



Investigation of the Impact of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* on A549 Pneumocytes

Long He^{#1}, Da-Kang Hu^{#2}, Shuang-Chun Liu³, Xin-Hua Luo¹, Lian-Hua Yu¹, Ying Qu¹, Jin-Hong Yang⁴, Jian Yu⁴, Xiang-Yang Li⁴, Wei-Wei Shen⁵ and Jin Zhang^{1,*}

¹Department of Laboratory Medicine, Taizhou Municipal Hospital, Taizhou City, China

²Department of Laboratory Medicine, The First People's Hospital of Wenling, Zhejiang, China

³Department of Blood Transfusion, Taizhou Municipal Hospital, Taizhou City, China

⁴Department of Laboratory Medicine, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou City, China

⁵Department of Microbiology, Taizhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Zhejiang Province, China

*Corresponding author: Department of Laboratory Medicine, Taizhou Municipal Hospital, 381# Zhongshan East Road, Jiaojiang District, 318000, Taizhou City, China. Tel: +86-057688858142, Fax: +86-057688858142, Email: zhangj2504@163.com

These authors are contributed equally as the first author.

Received 2019 February 18; Revised 2019 June 19; Accepted 2019 June 22.

Abstract

Background: *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is a leading pathogen worldwide and its pathogenesis remains unclear.

Objectives: The study aimed to investigate the secretion of interleukin-8 (IL-8) and soluble intracellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) from A549 pneumocytes stimulated by different *S. pneumoniae* strains and the mechanism of blood-derived *S. pneumoniae* (bd-SP) in invading the blood system.

Methods: Twenty-three clinical strains of *S. pneumoniae* isolated in 2009 along with ATCC49619 were cultured and suspended in 2018. Then, A549 pneumocytes were resuspended after culture and collection, and inoculated into culture plates. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* suspensions were then inoculated. Normal saline was blank control. The plates were incubated for four and eight hours. Then, the suspensions were collected and centrifuged. The supernatant was analyzed for IL-8 and ICAM-1 by ELISA.

Results: The concentrations of IL-8 were 180.6, 188.5, 223.4 ± 19.9, and 230.3 ± 38.6 pg/mL for blank control, ATCC49619, bd-SP, and sd-SP at four-hour stimulation, respectively, and 249.2, 275.7, 224.0 ± 27.8, and 242.3 ± 33.1 pg/mL at eight-hour stimulation. The concentrations of ICAM-1 were 14.8, 12.1, 19.9 ± 17.2, and 26.1 ± 28.6 pg/mL for blank control, ATCC49619, bd-SP, and sd-SP at 4 hours, respectively, and 32.6, 150.8, 69.4 ± 45.1, and 58.7 ± 30.1 pg/mL at 8 hours.

Conclusions: *Streptococcus pneumoniae* could upregulate the secretion of IL-8 and ICAM-1 from A549 pneumocytes. No significant difference was found between bd-SP and sd-SP which was in contrast to what was found between clinical *S. pneumoniae* and ATCC49619. Host response may not be a vital factor for different *S. pneumoniae* infections.

Keywords: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, Interleukin-8, Intracellular Adhesion Molecule-1, ELISA

1. Background

Streptococcus pneumoniae was recognized as the main cause of community-acquired pneumonia, tympanitis, meningitis, and abscess in 1881, especially in infants and the elderly (1). Approximately, one million children under the age of five years succumb to pneumonia annually worldwide with *S. pneumoniae* being a major cause of death (2, 3). *Streptococcus pneumoniae* also thrives in the upper respiratory tract of asymptomatic carriers as an opportunistic pathogen (4). However, it is difficult to predict when it turns pathogenic. This is because the transition from a primary colonization bacterium to a pathogenic bacterium involves a complex interaction between *S. pneu-*

moniae and the body's immune system. There are various components associated with *S. pneumoniae*-induced immune response, such as the capsule and other virulence factors (5-7). In addition, many immune cells such as neutrophils, monocytes/macrophages, and dendritic cells are involved in this process (6, 8-10), which are responsible for the release of factors including IL-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IFN- α , IL-8, and ICAM-1 (6, 8).

