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The effect of dietary fish oil-supplementation to healthy young men on oxidative burst measured by whole blood chemiluminescence

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Dietary long-chain n-3 PUFA (n-3 LCPUFA) are thought to have immune-modulating effects, but the specific effects and mechanisms are not fully elucidated. The aim of this study was to determine whether dietary n-3 LCPUFA could affect ex vivo oxidative burst in healthy young men. The study had a randomised 2 × 2 factorial design in which subjects were randomly assigned to 8-week supplementation with capsules containing fish oil (about 2·9 g n-3 LCPUFA/d) or olive oil (control). Subjects were also randomly assigned to household use of oils and fat spreads with a high or a low 18:2n-6 content. At baseline and at the end of the intervention, the fatty acid composition of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) was analysed by GLC and oxidative burst was studied in whole blood stimulated with zymosan using luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence. The PBMC content of n-3 LCPUFA was markedly increased by the fish oil-supplementation (P<0·001, compared to the olive oil groups). No effect of the intervention was observed on neutrophil count, but one measure of the zymosan-induced oxidative burst was higher in the fish oil groups (P=0·03) compared to the olive oil groups. The fat intervention did not in itself affect oxidative burst neither did it change the effect of the fish-oil intervention. The measures of oxidative burst at the end of the intervention period were found to be associated with the DHA content of PBMC (r=0·44, P=0·016), suggesting a dose–response relationship. These results indicate that n-3 LCPUFA may have immuno-stimulating effects.

Respiratory burst: Dietary supplementation: Inflammation: Human intervention study

Dietary long-chain (≥C20) n-3 PUFA (n-3 LCPUFA) are generally considered to be immuno-suppressive¹ and have been shown to favourably affect a number of inflammatory diseases including rheumatoid arthritis² and CVD³,⁴. Neutrophils are central players in inflammatory diseases⁵ as they form part of the innate immune response, which acts in the early host defense. Neutrophils kill microbes by releasing proteolytic enzymes, superoxide and related reactive oxygen species (ROS), a process referred to as oxidative burst. ROS are toxic to the surrounding tissue, and the damage provoked intensifies neutrophil activation, recruits more neutrophils and thereby increases the inflammatory response⁶.

Feeding fish oil (FO), which contains n-3 LCPUFA, primarily DHA and EPA, to laboratory animals has been shown to decrease ex vivo neutrophil superoxide production measured in isolated neutrophils⁷. A number of ex vivo studies have investigated the influence of FO supplements on oxidative burst in healthy human volunteers, but the results are conflicting. Some have found suppressive effects of FO⁹–¹² whereas others have not¹³–¹⁷.

The mechanisms by which n-3 LCPUFA exert their immune-modulating actions are unknown. From a classical point of view, the immuno-suppressive effect is thought to operate through changes in eicosanoid production. It has, however, also been suggested that n-3 LCPUFA mediate their effect by changes in gene expression or membrane structure¹⁸,¹⁹. The NADPH oxidase, which is responsible for oxidative burst, is a large membrane-associated protein complex that assembles in lipid rafts²⁰. Lipid rafts are generated by separation in the membrane bilayer of cholesterol and phospholipids containing unsaturated fatty acids, especially DHA²¹. It is therefore plausible that the activity of the NADPH oxidase could be affected by incorporation of DHA into cellular membranes.

A common characteristic of many of the previous studies investigating the effects of n-3 LCPUFA on oxidative burst is that the oxidative burst assays were performed on isolated...
Fish oil supplement and oxidative burst

