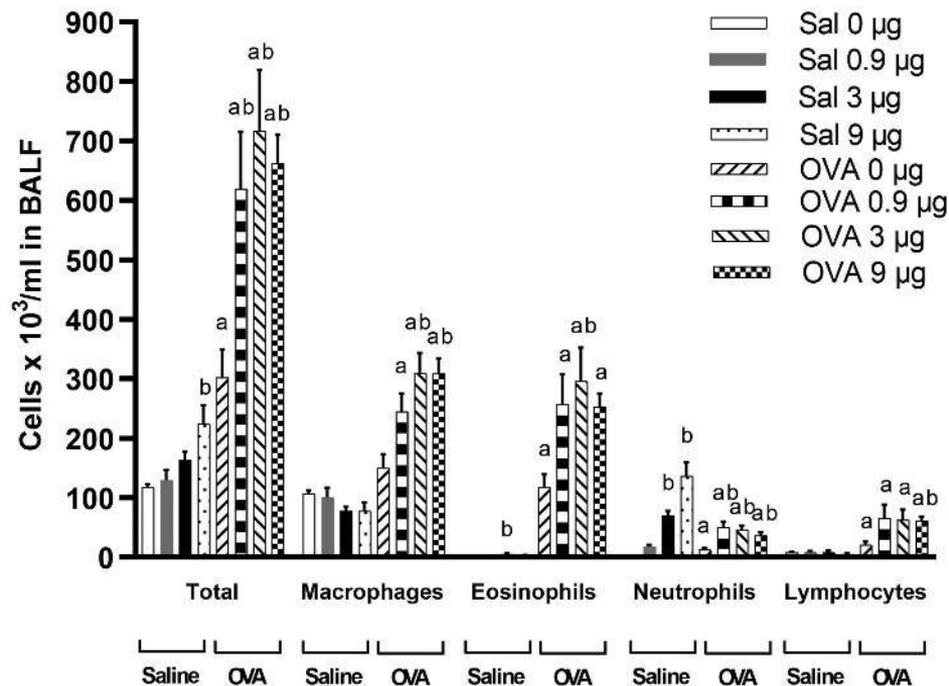
Different profiles for pro-inflammatory mediators





Cells in the lung after exposure to goat BioPM

BALF-Goat BioPM





Conclusions

- Livestock farm-derived BioPM contain substances → allergic response
- Variations are possibly based on the microbial or fungal diversity
 - The exact 'cause' remains unclear but evidence it presented that this type of PM can be just as or even more potent in affected respiratory symptoms
 - In the end, to what extend the effects occur highly depends on the level and duration of the exposure as well as existing disease status



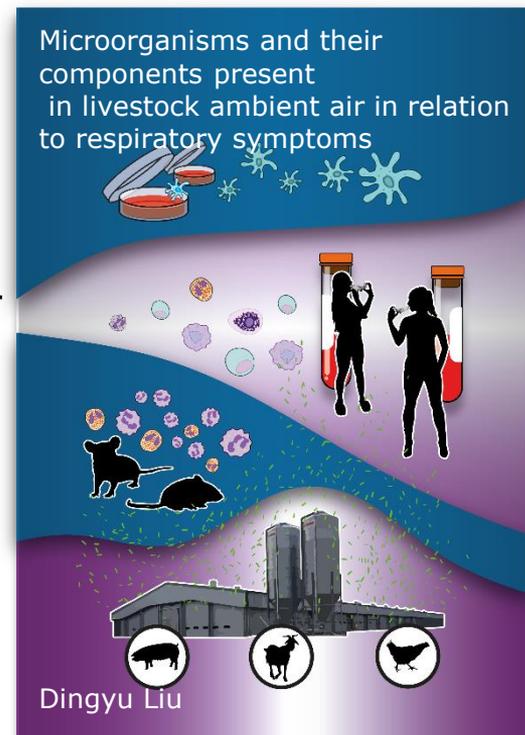
Acknowledgement

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RIVM internal R&D project MARS