The incidence of *S. pneumoniae* infection-induced septicemia and meningitis is about 5%, and its highest mortality exceeds 30% (11, 12). There is limited research on the blood and nervous system invasion by *S. pneumoniae*, which may be attributed to difficulties in composing clinical cases. As indicated earlier, *S. pneumoniae* infection in-

evitably involves the interaction between the body's immune system and virulence factors.

A549 cell is a lung cell derived from human lung adenocarcinomas. Lung cells are important defense cells against *S. pneumoniae* infections, and are the most commonly used cells in studying the pathogenicity of *S. pneumoniae*. The adhesion property of different *S. pneumoniae* strains has been verified using A549 cells (13). Most studies on *S. pneumoniae* tried to focus on individual cytokines or individual virulence genes (14). However, many virulence genes may play combined roles in the *S. pneumoniae* invasion process and final pathogenesis.

2. Objectives

Since the interactions of *S. pneumoniae* and the body are very complex, this study selected a representative cytokines along with an adhesion molecule to represent the interaction. In the present study, we used different sources of *S. pneumoniae* to stimulate A549 cells and analyze the changes in the secretion of cytokine IL-8 and adhesion molecule sICAM-1. We also attempted to determine the characteristic biological differences of *S. pneumoniae* concerning source differences and explore the possible mechanisms to answer how *S. pneumoniae* invades blood systems.

3. Methods

3.1. Strains and Cells

Streptococcus pneumoniae (ATCC 49619) was provided by the National Center for Medical Culture Collection of China. Twenty-three *S. pneumoniae* clinical non-repetitive strains were obtained from our hospital in 2009. Eleven strains were isolated from blood samples, which were denoted as blood-derived *S. pneumoniae* (bd-SP). Twelve strains were isolated from sputum samples, which were denoted as sputum-derived *S. pneumoniae* (sd-SP). All the strains were identified using a VITEK-32 GPI card (bioMérieux, France) and confirmed by a specific PCR assay (15). A549 cells were purchased from the Shanghai Cell Bank of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

3.2. A549 Cell Culture and Collection

The A549 cell line was cultured in F-12K nutrient mixture (GIBCO Co. Ltd., USA) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Zhejiang Tianhang Biological Technology Co., Ltd. Zhejiang, China) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin (Beijing Solarbio Science and Technology Co., Beijing, China) at 37°C with 5% CO₂ in an incubator (Model 311, Thermo Electron

Instruments Co. Ltd., USA). A549 cells within seven generations were collected with the aforementioned medium without 1% penicillin-streptomycin. Cells were finally adjusted to 3.0×10^8 /L.

3.3. A549 Cell Stimulation Array

In this procedure, 1.0 mL of A549 cell concentrated suspension was added to 50 wells of a cell culture plate and two wells were designated as controls. Then, 100 μ L of 1.0 McFarland *S. pneumoniae* concentrated suspension was added to each well while 100 μ L of saline water was added to the control wells. Subsequently, the plate was incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂. After four hours, the contents of the first 25 wells (including one control) were transferred into 1.5-mL centrifuge tubes. Next, the tubes were centrifuged at 4,000 rpm for 10 minutes and the supernatants were used for the determination of IL-8 and sICAM-1. After eight hours, the contents of the remaining 25 wells (including one control) were taken and the above-mentioned steps were repeated.

3.4. IL-8 and sICAM-1 Detection

The detection of IL-8 and sICAM-1 was performed using the double-antibody sandwich avidin-biotin complex-enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ABC-ELISA) method, according to the manufacturer's protocol (Shanghai Xitang Biological Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China).

3.5. Statistical Analysis

SPSS17.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used to analyze the data. The following criteria were checked: normality at $P > 0.10$ and homogeneity of variances at $P > 0.10$. The P values of < 0.05 were considered to indicate statistically significant differences.