The present study was part of a larger intervention study investigating the effects of FO-supplementation in combination with a high or low 18:2n-6 intake on tissue PUFA-incorporation(28). CVD risk markers and cytokine production in healthy young men. The study ran from October 2005 to February 2006. Healthy male subjects aged 18–40 years were recruited by notes at universities throughout Copenhagen. Subjects were invited to participate in the study if they matched the following inclusion criteria: BMI 18·5–27 kg/m²; non-smokers or infrequent smokers (≤5 cigarettes a week); daily consumption of butter, margarine and/or oil, and home-made cooking ≥5 times per week. Volunteers were excluded if they suffered from chronic diseases or serious allergic symptoms, were taking medication or dietary supplements, exercised more than 7 h per week, or had donated blood within the last 2 months. Ethical permission for the study was obtained from the Ethical Committee of the Municipalities of Frederiksberg and Copenhagen. Subjects were invited to a screening visit at which height, weight, hip- and waist-circumference were measured and the dietary records. Eight subjects dropped out during the run-in period. The reasons for drop-out were discomfort (1) and the workload of attendance and one subject was rejected at the baseline visit due to intense discomfort during blood sampling. This left us with sixty-six men enrolled in the study, of which sixty-four completed the intervention period. The mean length of the intervention was 56 d (range 50–65 d).

Seventy-five subjects were invited to a screening visit at which height, weight, hip- and waist-circumference were measured and the subjects were instructed in how to perform the dietary records. Eight subjects dropped out during the run-in period due to the workload of attendance and one subject was rejected at the baseline visit due to intense discomfort during blood sampling. This left us with sixty-six men enrolled in the study, of which sixty-four completed the intervention period. The mean length of the intervention was 56 d (range 50–65 d).

The randomisations were performed in two steps: first, notes were drawn from one envelope for the capsule intervention and second, within each capsule group notes were drawn for the oil and fat spread intervention. Thus, the subjects were randomly allocated in a double-blind fashion to one of four intervention groups: (1) OO-capsules and S/B, (2) OO-capsules and R/K, (3) FO-capsules and S/B or (4) FO-capsules and R/K.

Capsules (in a defined surplus), fat spreads and oils specified by the randomisation were supplied to the subjects on the day of their baseline visit. The subjects were instructed to consume ten capsules per day (equal to 5 ml/d) with FO (Bio-Marin) or OO (both kindly provided by Pharma Nord, Vejle, Denmark). Each FO-capsule contained 333 mg n-3 PUFA (NEFA, approximately 166 mg EPA and 119 mg DHA). The OO was given as TAG, but the capsules were matched for fat content. The S/B groups were supplied with sunflower oil (kindly provided by Aarhus United Denmark A/S, Aarhus, Denmark) and margarine (Becel 60), kindly provided by Unilever Denmark A/S Foods, Brøndby, Denmark) with a high content of 18:2n-6, whereas the R/K groups were supplied with rapeseed oil (also a gift from Aarhus United Denmark A/S) and a butter product containing two-thirds butter and one-third rapeseed oil (Kaergaarden Light, kindly provided by Arla Foods amba, Viby, Denmark) with a low content of 18:2n-6. Both the margarine and the butter products contained 60 g fat/100 g product. Prior to the intervention period, all subjects were provided with butter (Lurpak, also a gift from Arla Foods amba) and OO (Oleificio R.M. s.p.a., Lucca, Italy) for a 2-week run-in period. The purpose of this was to reset the fatty acid composition of the tissue marker. There were no restrictions concerning the amount of fat spreads or oil ingested, but it was intended that the intake of fat and energy remained constant during the study. The average energy intake and the dietary composition were determined by 4 d weighed dietary records: (1) prior to the run-in period and (2) at the end of the 8-week intervention period. The mean length of the intervention was 56 d (range 50–65 d).

The randomised-parallel 2 × 2-factorial design in which the subjects were randomly assigned to daily supplementation with capsules containing either FO or olive oil (OO, control) for 8 weeks. Subjects were also randomly assigned to household use of oil and fat spreads with either a high or a low 18:2n-6 content supplied by sunflower oil/ Becel (S/B) and rapeseed oil/Kaergaarden (R/K), respectively. The present study was investigated whether 8 weeks of dietary intervention affected ex vivo neutrophil oxidative burst in healthy young men. In this 2 × 2-fractional intervention, FO supplements were combined with household use of fats and oils with a high or low 18:2n-6 content. The effect of the intervention on oxidative burst was measured ex vivo using a whole blood chemiluminescence assay. The temperature was kept at 37°C in order to mimic a normo-physiological situation and avoid excessive manipulation of the neutrophils.

