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Effects of ultrafine particles on the allergic inflammation in the lung of asthmatics: results of a double-blinded randomized cross-over clinical pilot study

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Abstract

Background: Epidemiological and experimental studies suggest that exposure to ultrafine particles (UFP) might aggravate the allergic inflammation of the lung in asthmatics.

Methods: We exposed 12 allergic asthmatics in two subgroups in a double-blinded randomized cross-over design, first to freshly generated ultrafine carbon particles ($64 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; $6.1 \pm 0.4 \times 10^5$ particles/ cm^3 for 2 h) and then to filtered air or vice versa with a 28-day recovery period in-between. Eighteen hours after each exposure, grass pollen was instilled into a lung lobe via bronchoscopy. Another 24 hours later, inflammatory cells were collected by means of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL). (Trial registration: NCT00527462)

Results: For the entire study group, inhalation of UFP by itself had no significant effect on the allergen induced inflammatory response measured with total cell count as compared to exposure with filtered air ($p = 0.188$). However, the subgroup of subjects, which inhaled UFP during the first exposure, exhibited a significant increase in total BAL cells ($p = 0.021$), eosinophils ($p = 0.031$) and monocytes ($p = 0.013$) after filtered air exposure and subsequent allergen challenge 28 days later. Additionally, the potential of BAL cells to generate oxidant radicals was significantly elevated at that time point. The subgroup that was exposed first to filtered air and 28 days later to UFP did not reveal differences between sessions.

Conclusions: Our data demonstrate that pre-allergen exposure to UFP had no acute effect on the allergic inflammation. However, the subgroup analysis lead to the speculation that inhaled UFP particles might have a long-term effect on the inflammatory course in asthmatic patients. This should be reconfirmed in further studies with an appropriate study design and sufficient number of subjects.

Keywords: Ultrafine particles, Asthma, Pulmonary inflammation, Aerosol exposure, Aeroallergen

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Background

Epidemiological studies have shown an association between increased ambient particle concentrations and adverse respiratory and cardiovascular health effects [1-3]. Ultrafine particles (UFP) as a component of ambient particles, with an aerodynamic diameter < 0.1 μm may contribute to these health effects [4-7]. UFP are characterized by a high number and a low mass concentration in the ambient air. They provide a large surface area per mass for interaction with biological structures and molecules [8]. Compared to larger particles, they have a higher deposition rate in the peripheral lung and an enhanced capability to produce reactive oxygen species [8-11].

Regarding asthma, a disease characterized by airflow limitation due to chronic airway inflammation, there is a clear association of particulate air pollution with increasing exacerbations and hospital admissions [12-15]. A study on subjects with asthma revealed that the concentration of UFP correlated closely with alterations in lung function [16]. McCreanor et al. [17] showed in a cross-over study that diesel particles, as the major source of urban UFP, alter the lung function of asthmatic patients. These studies suggest that especially patients with allergic asthma are more susceptible to the effect of ultrafine particle exposure [7,18,19].

Several animal studies have analyzed the effect of UFP on allergic sensitization. In particular, carbon black, which resembles the carbonaceous core of diesel exhaust, enhanced the sensitization towards a harmless antigen in several studies [20-22]. Alessandrini et al. demonstrated that the exposure to ultrafine carbon particles prior to allergen challenge exerts strong adjuvant effects on the allergic airway inflammation [23].

Controlled clinical exposure studies with carbon UFP have demonstrated a high pulmonary deposition in healthy subjects [24], which was further increased in subjects with asthma [24,25]. These studies demonstrated altered peripheral blood leukocytes distribution and expression of adhesion molecules. However, short term effects on inflammatory cell counts in induced sputum were not observed [25,26]. While these studies included only mild and stable asthmatics, controlled clinical studies evaluating the effects of UFP on exacerbated allergic airway inflammation are lacking so far.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to test the hypothesis that pre-exposure to UFP may aggravate an induced allergic airway inflammation in asthmatic patients. The study design consisted of a controlled inhalation of ultrafine carbon particles or filtered air for two hours which was followed by a segmental allergen challenge 18 hours later in mild asthmatics [27]. The particle effect on the allergic inflammation was compared in a randomized, double-blind crossover design: Allergic asthmatics were randomly assigned to two exposure subgroups starting

with either ultrafine carbon particles followed by filtered air (sequence A), or filtered air followed by ultrafine carbon particles (sequence B). The consecutive inhalative exposures were separated by a recovery period of at least 28 days.

Results

Study subjects

Sixteen subjects with allergic asthma were enrolled in this study of which 15 were randomized (Figure 1). Finally, only 12 of the randomized subjects (4 women and 8 men in the age of 25–46 years) were included in the data analysis, since two subjects received only one exposure for personal reasons or illness and one subject was inadvertently exposed to UFP in both periods. Characteristic of study subjects are shown in Table 1.

No serious adverse events occurred during the study. We found no significant changes in lung functions parameters from the baseline during the exposure to UFP or filtered air, respectively (Figure 2). Furthermore, we observed no accompanying changes in oxygen saturation during exposures as measured by pulse oximetry (data not shown).

