

Th2 biased upper airway inflammation is associated with an impaired response to viral infection with Herpes simplex virus 1*

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Abstract

Background: We aimed to elucidate possible differences in antiviral defense in chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) mucosal tissue compared to healthy mucosal tissue (HMT) upon herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV1) exposure.

Methodology: HMT and CRSwNP samples were infected with HSV1. We visualized the virus location by immunofluorescence and monitored invasion by a score. The mediators Interferon (IFN)- α , IFN- β , IFN- λ , IFN- γ , Interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1 β , Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , IL-17, IL-5, IL-10 were measured in culture supernatants at baseline and at 24h, 48h and 72h after virus incubation.

Results: CRSwNP mucosal tissue showed a significant deficit in IFN- γ and IL-17 release within 24 to 72 hours after infection in comparison to HMT, at the same time releasing significantly more pro-inflammatory cytokines including IL-1 β and TNF- α . These findings were associated with significantly higher viral invasion scores at 48 and 72 h in CRSwNP mucosa compared to those for the HMT.

Conclusions: We demonstrate for the first time in a human ex-vivo mucosal model that the inadequate response of CRSwNP may be associated with a deeper intrusion of viruses into the mucosal tissue, and may contribute to more and longer symptoms upon acute infection, but also to the persistence of inflammation in CRSwNP tissue.

Key words: human ex vivo mucosa model, herpes simplex virus 1 infection, nasal polyps, interferon- γ

Introduction

Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) represents a preferentially eosinophilic type of inflammation of the upper airways, characterized by the overproduction of IL-5, eosinophilic protein (ECP) and immunoglobulin (Ig)E; CRSwNP also is frequently associated with comorbid asthma ⁽¹⁾. Viral infections are known as the most frequent cause of acute rhinitis and may

cause asthma exacerbations in children and adults, with human rhinoviruses being identified as the most prominent, but not exclusive agent ⁽²⁻⁴⁾. Although natural and experimental rhinovirus infections have been studied extensively with respect to clinical manifestation and pathophysiological responses in healthy subjects ^(5,6), little is known about viral infections in patients with chronic inflammatory disease of the nose and sinuses such as

CRSwNP

Herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV1) infections are highly prevalent in humans. HSV1 is characterized by a comparatively high global sero-prevalence with rates of infection between 65% and 90% worldwide ⁽⁷⁻⁹⁾. Although people infected with HSV often develop labial or genital lesions, the majority are either undiagnosed or display no physical symptoms; individuals with no symptoms are described as asymptomatic or as having subclinical herpes. Findings from a recent study have shown that 8% (2/23) of human nasal polyps may be infected with HSV1 at a given moment in time; although this seems a low incidence, it underlines the possible role of HSV1 in upper airway disease. Furthermore, HSV infection is a risk factor for nasal carriage of *Staphylococcus (S.) aureus* in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected patients ⁽¹¹⁾. For herpes virus infection in animals, the nasal mucosa is considered the primary site of replication ⁽¹²⁾.

It was recently shown that the response to viral infections (rhinovirus) is also impaired in asthmatics vs. healthy controls, with a deficit in the mucosal production and release of interferons in response to the viral challenge, which may impair the mucosal defense and allow the virus to replicate at high rate ⁽¹³⁾. The mucosa in asthmatics is characterized by a Th2 bias, similar to the situation in CRSwNP. In the current study we therefore aimed to study the cytokine response related to a viral agent, HSV1, in our CRSwNP whole mucosal tissue model compared to control samples to elucidate possible differences in antiviral defense.

Methodology

Nasal mucosa tissue

Inferior turbinate healthy mucosal tissue (HMT) was obtained from 7 non-allergic patients (average age 36 years (range: 23-52)) scheduled for turbinate surgery due to septal deviations or turbinate hypertrophy without asthma and other diseases. Nasal polyp tissues were obtained from 7 patients with CRSwNP (average age 48.5 years (range: 17.4-68.8)) by endoscopic sinus surgery at the department of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Ghent University Hospital. The diagnosis of sinus disease was based on history, clinical examination, nasal endoscopy, and CT scanning of the sinuses according to the European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis and Nasal Polyps ⁽¹⁴⁾. The atopic status of patients was evaluated by skin prick tests (SPTs) with the European standard panel of 14 inhalant allergens. Negative and positive controls (10 mg/mL histamine solution) were included with each SPT. One CRSwNP patient had a positive skin prick test, two patients reported mild asthma, and one patient reported aspirin intolerance.