Methods

Subjects and study design

The present study was part of a larger intervention study investigating the effects of FO-supplementation in combination with a high or low 18:2n-6 intake on tissue PUFA-incorporation(28). CVD risk markers and cytokine production in healthy young men. The study ran from October 2005 to February 2006. Healthy male subjects aged 18–40 years were recruited by notes at universities throughout Copenhagen. Subjects were invited to participate in the study if they matched the following inclusion criteria: BMI 18·5–27 kg/m²; non-smokers or infrequent smokers (≤5 cigarettes a week); daily consumption of butter, margarine and/or oil, and home-made cooking ≥5 times per week. Volunteers were excluded if they suffered from chronic diseases or serious allergic symptoms, were taking medication or dietary supplements, exercised more than 7 h weekly or had donated blood within the last 2 months. Ethical permission for the study was obtained from the Ethical Committee of the Municipalities of Frederiksberg and Copenhagen. Subjects were invited to a screening visit at which height, weight, hip- and waist-circumference were measured and the dietary records. Eight subjects dropped out during the run-in period due to the workload of attendance and one subject was rejected at the baseline visit due to intense discomfort during blood sampling. This left us with sixty-six men enrolled in the study, of which sixty-four completed the intervention period. The mean length of the intervention was 56 d (range 50–65 d).
each of the intervention groups are shown in Table 1. Age, height, weight, BMI and waist/hip ratio did not differ between the groups.

Fasting blood samples were collected at the baseline and endpoint visits. The subjects were asked to follow standardised fasting conditions before each visit. These were: no food for 12 h or more (except from 0·5 litre water), lack of strenuous physical activity for 36 h, no smoking for 1 week and no medicine for 24 h. Moreover, the subjects were told to eat the same meal the evening before all visits and to reschedule their visit if they were ill or had a cold. These criteria were checked at every visit.

Experimental procedures

On the days of examination, body weight and waist/hip ratio were determined. The subject filled out a questionnaire on dietary habits, illnesses, use of medication and smoking. Blood (80–110 ml) was drawn from fasting males after 10 min of rest and analysed for: oxidative burst, cell count, Hb concentration and the fatty acid composition of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC).

Compliance was assessed by counting returned capsules and measuring tissue fatty acid composition of the PBMC. The mean daily consumption of capsule oils was 4·5 (SD 0·5) ml/d (range 3·0–5·5 ml/d), equivalent to 89 % compliance. No difference in compliance was observed between the intervention groups. The fatty acid composition in the total lipid fraction from PBMC was determined as a biomarker of the resulting changes in tissue composition.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the subjects in the four intervention groups (n 58)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Olive oil capsules</th>
<th>Fish oil capsules</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S/B (n 14)</td>
<td>R/K (n 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (m)</td>
<td>1·80</td>
<td>1·84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>0·06</td>
<td>0·06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>74·4</td>
<td>79·4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentiles‡</td>
<td>69·6–79·0</td>
<td>73·1–84·3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>23·1</td>
<td>23·3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>1·9</td>
<td>1·9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waist/hip ratio</td>
<td>0·85</td>
<td>0·84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentiles‡</td>
<td>0·81–0·89</td>
<td>0·83–0·87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R/K, rapeseed oil/Kaergaarden; S/B, sunflower oil/Becel.
† Between-group comparisons were performed using one-way ANOVA and Kruskal–Wallis tests with significance established at P < 0·05. No significant differences were observed for any of the variables.
‡ Percentiles: 25th to 75th.

Neutrophil counts and Hb concentration

Neutrophil count was determined by leucocyte size differentiation carried out on a Sysmex KX-21 automated haematology analyser (Sysmex Corporation, Kobe, Japan) on venous blood collected in EDTA tubes using the appropriate control. At the same time the Hb concentration was measured. Intra- and interassay CV for Hb were 0·7 % (n 12) and 0·6 % (n 25), respectively. Prior to the study intra-individual variation in neutrophil count was determined to 17·5 % measured on three independent days in five individuals.