Exposure data

During the exposures with UFP the mean particle mass and number concentration was $64.3 \pm 11.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with a mean number concentration of $6.1 \pm 0.4 \times 10^5$ particles/ cm^3 respectively. The median diameter of the UFP was $49.9 \pm 2.0 \text{ nm}$ with a mean geometric standard deviation during the exposures of 1.62. During the control exposures with filtered air the mean number concentration was 89.4 particles/ cm^3 and the mass concentration was below detection limit. During all exposures the relative humidity and temperature were in a range of 41–50% and 22–23°C, respectively.

Exposure effects on the allergic airway inflammation

To investigate the effect of the exposures on the allergic inflammation we determined the absolute numbers of different cell populations and the concentration of mediators in the BAL fluid after segmental challenge of the lungs with grass pollen extract compared to the control challenge with saline.

For the primary statistical analysis of the cross-over-design, we used an analysis of variance model with mixed effects including the fixed effect of the exposures, the periods and sequences and the random effect of the patients within sequences to model the total cell numbers. When all data were combined this global analysis showed no significant treatment differences between the exposures with UFP and filtered air on the primary endpoint (total cell numbers; $p = 0.188$) and the key secondary endpoint (absolute eosinophil numbers; $p = 0.21$) in the BAL fluid after the allergen challenge (Table 2).

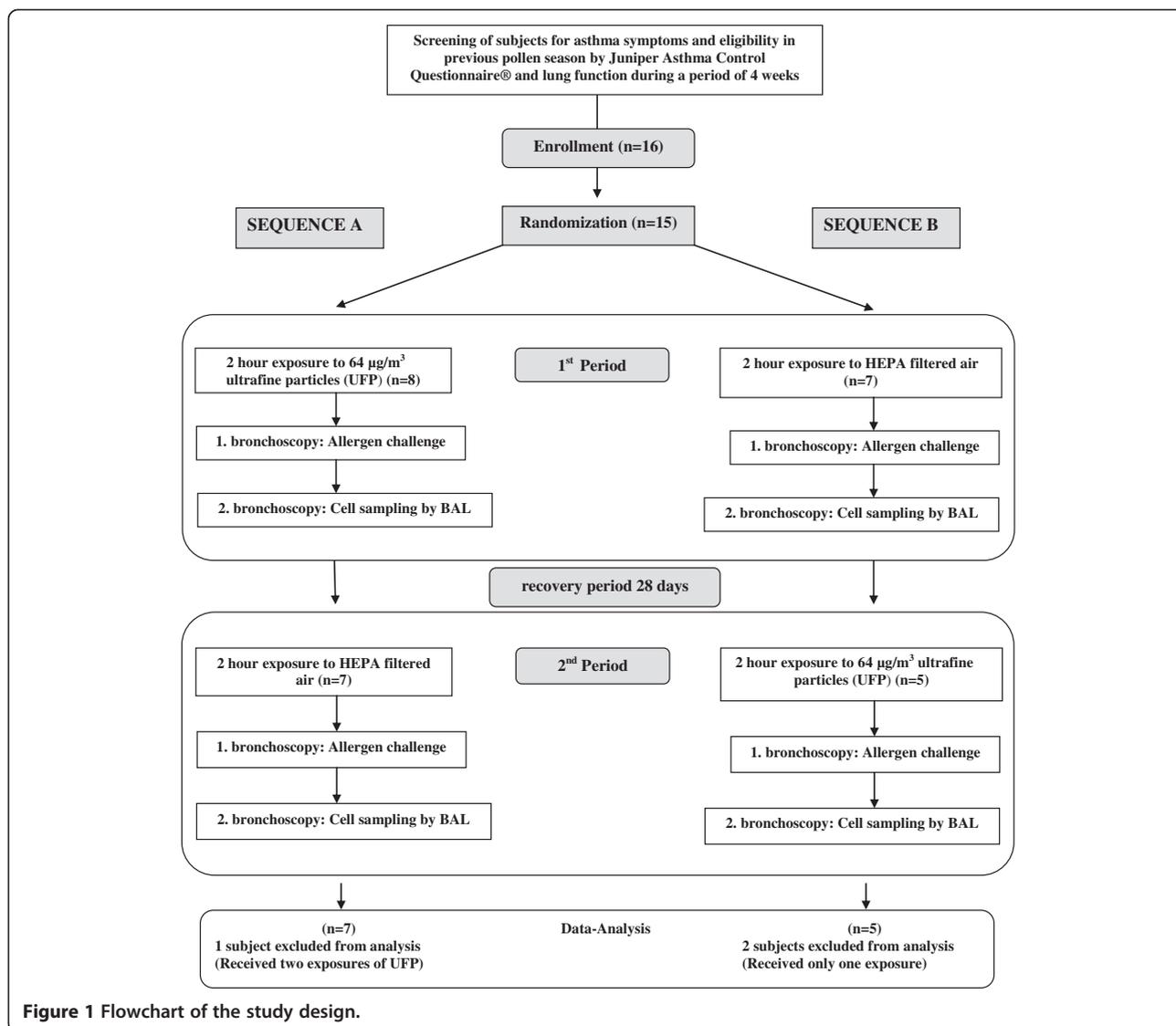


Figure 1 Flowchart of the study design.