The ethics committee of the Ghent University Hospital approved the study, Belgium registration number B670201317380; all patients were asked to refrain from oral corticosteroids or antibiotics 4 weeks and topical corticosteroids 2 weeks preoperatively and gave their written informed consent.

Measurement of cytokine and IgE levels in tissue homogenates

Freshly obtained tissue specimens were homogenized, as previously described ⁽¹⁵⁾, and assayed for IL-5, IFN- γ and IL-17, by using commercially available Quantikine ELISA kits (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA) following the instructions of the manufacturer. IgE and ECP were measured by using the UNICAP system (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden).

HSV1 stocks

HSV1 (ATCC, VR-733, strain F) was purchased from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Rockville, MD, USA) and propagated to large quantities by infection of African green monkey kidney (Vero) cells (ATCC CCL-81; Rockville, MD, USA). The virus strains were passaged twice and diluted in serum-free medium (50% RPMI medium 1640 (Invitrogen, Merelbeke, East Flanders, Belgium) and Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (Invitrogen, Belgium), 50 IU/mL penicillin (Invitrogen, Belgium) and 50 μ g/mL streptomycin (Invitrogen, Belgium) to a final concentration of 10^7 TCID₅₀ (50% tissue culture infectious dose of a virus) /mL. Tissue culture medium (TCM, contains equal amounts of RPMI medium 1640 (Invitrogen, Merelbeke, East Flanders, Belgium) and Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (Invitrogen, Belgium)) were used for all subsequent experiments involving infection of nasal turbinate tissue ex-vivo.

Culture and infection of healthy nasal turbinate and nasal polyp explants with HSV1

The set up is depicted in Figure 1. Nasal turbinate and nasal polyp tissue obtained from each patient following surgery was immediately washed three times with serum-free medium supplemented with antibiotics (50 IU/mL penicillin (Invitrogen, Belgium) and 50 μ g/mL streptomycin (Invitrogen, Belgium) and cultured according to the following protocol. The washed tissue explant was cut into smaller cubes approximately 25mm² in size. Nasal tissue cubes of each turbinate or nasal polyp explants were used for further investigation, divided into two equal groups of two cubes each (Group 1 (A,B wells) = HSV1 infection group; Group 2 (A,B wells) = control, non-infection group, Group 1B and Group 2B cubes were divided into 2 parts before any treatment). Each cube was placed with the epithelial surface upwards on sterile fine-meshed gauze in a 6-well tissue-culture plate (Falcon, BD Biosciences, Erembodegem, East Flanders, Belgium) and 3 mL serum-free medium supplemented with antibiotics was added to each well to create an air-liquid interface. All tissue cubes were conditioned as explant cultures by incubation for 24h at 37°C in 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere, and then transferred to a 24-well tissue-culture plate (Falcon, BD Biosciences, Belgium). Groups 1 tissue cubes were inoculated with 1.0 mL inoculum containing 10^7 TCID₅₀ of HSV1, and 1.0mL of serum-