Measurement of oxidative burst

Prior to the study all stock solutions were portioned and frozen at –20°C. Zymosan A, a proteoglycan isolated from Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA), was suspended to 1 mg/ml in Hank’s Balanced Salt Solution with CaCl₂ + MgCl₂ (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and portioned in aliquots of 300 µl, and luminol (5-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione; Across Organics, NJ, USA) was dissolved to 5 mg/ml in dimethyl sulphoxide (Sigma-Aldrich) and portioned in aliquots of 100 µl.

Blood, sampled in Na-heparin tubes for assessment of oxidative burst, was stored at 37°C and oxidative burst was determined within 2 h after sampling by chemiluminescence: 90 µl whole blood diluted 1:9 in pre-warmed (37°C) Hank’s Balanced Salt Solution with CuCl₂ + MgCl₂ (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and portioned in aliquots of 300 µl, and luminol (5-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione; Across Organics, NJ, USA) was dissolved to 5 mg/ml in dimethyl sulfoxide (Sigma-Aldrich) and portioned in aliquots of 100 µl. Measurement of oxidative burst

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luminometer (Berthold Detection Systems, Pforzheim, Germany). The microplate was read for 1 s/well with a 2 min delay, a cycle repeated for a total of seventy-five rounds. Unstimulated control samples (blanks) were analysed in duplicate and stimulated samples in sextuplicate.

Five variables were used to define the kinetics of the mean chemiluminescence response curve (Fig. 1): (1) time to half peak ($T_{1/2}$), (2) peak height, (3) AUC, (4) slope between 40 and 60 % of peak height ($\alpha_{40-60\%}$) and (5) Des. All variables, except for AUC were calculated with Microsoft Excel 2000 (Windows XP; Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA, USA) based on linear mathematical principles. AUC was determined with GraphPad Prism version 4.00 (GraphPad Prism, San Diego, CA, USA) based on integral calculation. Prior to the study, the inter-day variation of the oxidative burst variables was determined: blanks 2·4 %, peak height 25·9 %, $T_{1/2}$ 3·8 %, Des 48·5 % and $\alpha_{40-60\%}$ 35·4 % based on three independent days in five individuals.

Data were analysed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software version 13.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Data are only shown for the 5 μg/ml zymosan-stimulated samples. The results of the 0·5 μg/ml zymosan-stimulated samples were similar, but the responses were smaller.

Statistical analyses

Data were checked for Gaussian distribution with Shapiro–Wilks test and visual inspection of histograms. Gaussian-distributed data are presented as means with their standard errors, whereas non-Gaussian-distributed data are presented as medians with 25th–75th percentiles. Baseline comparison between the four intervention groups were performed by one-way ANOVA and Kruskal–Wallis tests. Analyses of covariance (ANCOVA) were used for endpoint comparisons.

(1) The ANCOVA for the endpoint comparisons of PBMC fatty acid content (EPA, 22 : 5n-3, DHA and total n-3 PUFA) included fat type and capsule type as fixed factors and were adjusted for baseline values. All models were checked for interaction between the capsule and the oil/fat spread interventions.

(2) All oxidative burst variables at endpoint were checked for bivariate Spearman’s correlation with the following covariates: neutrophil count (endpoint), changes in ($\Delta$, endpoint value — baseline value) neutrophil count, smoking (yes/no) and $\Delta$ Hb concentration. Correlating parameters (neutrophil count and $\Delta$ neutrophil count) were tested as covariates in the ANCOVA endpoint comparison of the oxidative burst variables, which also included fat type and capsule type as fixed factors (including check for fat × capsule interaction) and adjustment for baseline values. Covariates were successively removed, but those affecting the outcome ($P<0.05$) were kept in the model ($\Delta$ neutrophil count).