Table 1 Characteristic of study subjects

Characteristic of study subjects	N = 12
Female sex – no. (%)	4 (33.3)
Age – years	38 [34.2;41.5]
Body weight - BMI	25.8 [23.8;27.8]
FEV ₁ – % predicted value	96.4 [88.8;103.9]
Methacholine PC ₂₀ – mg/ml	1.3 [0.3;5.3]
IgE – IU/ml	423.8 [79.0; 768.5]
Segmental allergen dose – SQE	541.8 [237.2;846.3]

Absolute and relative frequencies of women, mean of study subjects and corresponding 95%-confidence interval for all other baseline characteristics. Confidence interval for methacholine concentration is computed with logarithmic transformation; BMI: Body mass index, FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in 1 second, Methacholine PC₂₀:methacholine concentration to induce a 20% decrease in FEV₁, IgE: total serum IgE (immunoglobulin E), SQE: standard quality unit.

However, we identified sequence dependent differences in the allergic inflammation between the exposures of UFP and filtered air. We observed a more pronounced allergic inflammation after exposure with UFP in the first and filtered air in the second period (sequence A) compared to the exposure to UFP in the first period for the primary endpoint (total cells; $p = 0.021$) and the key secondary endpoint (absolute eosinophil numbers; ($p = 0.031$) as well as for monocytes ($p = 0.013$) (Figure 3, Table 3). Additionally, the potential of BAL cells to generate oxygen radicals after stimulation of PMA was significantly increased under filtered air in the second period compared to UFP (Figure 4, $p = 0.041$). Furthermore, the cytokines/chemokines IL-6, MCP-1, and TNF- α were significantly elevated at the same time point (Table 4, $p < 0.05$).

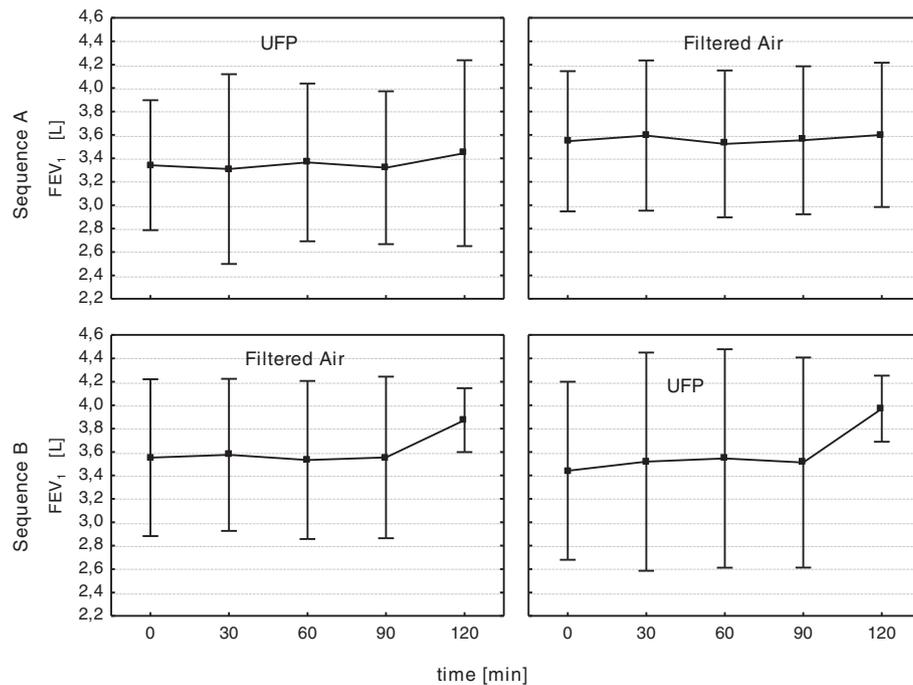


Figure 2 FEV₁ prior and during exposure with UFP and filtered air for exposure sequence A and B.

The analysis of sequence B (1st Period: Filtered air – 2nd Period: UFP) revealed no treatment differences between UFP and filtered air.

Discussion

We elucidated the pro-allergic effect of UFP on the airway inflammation in asthmatics using a two-treatment/two-period cross-over study design. We observed no significant effects of UFP on the allergic inflammation at 24 h after allergen challenge after UFP exposure compared to an exposure with filtered air within the associated treatment period. The failure to proof an acute UFP associated effect on the allergic reaction in asthmatics might be related to the sampling time point of 42 hours, which was based on previous data from an exposure study with identical UFP particles in a mouse model of allergic asthma [23]. However, our post hoc subgroup analysis revealed that subjects who were first exposed to UFP and allergen and 28 days later to filtered air and