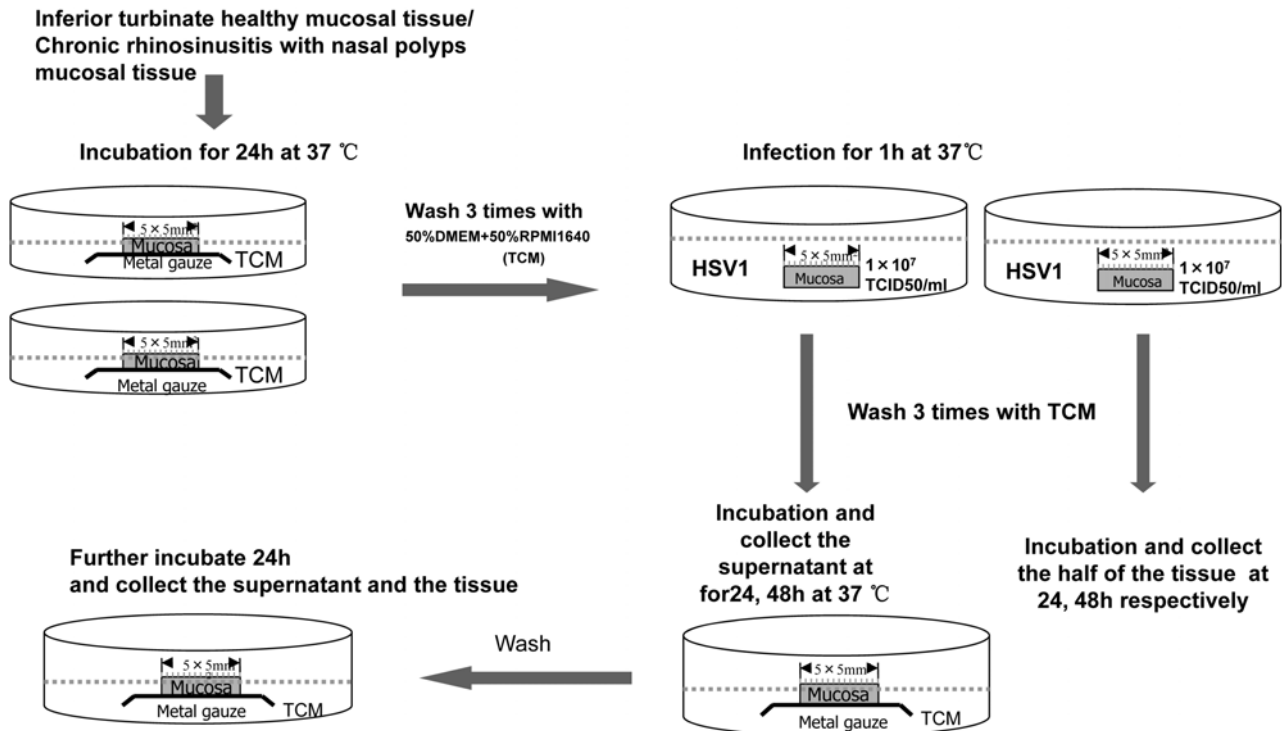


Figure 1. Study flow. Culture and infection of nasal turbinate healthy mucosa tissue and nasal polyp explants with HSV1: Nasal tissue cubes were divided into two equal groups of two cubes each (Group 1 = HSV1 infection group; Group 2 = control, non-infection group). Groups 1 tissue cubes were inoculated with HSV1, and serum-free medium was added to the tissue cubes in Groups 2 as mock-condition.

free tissue culture medium (TCM) was added to the tissue cubes in Groups 2 as mock-condition, all tissue cubes were incubated for 1h at 37°C in 5% CO₂ in air atmosphere. All tissue cubes were washed three times, transferred onto sterile fine-meshed gauze and incubated in a 6-well tissue-culture plate for either 24h or 48h under air-liquid interface culture conditions as before. At the end of each incubation period, the culture supernatants from Group 1A and Group 2A were collected, and tissue cube parts from Group 1B and Group 2B were collected, weighted and snap-frozen respectively at 24h or 48h time point, store at -80 °C for further evaluation. In order to investigate the spontaneous release, the tissue cubes which underwent 48h culture were transferred to a 6-well tissue-culture plate with fresh tissue culture medium for a final 24h incubation period (in total 72h tissue incubation) on fine-meshed gauze at an air-liquid interface. At the end of the culture, the culture supernatant were collected and the tissue cubes were weighed and snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C, until further assessment. In the process of developing this model, we used uninfected vero cell lysates, heat inactivated HSV1 and tissue culture medium (TCM) as controls vs HSV1; as the controls showed the same morphology and cytokine response patterns, we here only used TCM as control.

Immunofluorescence staining for evaluation of HSV1 invasion

As previously reported^(16,17), 10 serial cryosections (5µm per section) of each tissue cube were incubated for 1 h at 37°C in the presence of mouse anti-HSV1-gD antibodies (Santa Cruz, Heidelberg, Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany) (100 mg/mL, 1:100 in 10% NGS) or mouse IgG2 as an isotype specific negative control antibody (Dako, Glostrup, Region Hovedstaden, Denmark). Following three washings with PBS, the sections were incubated for a further 1h at 37°C in the presence of goat anti-mouse-Texas Red antibodies (Molecular Probes, Invitrogen, Belgium) (2 mg/mL, 1:50 in 10% NGS).

Immunofluorescence-stained slides were evaluated for viral invasion by viewing at x63 magnification using a fluorescence microscope (Axioplan 2, Carl Zeiss, Gottingen, Lower Saxony, Germany). All stained slides were evaluated by two independent observers, who were blinded to the tissue-treatment protocol and assessed the entire epithelium in each section by viewing up to 8–10 adjacent fields.