(3) The dose–response relationship analysis of the oxidative burst variables were performed using multiple linear regression analysis including the following covariates: endpoint PBMC DHA content, baseline values and the covariates included in the oxidative burst variable ANCOVA.

Wilcoxon test and paired-sample $t$ test were used to check for within-group changes during the intervention of non-Gaussian-distributed and Gaussian-distributed data, respectively. Associations between the estimated FO-consumption (from the count of returned capsules (ml/d)) and $\Delta$ PBMC content of total n-3 PUFA, DHA, 22 : 5n-3 and EPA was analysed using Pearson correlation analysis. Significance was established at $P<0.05$.

Results

The subjects had a mean energy intake of 12 531 (SD 2742) kJ/d (range 6709–18 942 kJ/d), of which fat constituted 32·4 (SD 5·4) % (range 20·0–43·0 %) of energy. No between-group differences in energy consumption or macronutrient distribution were observed at baseline or during the intervention(28). All subjects maintained a constant weight during the study.

Fatty acid composition of mononuclear cells

The effect of the interventions on PBMC fatty acid composition has been published recently(28). In short, no differences were observed in the PBMC content of total n-3 PUFA, DHA, 22 : 5n-3 or EPA between the treatment groups at baseline, after 2 weeks of run-in where oil and fat spreads were standardised. Endpoint comparison showed that 8 weeks of FO-supplementation increased total n-3 PUFA, DHA, 22 : 5n-3 and

![Fig. 1. Illustration of the luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence-detected oxidative burst response in whole blood as a function of time, based on a randomly selected participant. (*) Non-stimulated mean response curve; ○, mean zymosan (Saccharomyces cerevisiae)-induced (5 μg/ml) response curve. The response kinetics of the oxidative burst was expressed by five selected variables: peak height (peak); area under the curve (AUC); time to half peak ($T_{1/2}$); desensitisation (Des) and the slope between 40 and 60 % of peak height ($\alpha_{40-60\%}$). RLU, relative light units.](image-url)
EPA; all of which were significantly higher \((P < 0.001, \text{ for all})\) in the FO groups. The effects were supported by paired-sample t-tests \((P < 0.001 \text{ for all fatty acid categories in both FO groups})\). The best FO compliance marker was EPA, which increased in the FO groups from 0.52 (SE 0.02) to 2.73 (SE 0.13) FA% in the PBMC compared to no changes \((0.44 \text{ (SE 0.02) to 0.39 (SE 0.02) FA%})\) in the OO groups. The estimated FO-capsule consumption (count of returned FO-capsules (ml/d)) correlated with endpoint PBMC EPA content \((r 0.51, P = 0.006)\), total n-3 PUFA content \((r 0.48, P = 0.011)\) and the DHA content \((r 0.38, P = 0.049)\).

**Neutrophils**

The neutrophil counts at baseline did not differ between the four intervention groups. The median count was 2.4 \times 10^9 cells/l (25th–75th percentiles 2.0–3.2 \times 10^9 cells/l), ranging from 1.2 to 4.3 \times 10^9 cells/l. The interventions had no effect on the cell counts. In general, the neutrophil count of each subject was relatively constant (mean change of 0.66 (SD 0.88) \times 10^9 cells/l), but in five of the subjects the cell count varied greatly \((\geq 1.8 \times 10^9 \text{ cells/l})\) between the baseline and endpoint visit.

**Oxidative burst**

There were no differences between the four groups for any of the oxidative burst variables at baseline. Four of the five oxidative burst variables (with the exception of T \(_{2P}\) correlated with one another at baseline \((0.89 < r < 0.99, P < 0.001)\) and after 8 weeks of intervention \((0.35 < r < 0.52, P \leq 0.007)\). Bivariate correlations were observed between four of the five oxidative burst endpoint variables (with the exception of T \(_{2P}\), \(P = 0.23)\) and endpoint neutrophil count \((0.35 < r < 0.52, P = 0.007)\). The oxidative burst endpoint variables were checked for correlation with confounders, such as Hb concentration (possible quenching of emitted light) and if the subject smoked (yes/no). No relations were observed, except for a correlation between Δ Hb concentration and T \(_{2P}\) \((r 0.29, P = 0.03)\).