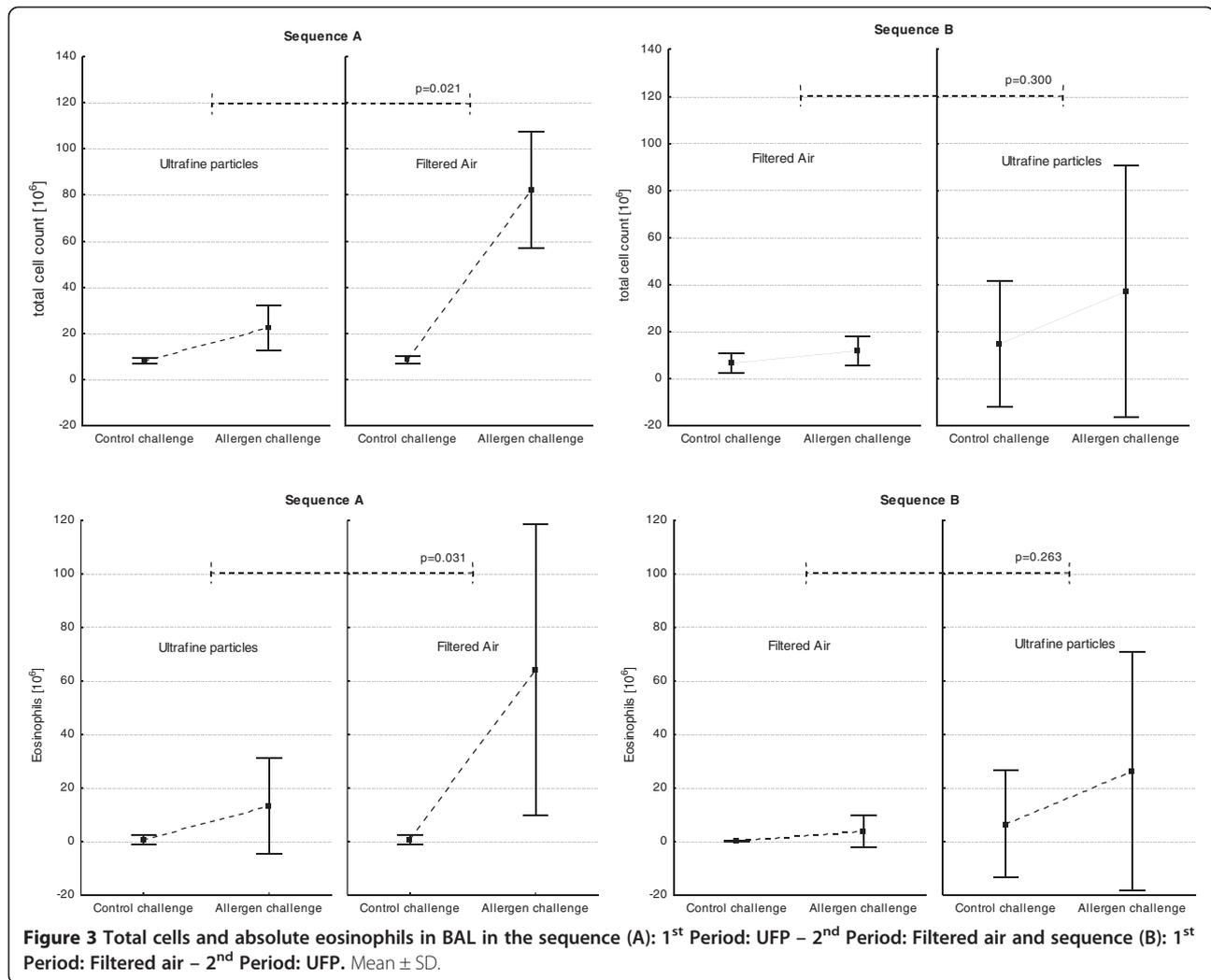
allergen showed a pronounced increase in inflammatory response, while patients treated with UFP and filtered air in the inverted order (sequence B) showed no significant effects. Moreover, the observed increased number of inflammatory cells in the BAL fluid, predominantly eosinophils and monocytes, were associated with an increased potential of BAL cells to generate oxygen radicals. Additionally, chemokines which are involved in the recruitment and differentiation of these inflammatory cells were found to be elevated.

The cross-over design of this study was based on the assumption from previous clinical exposures studies with UFP [13,25], that a wash-out period of 28 days is sufficient to provide two independent treatment periods. However, in the second period of both treatment sequences a trend ($p = 0.2$) for an increased inflammatory response was seen. A potential interpretation is, that the experimental procedures (challenges with clean air/UFP, bronchoscopies and allergen challenges) of the first

Table 2 Main effect analysis of primary endpoints of the global study design (including all subjects and exposures of sequence A and B)

Global mixed model main effect analysis of the cross-over design					
BAL cells [10 ⁶]	UFP mean (allergen-saline)	Filtered air (FA) mean (allergen-saline)	Treatment effect (UFP-FA)	95%-confidence interval	p-value
Total cells	20.1	45.7	-25.6	-64.4; 13.2	0.188
Eosinophils	18.6	38.9	-20.3	-52.9; 12.2	0.212

Main effect analysis analyzing total BAL cells and eosinophils using a mixed model with fixed factors exposure, period, sequence, and subjects within sequence as random factor. Estimated mean differences (between allergen challenge and saline) of total cells and absolute eosinophils in BAL are shown 42 h after ultrafine particle (UFP) and filtered air (FA) exposure. Additionally, absolute treatment differences between UFP and filtered air, with 95% confidence levels and p-values are shown.



period had an influence on the second period. A carry-over effect of the experimental session can not be completely ruled out, although the formal carry-over analysis of all subjects was not significant ($p = 0.2$). Therefore, the negative findings from this study in the global analysis could be explained by the trend for a carryover effect between the exposures which may have biased the study towards the null. The fact however, that in the subgroup post hoc analysis the inflammatory effects during the 2nd exposure period were statistically significant only for sequence B supports the speculation that the inhalation of UFP in the first period has an interaction on the allergen challenge in the second period. Therefore a wash-out period of 28 days between UFP exposure sessions is not sufficient, when interactions with allergen are considered. If such carry-over effects can not be completely ruled out and analysis of subgroups becomes necessary, small sample sizes in the subgroups (sequence A: $n = 7$; sequence B: $n = 5$) are a major limitation of the study. Therefore, the results have to be interpreted with

caution and should be used to generate hypotheses for further investigations.