HSV1 invasion in each field was graded on a 5-point scale (0 = epithelium not infected, 1 = epithelium superficially infected, 2 = basal cells infected, 3 = basement membrane and HSV1 co-localisation, HSV1 do not penetrate the basement membrane, 4 = HSV1 penetrated the basement membrane into the lamina

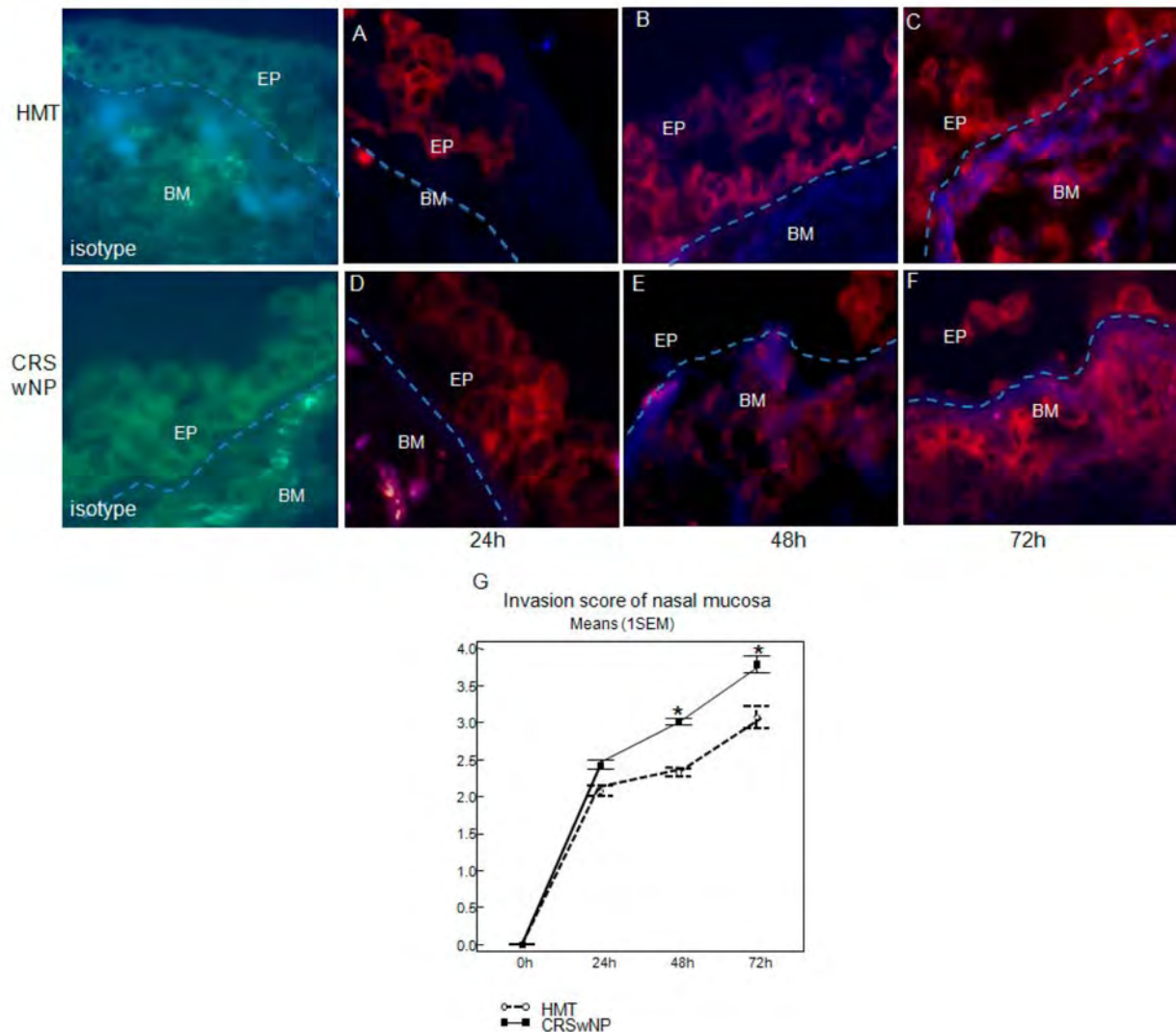


Figure 2. Immunofluorescence-stained sections of inferior turbinate healthy mucosal tissue (HMT) and nasal polyp tissue samples (CRSwNP) after HSV1 infection. Invasion score of HMT and CRSwNP tissue samples by HSV1. Results are presented as mean scores + SEM for HMT from 7 patients and CRSwNP from 7 patients. * $P < 0.01$. Isotype: mouse IgG2 antibody on the sections of the tissue samples after 24h HSV1 infection. Red is the positive HSV1 signal.

propria).