Eight weeks of capsule intervention were found to have a significant effect on one of the five oxidative burst variables, Des \((P = 0.03; \text{ Table 2})\). No effects of the fat intervention or of the capsules \times fat interaction term were observed (data not shown). Two outliers were observed in the ANCOVA model for peak height, AUC and Des (Fig. 2). After exclusion of these two subjects, Des \((P = 0.01)\), peak height \((P = 0.02)\) and AUC \((P = 0.05)\) were significantly increased in the FO-supplemented groups.

**Dose–response relationship**

Endpoint comparison of the oxidative burst variables correlated significantly with the DHA content in the PBMC at the end of the intervention \((r 0.44, P = 0.016\text{ for Des and AUC shown in Fig. 3})\). As for the capsule effect on oxidative burst, the two subjects were also outliers in the dose–response relationship regression models (for peak height, AUC and Des). Exclusion of the two subjects in the analyses decreased the \(P\) value for the dose–response relationships \((Des (P = 0.010), \text{ peak height (}P = 0.047)\) and AUC \((P = 0.02)\)). Similarly, a significant dose–response relationship was observed for EPA \((Des (P = 0.029)\) and peak height \((P = 0.047))\), but to a lesser extent than the one observed for DHA.

**Discussion**

The present results indicate that FO may increase oxidative burst after 8 weeks of intervention, as one of five variables was significantly increased in relation to the control supplement. This was supported by outlier analysis and a dose–response relationship between the oxidative burst and the DHA content of immune cells (here PBMC). The effect was most evident for the oxidative burst variables: peak height, AUC and Des, but the oxidative burst variables were highly inter-correlated. The present result is in agreement with a recent study that found enhanced oxidative burst in healthy young men after 8 weeks of FO-supplementation\(^{29}\). However, both these studies contradict the results from previous similar studies that have found either no effects\(^{10,13–17}\) or a reduction in the response\(^{11,12}\). The two early studies that observed a reduction in oxidative burst\(^{11,12}\) were small \((n 6 \text{ and } n 22)\) had no control group, and gave little information on inclusion and exclusion criteria and participant characteristics (e.g. the mean age). In general, the more recent and larger studies\(^{10,13–17}\) have all reported no effect of n-3 LCPUFA-supplementation on oxidative burst in healthy young men. All of these, except one\(^{13}\), were randomised, placebo-controlled and double-blinded like the present study. The FO-dose used in the present study \((\text{about 2.9 g n-3 LCPUFA/d})\) was within the range provided in the previous studies\(^{10–12,14}\). We had only minor drop-outs and compliance was good as judged from both capsule count and PBMC fatty acid analysis.

In agreement with results from a previous study\(^{17}\), no effect was observed on neutrophil counts. Most of the subjects had very small changes in neutrophil count (comparable to the intra-individual variation measured in our pre-study), but a few varied more. Therefore, all analyses were adjusted for the changes in neutrophil count.