Despite the limitation of the study, the potential effects of the UFP on allergic inflammation 28 days after UFP exposure is an interesting speculation. One could speculate that UFP persist in the airways because they evade effective clearance mechanisms, e.g. the phagocytosis by alveolar macrophages and the mucociliary clearance, due to their ultrafine structure compared to larger particles [28] resulting in an inefficient clearance of inhaled nanoparticles [29,30]. The persistence of UFP might maintain the activation of alveolar epithelial cells and macrophages via their high activity (i.e. oxygen radical production) leading to an enhanced inflammation when subjects are exposed to allergens later on. In order to define potential mechanisms, we have investigated a series of mediators in the BAL fluid 24 hours following the allergen challenge.

The increased concentration of the proinflammatory mediators IL-6, MCP-1 and TNF-alpha found in the BAL

Table 3 Post hoc sequence analysis of total and differential cell count in BAL

Sequence (A): 1st Period: UFP – 2nd Period: Filtered air					
BAL Cells [10 ⁶]	UFP mean (allergen-saline)	Filtered air mean (allergen-saline)	Treatment effect (UFP-FA)	95%-confidence interval	p-value
Total cells	13.4	75.1	-61.6	-110.4; -12.8	0.021
Eosinophils	13.2	64.1	-50.9	-95.5; -6.3	0.031
Monocytes	0.9	5.7	-4.8	-8.3; -1.4	0.013
Macrophages	0.3	6.9	-6.6	-18.7; 5.5	0.232
Neutrophils	-0.8	1.9	-2.7	-7.6; 2.1	0.219
Lymphocytes	0.0	1.0	-1.0	-3.1; 1.2	0.313
Sequence (B): 1st Period: Filtered air – 2nd Period: UFP					
BAL Cells [10 ⁶]	Filtered air mean (allergen-saline)	UFP mean (allergen-saline)	Treatment effect (UFP-FA)	95%-confidence interval	p-value
Total cells	4.5	29.3	24.8	-33.2; 82.8	0.300
Eosinophils	3.7	26.1	22.5	-25.5; 70.4	0.263
Monocytes	0.4	3.5	3.2	-5.7; 12.0	0.377
Macrophages	0.6	0.7	0.1	-5.8; 6.0	0.951
Neutrophils	0.2	1.1	0.8	-2.2; 3.8	0.492
Lymphocytes	-0.1	0.6	0.6	-1.9; 3.2	0.531

Sequence analysis using *t*-test for two paired samples of the exposure sequence. (A) 1st Period: UFP – 2nd Period: Filtered air and (B) 1st Period: Filtered air – 2nd Period: UFP. Treatment differences between UFP and filtered air.

points to an involvement and preactivation of the innate immune compartment. As a possible mechanism it could be speculated that long living macrophages that have phagocytosed UFP particles at the first exposure might be primed for a enhanced reaction to a second stimulus, namely the allergen provocation. Therefore, the macrophages might release increased amounts of cytokines after activation by the T-cell dependent allergic inflammatory response. The secondary activation of the macrophages by the allergic cascade would also explain why the levels of Th2 cytokines were not elevated. However, the proinflammatory cytokines could contribute to the attraction of inflammatory cells into the airways. Similar data have been

seen in the lung of an allergic mouse model following exposure to nano particles in the absence and presence of allergen [31].

No data are available how long UFP persist in human airways and how long a potential pro-allergic effect might be seen. In the mouse model of allergic asthma the study of Alessandrini et al. [23] has shown that the exposure to UFP prior to allergen challenge exerts strong adjuvant effect for several days, but data on long term effects are lacking. In our study only one single time point, namely 28 days after the UFP inhalation, is available for analysis. Furthermore, the influence of environmental particle exposure before the controlled