The mean of total scores in the ten sections on each slide was used as the final invasion score for each explant.

Inflammatory cytokines were measured by ELISA in tissue culture supernatants

Inflammatory mediators IFN- γ , IL-6, IL-1 β , TNF- α , IL-17, IL-5, IL-10 were measured in culture supernatants at baseline and at 24h, 48h and 72h after virus incubation by means of commercially available Quantikine ELISA kits (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA). IFN- β (Invitrogen), IFN- α (Invitrogen), and IFN- λ (R&D systems, USA) release was measured in culture supernatants at baseline and at 24h, 48h and 72h after virus incubation, by using ELISA, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Statistical analysis

Data were expressed as median and interquartile ranges (IQR). The Kruskal–Wallis test was used to assess the significance of intergroup variability; the Wilcoxon test was used for paired comparisons, and the Mann–Whitney U 2-tailed test was used to assess significance for between-group comparisons. P values < 0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Patient characteristics, cytokines and IgE levels in tissue homogenates

The two groups of patients were comparable in terms of clinical characteristics, allergic status and comorbid disease. At baseline, tissues from CRSwNPs showed significantly higher total IgE, ECP

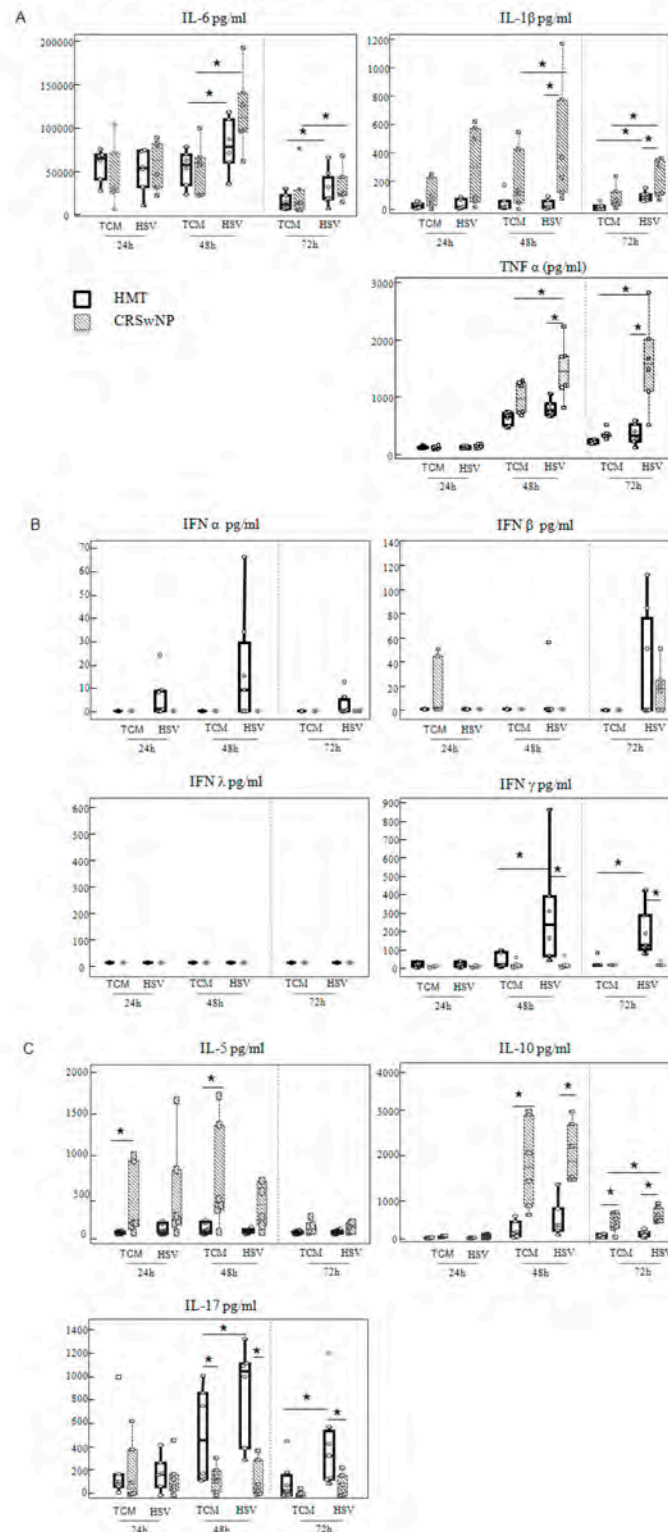


Figure 3. Inflammatory mediator release after HSV-1 infection. Data were expressed as median and interquartile ranges (IQR). * P value<0.05. HSV1 induced. (A) a significant release of IL-6 after 48h and 72h in both HMT and CRSwNP tissues, the release of TNFα was significantly increased after 48 and 72 hours in CRSwNP only; (B) a significant increase of IFN-γ release in HMT samples at 48 and 72 hours, but no induction of IFN-γ in CRSwNP tissue; (C) a significant IL-17 release in HMT but not in CRSwNP mucosal tissue. There was a significantly ($P<0.05$) higher spontaneous release of IL-5 at 24 and 48 hours in CRSwNP vs. HMT, but this was independent from the impact of HSV infection. A significantly increased release of IL-10 was observed in CRSwNP vs. HMT at 48 and 72 hours, which was significantly further increased by HSV1 infection at 72 hours. No increase in IL-10 was observed in HMT samples. TCM: tissue culture medium, indicating the uninfected culture.

Table 1. Cytokines and IgE levels in tissue homogenates.

Tissue	Detection limit after sample handling dilution	Inferior turbinate healthy mucosal tissue (HMT) median (IQR)	P value	Chronic Rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) n=7 median (IQR)