A study by Rees et al.\(^{10}\) suggested that the effect of FO-supplementation may be age-related, since they found an immuno-suppressive effect on oxidative burst in a group of older subjects \((\text{aged 55–73 years})\), whereas no effect was observed in a group of younger subjects \((\text{aged 18–52 years})\). However, another study found no effect of FO-supplementation on oxidative burst in subjects aged 55–74 years\(^{17}\). The most striking difference between these two studies was the type of oils that they used. Thies et al.\(^{17}\) used five different oils including a pure DHA oil \((700 mg/d)\) and a FO that supplied 720 mg EPA/d and 280 mg DHA/d, whereas Rees et al.\(^{10}\) used a pure EPA oil in four different doses. Thus, it might be of interest to investigate possible differences in the effects of EPA, DHA or a combination of the two on oxidative burst in elderly subjects. The opposing effects on the immune response in older versus young men might be related to health status. It has been shown that FO lowers cardiovascular risk markers, such as blood pressure\(^{30}\) and heart rate\(^{31}\), primarily in high-risk subjects, e.g. elderly or those with high baseline values. Whether the immuno-stimulating effect of FO in the present study has any long-term health effects is up for further investigation. Increased
Table 2. Oxidative burst variables at baseline and endpoint in the four intervention groups (n 58)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Olive oil</th>
<th>Fish oil</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S/B (n 14)</td>
<td>R/K (n 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank (RLU/s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>0·8</td>
<td>0·6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak (RLU/s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>1104*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentiles†</td>
<td>1417–2382</td>
<td>857–2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>147·285</td>
<td>96·875*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentiles†</td>
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<tr>
<td>T½P (min)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des (RLU/s)‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentiles†</td>
<td>279–1026</td>
<td>193–637</td>
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<tr>
<td>α40–60 (RLU/s per min)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>70·9</td>
<td>49·8*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentiles†</td>
<td>56·0–123·0</td>
<td>27·6–89·3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUC, area under the curve; blank, non-stimulated control samples; Des, desensitisation; peak, peak height; RLU, relative light units; R/K, rapeseed oil/Kaergaarden; S/B, sunflower oil/Becel; T½P, time to half peak; α40–60, slope between 40 and 60 % of peak height.

*Values were significantly different from those of the baseline (paired-sample t-test or Wilcoxon test): peak, P = 0·016; AUC, P = 0·016; Des, P = 0·026; α40–60, P = 0·013.
† Percentiles: 25th to 75th.
‡ Analysis stop (unknown reason), values for three subjects were lost leaving the groups with n 14, 14, 15 and 12 subjects, respectively for the AUC and Des analyses (n 55).
§ Endpoint between-group comparisons were performed using analysis of covariance with fats and capsules as fixed factors, adjusting for baseline values and changes in neutrophil count (endpoint — baseline).
oxidative burst may have beneficial anti-bactericidal effects as shown in mice (32).

The inconsistent results, concerning the effect of n-3 LCPUFA on oxidative burst, may to some extent be due to the method of assessment. The more recent studies have used fluorescence-activated cell-sorting analyses for detection of ROS in isolated neutrophils (29) or whole blood (10, 15, 17). The earlier studies have used isolated neutrophils assayed by either luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence (11, 12, 16) or cytochrome c reduction (12-14). The isolation procedure has a mechanical impact on the neutrophils and may change the structure and function of the cells. All the methods rely on chemical trapping of ROS, which due to the extreme reactivity of superoxide is rapidly converted to other ROS. Some ROS are able to cross membranes, which makes it difficult to distinguish between intracellularly and extracellularly produced ROS. Luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence is thought to measure intracellular as well as extracellular ROS, whereas the fluorescence-activated cell-sorting analyses only detect the intracellular ROS. More methods could be used in parallel in order to enhance the validity of the results. To our knowledge, this is the first study to use chemiluminescence to study the effect of FO-supplementation on oxidative burst ex vivo in whole blood. The advantage of the whole blood assay is that the neutrophils are kept in their physiological environment. We handled the blood for the assay as gently as possible throughout the entire procedure and performed the assay at 37°C. Furthermore, we used a sub-maximal stimulus (a zymosan–neutrophil ratio of 2·4) to induce an oxidative burst, which may also be more physiologically relevant than the use of surplus stimulus to ensure a 100 % cell activation as is done in most other studies (10, 15, 17).

We used OO as capsule control because it has a low content of PUFA, especially n-3 PUFA, and because 18 : 1 n-9 was regarded as a neutral fatty acid. The use of an OO control in studies of immune function has been questioned since some studies have reported effects on immune function after OO-supplementation (33, 34). The observed effect of the capsule intervention appears to be due to a reduction in the oxidative burst, especially when assessed as Des, in the OO groups rather than an increase in the FO groups. However, due to the observed correlation between the oxidative burst effect and the PBMC content of DHA we find it unlikely that the effect is driven by the OO. The observed dose–response correlation was not so strong (r 0·27, P=0·04), but since this was interfered with by inter-day variation (biological as well as methodological, which for AUC amounted to 29·6 %) it may in reality represent a stronger true biological dose–response relationship. A dietary PUFA-induced increased membrane DHA content in Jurkat T-cells was shown to be paralleled by a decrease in MUFA (35). No inverse association between DHA and MUFA was observed in the present study (data not shown) and it is therefore not likely that the correlation between DHA and oxidative burst could reflect an indirect association with 18 : 1n-9.