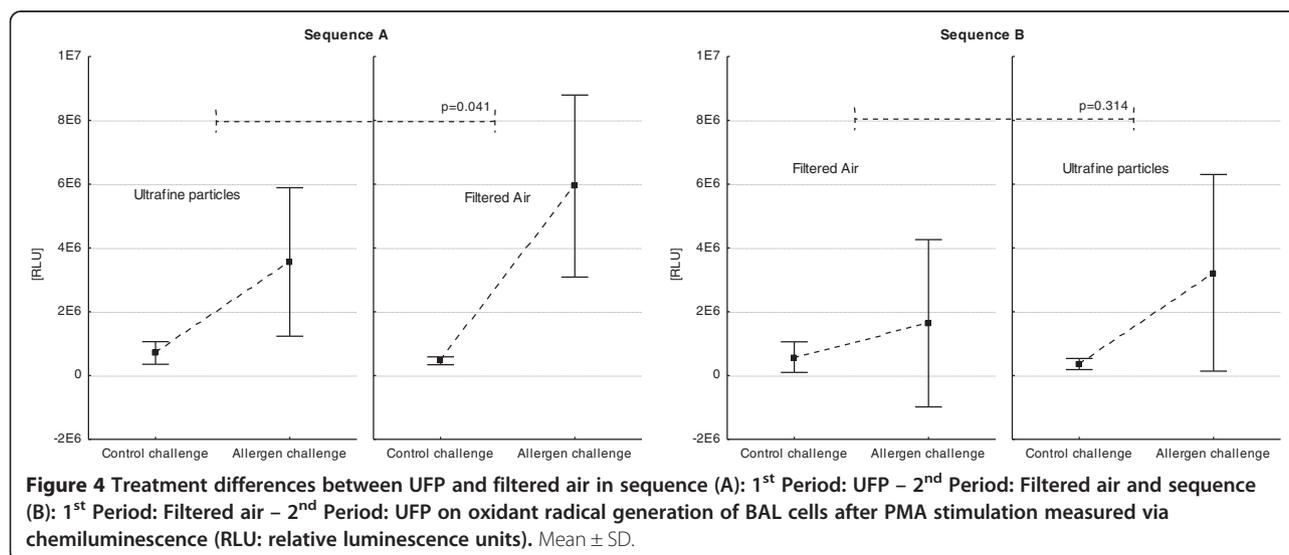


Figure 4 Treatment differences between UFP and filtered air in sequence (A): 1st Period: UFP – 2nd Period: Filtered air and sequence (B): 1st Period: Filtered air – 2nd Period: UFP on oxidant radical generation of BAL cells after PMA stimulation measured via chemiluminescence (RLU: relative luminescence units). Mean ± SD.

Table 4 Post hoc sequence analysis of mediators (cytokines and chemokines) in BAL fluid

Sequence(A): 1.Period: UFP – 2.Period: Filtered air

Mediators BAL [pg/ml]	UFP mean (allergen-saline)	Filtered air (FA) mean (allergen-saline)	Treatment effect (UFP-FA)	95%-confidence interval	p-value
IL-6	-3.0	55.0	-58.0	-102.8; -13.1	0.019
MCP-1	38.0	210.0	-171.9	-303.3; -40.6	0.019
TNF-α	0.2	2.1	-1.9	-2.8; -1.0	0.002
Eotaxin	2.3	10.7	-8.4	-18.9; 2.1	0.097
IL10	0.9	7.2	-6.4	-14.3; 1.6	0.099
CD40L	2.4	2.3	0.2	-5.8; 6.1	0.948
GM-CSF	5.5	6.1	-0.6	-5.5; 4.3	0.779
IFN-γ	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	-2.5; 1.4	0.527
IL-13	8.8	67.1	-58.3	-137.5; 20.9	0.122
IL-17	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.8; 0.4	0.477
IL-2	1.1	1.00	0.1	-3.0; 3.2	0.928
IL-4	1.3	13.0	-11.8	-30.9; 7.4	0.184
IL-5	128.6	73.3	55.4	-313.1; 423.8	0.726
IL-7	-2.0	-0.4	-1.6	-19.0; 15.7	0.827
IL-8	20.9	48.0	-27.1	-96.1; 42.0	0.375
IL-1β	-0.1	1.0	-1.1	-2.9; 0.7	0.174
IL12p70	-0.3	0.01	-0.3	-1.0; 0.4	0.356

Sequence(B): 1.Period: Filtered air – 2.Period: UFP

Mediators BAL [pg/ml]	Filtered air (FA) mean (allergen-saline)	UFP mean (allergen-saline)	Treatment effect (UFP-FA)	95%-confidence interval	p-value
IL-6	12.3	30.5	18.2	-19.4; 55.9	0.250
MCP-1	27.4	113.5	86.1	-98.7; 270.9	0.265
TNF-α	0.2	1.3	1.1	-1.4; 3.5	0.289
Eotaxin	0.6	5.7	5.2	-4.6; 14.9	0.216
IL10	0.9	8.5	7.7	-5.4; 20.8	0.179
CD40L	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2; 0.5	0.374
GM-CSF	2.4	2.5	0.1	-1.7; 1.9	0.910
IFN-γ	-0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.5; 1.7	0.181
IL-13	3.0	63.5	60.4	-46.7; 167.6	0.192
IL-17	0.0	1.2	1.2	-1.1; 3.4	0.237
IL-2	1.1	4.3	3.1	-9.9; 16.2	0.540
IL-4	0.0	7.8	7.8	-5.5; 21.0	0.178
IL-5	29.0	75.2	46.2	-39.1; 131.4	0.208
IL-7	-1.0	-0.8	0.3	-7.2; 7.8	0.928
IL-8	13.1	21.5	8.4	-28.9; 45.8	0.565
IL-1β	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2; 0.5	0.374
IL12p70	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	-1.1; 0.9	0.803

Sequence analysis using t-test for two paired samples of the exposure sequence. (A) 1st Period: UFP – 2nd Period: Filtered air and (B) 1st Period: Filtered air – 2nd Period: UFP. Treatment differences between UFP and filtered air.

challenges or during the 28 day recovery period was not controlled and can not be excluded. Therefore, further studies are necessary which investigate the potential longterm effect of UFPs on the allergic inflammation. These studies should be sufficiently powered and the

potential carry-over effects should be avoided in a parallel group study design with repeated measurements. Ideally, the influence of external particle sources should be controlled or at least monitored throughout the study.