Total IgE (kUA/L)	1.9	16.6 (9.24-42.3)	0.003	205.3 (56.4-244.2)
ECP(ug/ml)	11.0	357.5 (98-504.3)	0.015	13609.7 (5236.3-20570)
IL-5 (pg/ml)	7.0	BDL	0.007	263.7 (39.4-510.4)
IFN γ (pg/ml)	42.9	42.9 (42.9-77.2)	n.s.	BDL
IL-17 (pg/ml)	7.0	BDL	n.s.	7 (7-17.6)

BDL: below detection limit; n.s.: not significant

and IL-5 concentrations vs inferior turbinate tissues from control samples ($p < 0.05$). IL-17 was below detection limit in both groups, whereas IFN- γ could be detected in 3 control tissues (Table 1).

HSV1 replicates and invades in the nasal mucosal tissue after 24, 48 and 72 hours cultivation

Infection of the nasal inferior turbinate mucosal tissue explants with HSV1 led to focal infection of outer epithelial cells within 24h (Figure 2A) with distribution up to the basement membrane and damage of epithelial structural integrity after 48 h (Figure 2B). Incubation of the tissue for 72 h (Figure 2C) following inoculation with HSV1 led to infection of basal epithelial cells, followed by the loss of epithelium and subsequent invasion of HSV1 into the lamina propria. In contrast, HSV1 infected the whole epithelium of nasal polyp tissue within 24h (Figure 2D), causing epithelial damage already after 48 h (Figure 2E), and significant damage of the epithelium and invasion into the lamina propria through the basement membrane after 72 h (Figure 2F).

The depth of mucosal invasion for HSV1 in nasal polyp tissue was similar to turbinate mucosa at 24h, but the invasion scores at 48 and 72 h were significantly higher than those for the turbinate mucosa ($p < 0.05$) (Figure 2G), indicating that more viruses infected deeper mucosal layers.

Immunofluorescence staining for untreated cryosections was also performed by using anti-HSV1-gD monoclonal antibodies. Neither in those cryosections nor in TCM treated HMT and CRSwNP tissues, HSV1 was detectable.

Inflammatory mediator release after HSV-1 infection

HSV1 induced a significant release of IL-6 after 48h and 72h in both HMT and CRSwNP tissues, without significant difference between groups. However, in CRSwNP samples, we could demonstrate a significant release of IL-1 β at 48h ($p = 0.031$), whereas no IL-1 β was released in HMT before 72h post inocula-

tion (Figure 3A); the concentration of IL-1 β in the supernatants was significantly higher in CRSwNP compared to HMT at 72h ($p = 0.01$). In line with these findings, the release of TNF α was significantly increased after 48 ($p = 0.031$) and 72 hours ($p = 0.031$) in CRSwNP only.