In general, changes in the fatty acid composition of all immune cells are related to the dose (10, 15) and the length of

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Fig. 2. The effect of the capsule intervention on desensitisation (Des). (A), Des values for each participant at the end of the intervention are plotted in each of the two capsule groups (OO, olive oil (control); FO, fish oil). Two subjects had outlying Des values. These are given above a break on the y-axis (---). (B), Des values were adjusted for baseline value and Δ neutrophil count. * Significant difference between the oxidative burst in the capsule groups by analysis of covariance (P<0·02). —, Median; RLU, relative light units.

Fig. 3. The correlation between DHA in the peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and the oxidative burst expressed as area under the curve (AUC) after 8 weeks of intervention with capsules with fish oil (●) or olive oil (control, ○). AUC and PBMC DHA were adjusted for baseline value of oxidative burst and changes in neutrophil count during the intervention. —, Regression curve with 95 % CI (…) based on n 55 (r 0·27, P=0·04); %FA, fatty acid area percentage.
intervention(26). The DHA content of the PBMC was significantly increased after 8 weeks of FO-supplementation as expected(26) and parallel changes have most likely also occurred in the neutrophils, as observed by Gibney & Hunter(26). The active NADPH oxidase-complex has been shown to be located in membrane domains, which are rich in saturated acyl groups, the so-called lipid rafts(20). Lipid rafts are formed by segregation of cholesterol and sphingolipids from DHA-containing phospholipids(21). It was therefore our baseline assumption, although we did not test this, that increased incorporation of DHA could lower the lipid raft area and have functional consequences equivalent to that of cholesterol extraction. Cholesterol depletion of HL-60 cells (a neutrophil-like cell line) has been shown to result in a dramatic reduction in NADPH oxidase activity(20). Similar effects were observed in a number of other raft-associated proteins in Jurkat T cells and isolated human neutrophils(35,37). Furthermore, cholesterol depletion has been linked to a decrease in raft-associated protein trafficking(37), and thus may affect the assembly of the NADPH oxidase complex. An ex vivo study of PUFA-supplemented Jurkat T cells showed a selective modification of unsaturation in the cytoplasmic layer of the detergent-resistant membrane domains (lipid rafts) and an associated inhibition of T cell signal transduction(35). We did not determine whether the increased intake of n-3 LCPUFA had any effect on the microdomain structure and, to our knowledge, this has not been done in any previous studies. The observed effect of the capsule intervention corresponds poorly with this baseline assumption. The effect of the FO supplement on neutrophil function may therefore be explained by other mechanisms. Several effects of n-3 LCPUFA in other cell types (monocyte, B lymphocyte and T lymphocyte) are thought to be exerted via alterations in gene expression and transcription factors such as PPAR(38,39). Gorjão et al. (29) showed modification of seventy-seven genes in human lymphocytes after FO-supplementation, most of which were related to signal- ing pathways. According to the classical hypotheses, the immuno-suppressive effect of n-3 LCPUFA is thought to be caused by changes in eicosanoid production (e.g. modulation of the LTB₄ levels(40)). However, blocking of eicosanoid production by a cyclo-oxygenase inhibitor (indomethacin) has been shown not to affect oxidative burst(22).

In conclusion, the present study suggests an immuno-stimu- lating effect on oxidative burst after 8 weeks of FO-supplementation in healthy young men. The effect seems to be related to the cellular DHA content, but the mechanism remains to be determined.

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References


Fish oil supplement and oxidative burst 1237

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