Conclusion

This study has expanded the limited available data about the causality of UFP and health effects, supporting the speculation that retained UFP might aggravate the response to allergens in asthma patients. However, this should be reconfirmed in further studies with an appropriate study design and sufficient number of subjects.

Methods

Study design

This randomized, double-blind, cross-over study was performed from October 2007 to March 2008 out of the pollen season at the Fraunhofer Institute for Toxicology and Experimental Medicine (ITEM) in Hannover, Germany. Allergic asthmatics were randomly assigned to two exposure subgroups starting with either ultrafine carbon particles followed by filtered air (sequence A), or filtered air followed by ultrafine carbon particles (sequence B). Each inhalation lasted for two hours in an environmental exposure chamber and was followed by a subsequent segmental allergen challenge during bronchoscopy 18 hours after the exposures with a second bronchoscopy 24 hours after allergen challenge to obtain the BAL cells. The consecutive inhalative exposures were separated by a recovery period of at least 28 days (see Figure 1). The study protocol (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00527462) was approved by the Ethics Committee of Hannover Medical School and was conducted in accordance to the Good Clinical Practice and the declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent was provided by all subjects.

Randomization and blinding

The randomization code was generated using SAS software without blocking and stratification and provided to the physicists responsible for the generation of the inhalation atmosphere. All study subjects and clinical investigators were unaware about the exposure sequences.

Study subjects

Mild asthmatic subjects were recruited from a volunteer data base. All were non-smokers, allergic to grass pollen and had shown asthma symptoms in the previous grass pollen season (controlled by lung function and the Juniper Asthma control questionnaire©). They were able to abstain from treatment with corticosteroids, sodium cromoglycate, theophylline, or leukotriene modifiers and had no respiratory tract infections within 4 weeks before the start of the study procedures. During the study the subjects only used β 2-agonists for relief of asthma symptoms, if needed. The airway hyperresponsiveness to methacholine was determined 7 days prior to the first exposure session (see Table 1).

Exposures to UFP and filtered air

The asthmatic subjects were exposed to a concentration of $64 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ UFP by oral breathing (with nose clip) for two hours in an environmental exposure chamber. During the exposures they performed an intermittent bicycle exercise with alternating 15 min periods of exercise and rest at an intensity adjusted to increase the minute ventilation to $20 \text{ L}/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$. The dose of deposited particles was calculated to be equivalent to a 24 hours exposure in central urban regions in the western hemisphere. In urban air, the persistent insoluble part of the ultrafine particle concentration is primarily related to soot emitted from combustion processes. The soot concentration in Berlin, measured in the vicinity of major roads, ranges between 6.5 and $8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual mean values in the years 2000–2004) [32]. The artificially generated soot particles are similar in size and morphology to the soot particles freshly emitted by the road traffic. Assuming a daily 24 h exposure to $6.5 - 8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for people living in the vicinity of major roads would cause the same lung dose in volunteers exposed for 2 h to $78 - 96 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Thus the selected concentration of $64 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is slightly below but in the same range as the daily intake of people living close to major roads. To minimize interference from inhalation of high ambient particle concentrations (e.g. due to diesel (traffic) or cigarette smoke exposure) immediately prior to the controlled exposure sessions the subjects stayed overnight in the institute prior to the subsequent segmental allergen challenge.

The control exposure session also lasted for two hours and was performed under identical conditions as the UFP exposure except for using filtered air downstream of high efficiency particle filters (HEPA filter). Henceforth, we refer to an UFP exposure followed by a clean air exposure as sequence A and to the inverse order of exposure types as sequence B.

Generation and monitoring of UFP

In this study freshly generated carbon UFP were used for ambient urban UFP, which is dominated by motor engine combustion.

UFP were generated by electric spark discharge with a modified particle generator (Type GFG 1000, Palas, Germany) using highly purified elemental graphite electrodes in an argon atmosphere. The original spark discharge chamber was replaced by an inert ceramic chamber to avoid organic contamination of the carbon particles, as previously described [33,34]. The carbon aerosol was generated at a production rate of $3 \text{ mg}/\text{h}$, electrically neutralized and transported at a volume flow rate of $3-8 \text{ L}/\text{min}$ into the environmental exposure chamber ($V = 15.5 \text{ m}^3$) with walls of stainless steel. In order to achieve a concentration of $64 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ UFP, the chamber was ventilated with a dilution air stream (HEPA filtered) adjusted to $60 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$

corresponding to an exchange rate of 4 per hour by a push pull ventilation system. The temperature and the relative humidity were in the range of 22–25°C and 40–60%, respectively. The air conditioning parameters were continuously measured by calibrated sensors.