IFN- α could be detected in 4 out of 7 HMT samples after HSV1 incubation at 24 and 48 hours, but not in any CRSwNP samples; however, this difference did not reach significance. IFN- β was found in the supernatants of 3 HMT and 4 CRSwNP samples at 72 hours incubation. IFN- λ was not detectable at any of the time points in any of the samples. However, there was a significant increase of IFN- γ release in HMT samples at 48 ($p = 0.031$) and 72 hours ($p = 0.016$), but no induction of IFN- γ in CRSwNP tissue upon HSV1 infection (Figure 3B).

There were also significant differences in terms of T cell cytokine release in the response of CRSwNP and HMT to HSV1 infection (Figure 3C). The expression of IL-17 was only up-regulated in HMT tissues after 48 and 72 hours, but not in CRSwNP tissues. There was a significantly higher spontaneous release of IL-5 at 24 ($p = 0.037$) and 48 hours ($p = 0.025$) in CRSwNP vs. HMT, but this was independent from the impact of HSV infection. A significantly increased release of IL-10 was observed in CRSwNP vs. HMT at 48 ($p = 0.004$) and 72 hours ($p = 0.004$), which was significantly further increased by HSV1 infection at 72 hours ($p = 0.031$). No increase in IL-10 was observed in HMT samples.

Discussion

This study shows for the first time a major difference in the response of healthy mucosa vs. mucosal tissue derived from chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) in response to viral exposure, in this case HSV1. CRSwNP mucosal tissue shows a significant deficit in IFN- γ and IL-17 release within 24 to 72 hours after infection in comparison to healthy mucosa, at the same time releasing significantly higher levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and TNF- α . These findings were

associated with significantly higher viral invasion scores at 48 and 72 h in CRSwNP mucosa compared to those for the healthy mucosa, indicating that CRSwNP nasal tissue provides less antiviral activity and at the same time releases disease progressing factors, allowing HSV1 to easier penetrate and spread through CRSwNP tissues, although the viral replication was similar between tissues.

Mucosal environments in disease are characterized by a distinct set of cytokine profiles, which impact on the extracellular matrix including the basement membrane, the type of inflammation (neutrophil/eosinophil), the innate and adaptive immune responses to microorganisms, and finally the potential to resolve ongoing inflammation⁽¹⁹⁾. Mucosal inflammation in nasal polyps mainly is orchestrated by Th2 cytokines, characterized by an increased eosinophilic inflammation and formation of IgE antibodies. This endotype is associated with co-morbid asthma⁽¹⁵⁾ as well as recurrence of disease in Caucasian patients⁽²⁰⁾. All 7 CRSwNP samples in this study were classified as IL-5 positive, with high IgE and ECP concentrations, and 2 out of 7 nasal polyp patients had mild asthma. This biochemical and clinical presentation contrasts to the healthy mucosa and asthma status of the control patients. The specific immune profile in Th2-biased CRSwNP has also been associated with defects in innate or adaptive immunity, such as the alternative activation of macrophages, the suppression of T regulatory activity^(21,22), or the epithelial barrier tight junction molecule expression^(23,24).

IFNs are critical for innate and adaptive immunity against viral, some bacterial and protozoal infections⁽²⁵⁾. Type I IFNs (IFN- α and IFN- β) can be produced by all nucleated cells as the first line of host antiviral defense⁽²⁶⁾. Type II IFN (IFN- γ), affects activities of macrophages, NK cells, dendritic cells (DC), and T cells by enhancing antigen presentation, cell trafficking, and cell differentiation and expression profiles, conveying antiviral signals from the innate to the adaptive immune response in order to fully activate host antiviral immunity⁽²⁷⁾. Recently identified type III IFNs (IFN- λ 1, IFN- λ 2 and IFN- λ 3) can induce antiviral activity in a variety of target cells that express the IFN- λ receptor⁽²⁸⁾. Aberrant IFN expressions are associated with a number of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. An inadequate response to HRV infection has been recently described in severe asthma, suggesting that the innate anti-viral response to viruses, here HRVs, may be impaired in those patients⁽²⁹⁾.

The significant release of IFN- γ in healthy mucosal tissue (HMT) samples at 48 and 72 hours is considered a normal response to a viral infection, whereas the lack of induction of IFN- γ release upon HSV1 infection in CRSwNP tissues may result in a deficit to limit viral replication. Our previous findings demonstrated that HSV1 has an increased invasive ability into nasal polyp tissue accompanied by more serious damage of epithelium compared

with nasal turbinate mucosa^(16,17). Also Type I and III IFNs have been shown to play an important role in combating HSV-1 infection, and studies have shown that the magnitude and swiftness of IFN- α/β induction correlates with the relative resistance of C57BL/6 mice to HSV-1 infection⁽³⁰⁾. In this present study, IFN- α could be detected in 4 out of 7 HMT samples after HSV1 incubation at 24 and 48 hours, but not in any CRSwNP samples. IFN- β was found in the supernatants of 3 HMT and 4 CRSwNP samples at 72 hours incubation. These findings were rather inconsistent and did not reach significance, but may point to a broader defect in IFN response in CRSwNP tissue.