The number-size distribution of the UFP in the exposure chamber was monitored continuously (once every 5 min) using an electrical mobility spectrometer (Model 3071/3025, TSI, USA). A condensation nucleus counter (Model 3010, TSI, USA) was used to measure 5-min average values of the total number concentration. Furthermore, cumulative filter samples were collected during the entire exposure period and the particle mass concentration was measured by gravimetric analysis of the filter-deposited particle mass and the cumulative sampling volume.

Safety assessments during exposure session

Pulmonary function and blood pressure were measured every 30 minutes during the exposure with a hand-held asthma monitor (AM1[®], CareFusion, Germany) and telemetric blood pressure meter, respectively. Additionally, the oxygen saturation and heart rate was monitored continuously via telemetric pulse oximetry and electrocardiogram (ECG), respectively.

Bronchoscopy and segmental allergen challenge

Eighteen hours after the exposure to UFP or filtered air, a first bronchoscopy was performed. Following baseline bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) in the left lower lobe, allergen (grass pollen extract; ALK Scherax, Germany) in a volume of 10 ml saline solution as well as 10 ml saline solution as a control challenge were instilled in the contra lateral lung segments (Table 1), as previously described [35]. Twenty-four hours later, during a second bronchoscopy, BAL was performed in the allergen- and saline-challenged segments. The individual dose of allergen was calculated by a skin prick test performed with a 10-fold-dilution series of the allergen extract as previously described. The bronchoscopies were conducted under continued oxygen supplementation by certified pneumologists after premedication with midazolam according to a standard protocol following international recommendations for fiberoptic bronchoscopy (NHLBI workshop 1991) [36]. During the bronchoscopic procedure and the respective safety monitoring period thereafter, all subjects were continuously monitored with a three-lead ECG and pulse oximetry. Lung function measurement was performed prior to discharge of the patient. Subsequent home monitoring of the lung function was done by the subjects at home every two hours until bedtime and the next morning using a hand-held asthma monitor.

Processing and staining of BAL cells

BAL fluid samples were processed as previously described [37]. In brief, the BAL was centrifuged and the supernatant was stored at –80°C. The total nucleated cell count was determined using a Neubauer hemocytometer. Differential cell counts were obtained using Diff-Quick staining (Dade Behring Inc., Marburg, Germany). For the analysis of monocytes, flow cytometric BAL cell differentiation was performed using a Cytomics™ FC 500 cytometer (Beckman Coulter).

Oxygen radical generation of BAL cells

The production of reactive oxygen species by BAL cells was determined by measuring the chemiluminescence of lucigenin-loaded cells after stimulation as follows. BAL cells, at a concentration of 1×10^6 /ml, were incubated (30 minutes, 37°C) in HEPES-buffered RPMI with 5% AB serum containing 0.6 mM lucigenin (Sigma, Taufkirchen, Germany). Then, the response of the BAL cells to medium (control) or 10 μM PMA over a period of 30 minutes was determined. The data were expressed as integrated relative light units (RLU). This test determines the production of oxygen radicals by BAL cells upon non-specific mitogenic stimulation. The readout reflects the cellular composition of the BAL samples (e.g. eosinophils produce more oxygen radicals) and the activation status of the cells herein.

Biochemical analysis of BAL fluid

The concentration of cytokines and chemokines in the BAL fluid was determined with a BIO-PLEX Protein Array System (BIO-RAD Laboratories, USA) with premixed antibody-coated microsphere beads (Millipore, USA) according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Statistical analysis

The primary hypothesis of the two-treatment (the exposures)/two-period cross-over study was to show a significant difference of the allergen effect depending on whether a subject was pre-exposed to UFP or to filtered air. For each subject the allergen effect is represented by the difference of the measurements between the lung segment instilled with allergen and the segment instilled with saline. The primary endpoint was the number of total BAL cells. The key secondary endpoint was the number of eosinophils in the BAL fluid. For the primary analysis estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the allergen effect (UFP (allergen-saline) ↔ filtered air (allergen-saline)) were estimated in an analysis of variance with linear mixed effects consisting of the fixed factors of exposure, period, sequence, and subjects within sequence as a random factor.

Descriptive analyses include means and standard deviations for each sequence and period. Paired *t*-tests were

reported to evaluate differences in the exposure effects between periods descriptively. Results were considered to be significant at a P value of <0.05. All data analyses were performed with SAS software, version 9.2.

Sample size estimation was based on the paired *t*-test. No prior information on the standard deviations was available, however it was assumed that an effect size of $\delta = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$ would be of clinical relevance. Thus, a sample size of 16 patients would be sufficient to reach a power of 80% to detect relevant differences between exposition and control at a two-sided α -level of 5% (nQueryAdvisor 6.0).

Abbreviations

BAL: Bronchoalveolar lavage; ECG: Electrocardiogram; FA: Filtered air; HEPA: High efficiency particulate air filter; PBS: Phosphate Buffered Saline System; PMA: Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate; UFP: Ultrafine particles.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

FS has made substantial contribution to study design (study protocol, performing the clinical trial), as well as data analysis and drafting the manuscript. CF and AK performed statistical analysis. DD contributed to data acquisition and data analysis. HW and WK established the UFP exposure. FA, HS, HB, MM, AB, JMH, and NK contributed to the study design. CW and OS contributed to drafting the manuscript. EK modified the particle generator for the UFP exposure. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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