IL-17 and related components of Th17 immune function are increasingly identified as contributors to the pathogenesis of many infections, including respiratory infections caused by viruses. IL-17 facilitates the recruitment of neutrophils to the airways, and contributes to the clearance of the virus. In our human nasal mucosa model, normal healthy controls responded with a significant increase in IL-17 release upon HSV1 infection, whereas CRSwNP tissue also lacked this adequate immune response with possible consequences; unfortunately, the recruitment of neutrophils cannot further be investigated in this model.

Structural cells such as epithelial cells form part of the first line of defense and play a key role in the initiation of the immune responses including the release of IL-1 family members early on during the development of the inflammatory cascade. Secretion of IL-1 β is an important outcome of the inflammasome activation, involving NF- κ B activation and the expression of proinflammatory cytokines⁽³⁰⁾. In the present study, we could demonstrate a significant release of IL-1 β and TNF- α in CRSwNP tissue, whereas no IL-1 β was released in HMT before 72h post inoculation. This suggests that viral infection induces a more vivid inflammatory response in CRSwNP than in healthy control HMT. This observation is supported by a study reporting increased levels of the pro-inflammatory mediator IL-1 β and one of its antagonists, IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra), in nasal lavage of asthmatic, but not non-asthmatic patients during experimental rhinovirus infection⁽³¹⁾. Wang et al showed no difference in IL-6 and IL-8 release in healthy mucosa vs. nasal polyp tissue after HRV infection in-vitro⁽³²⁾; in agreement with their findings, we also found no difference for IL-6 (IL-8 was not measured here), but well for other cytokines, prominently for type 2 IFN, IL-17, IL-1 β and TNF- α .

Herpes simplex virus (HSV)-specific T cells are essential for viral clearance. However, T cells do not prevent HSV during latent infection or reactivation. A recent study using PBMCs has shown that HSV-infected T cells stimulated through the TCR selectively synthesized IL-10, a cytokine that suppresses cellular immunity and favors viral replication⁽³³⁾. This finding further was sup-

ported by studies in mice showing that the immunoregulatory cytokine IL-10 is a key host factor in inducing and maintaining T cell exhaustion, facilitating viral persistence^(34,35). In fact, 9% of human nasal polyps were infected with HSV1⁽¹⁰⁾, and persistent infections may contribute to this number. This hypothesis requires further research, focusing on IL-10 is a key player in the establishment and perpetuation of viral persistence.

As it is unethical to remove healthy ethmoidal mucosa from a non-diseased person, and it is seldom indicated to remove parts of the middle turbinate from healthy subjects; inferior turbinates have been used as controls for decades. We have shown in the past that inferior turbinates do show the same changes in terms of adaptive and innate immune reactions as the sinus mucosa in CRSsNP and CRSwNP⁽³⁶⁾. In that sense we may expect that healthy inferior turbinates do represent healthy sinus mucosa. We assume that the structural changes from nasal polyps to normal sinus mucosa are much greater than the differences from ethmoidal to turbinate mucosa. However, we have to admit the fact that the tissue is isolated and the model therefore is not suitable for studies on cell migration.

Conclusion

We here demonstrate for the first time in a human ex-vivo mucosal model that the response of tissues derived from nasal polyps of chronic rhinosinusitis (CRSwNP) patients vs. inferior turbinates of healthy subjects differs considerably upon viral infection by HSV1. CRSwNP shows a significant deficit in IFN- γ

and IL-17 response, but in contrast releases significantly higher amounts of the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and TNF- α , and IL-10. This inadequate response may be associated with a deeper intrusion of the virus upon acute infection, but also may lead to a different acute inflammatory response in CRSwNP tissue.

Authorship contribution

FL, XDW, CB, NZ developed the idea for this study, developed the ex vivo model, interpreted the data, and drafted the manuscript; HJN, LZ, NGP and SLJ contributed the experimental viruses and helped revising the paper. HJN provided the stock of the HSV1, SLJ provided the measurement of IFNs, GH did the cytokine measurements. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest by all authors.

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