4. Results

As shown in Figure 1A, A549 cells secreted higher and lower levels of IL-8 than the blank control after four and eight hours of stimulation by bd-SP, respectively. All differences were significant. After four hours of sd-SP stimulation, A549 cells secreted more IL-8. However, after eight hours of stimulation, the difference in the concentration of IL-8 was not statistically significant between the sd-SP group and blank control. Either of the clinical *S. pneumoniae* groups induced A549 cells to secrete more IL-8 levels than the corresponding ATCC49619 group did. However, after eight hours of stimulation, either of the *S. pneumoniae* groups could induce A549 cells to secrete lower IL-8 levels

than the ATCC49619 group did. All differences were statistically significant. For each of the *S. pneumoniae* groups, there were no significant differences in the concentration of IL-8 between four and eight hours of stimulation. At the same stimulation time, there was no significant difference between the two *S. pneumoniae* groups in terms of the concentration of IL-8 in A549 cells.

Figure 1B shows the concentration of sICAM-1 after *S. pneumoniae* stimulation for four and eight hours. There was no statistically significant difference in the concentration of sICAM-1 in A549 cells between either of the *S. pneumoniae* groups and the blank control after four hours of stimulation. However, the differences were significant after eight hours of stimulation. Moreover, there was no statistically significant difference between either of the *S. pneumoniae* groups and the ATCC49619 group in the concentration of sICAM-1 in A549 cells after four hours of stimulation. However, the concentration of sICAM-1 was significantly lower in either of the *S. pneumoniae* groups than in the ATCC49619 group after eight hours of stimulation. The concentration of sICAM-1 significantly increased with the extension of stimulation time in the same clinical *S. pneumoniae* group. The peak value of sICAM-1 concentration reached after eight hours of stimulation. At the same stimulation time, there was no significant difference between the two *S. pneumoniae* groups in terms of the concentration of sICAM-1 in A549 cells.

5. Discussion

IL-8 is a multifunctional proinflammatory cytokine that can be secreted by numerous cells such as mesothelial cells, tumor cells, neutrophils, endothelial cells, and monocytes (8, 16, 17). The main role of IL-8 during inflammatory response is the chemotaxis of immune cells to the site of inflammation, which triggers the release of inflammatory mediators (18, 19). This process is the main response to *S. pneumoniae* infection, by which the host is capable of removing *S. pneumoniae* and maintaining homeostasis. In the present study, we found that IL-8 secretion from A549 cells significantly increased after either of sd-SP and bd-SP stimulation.

The IL-8 secretion was significantly higher in either of the sd-SP or bd-SP groups after four hours of stimulation than in the ATCC49619 positive control; however, the IL-8 secretion relatively decreased after eight hours in the stimulation groups. Furthermore, no difference in the IL-8 secretion was observed between the sd-SP and bd-SP groups. In addition, comparing the IL-8 levels between the four and eight-hour stimulations demonstrated that higher levels of IL-8 were secreted as the incubation time increased, suggesting that lung cells may produce IL-8 in both healthy

and pneumonic conditions. Lung cells may also be involved in the migration of neutrophils to the lung in response to inflammation via the activation of the NF- κ B pathway.

ICAM-1s are distributed to the surface of several cell types including vascular endothelial cells, epithelial cells, lymphocytes, neutrophils, and monocytes, but at low basal levels. Previous studies reported that cross-linking ICAM-1 elicits an association with the actin cytoskeleton and the activation of several intracellular signaling pathways, which triggers the production of numerous cytokines and cell trafficking (19-21). Upon *S. pneumoniae* invasion, host ICAM-1 may promote the leukocytes' accumulation towards *S. pneumoniae*-infected sites, especially extravascular ones (22, 23). Several pro-inflammatory cytokines including IL-1, IL-11, tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α), and interferon- γ (IFN- γ) are capable of enhancing the expression of ICAM-1 (24). In the present study, while IL-8 secreted by A549 cells increased and remained stable after four hours of sd-SP or bd-SP stimulation, the sICAM-1 level significantly elevated with the extension of *S. pneumoniae* stimulation time.

Higher levels of ICAM-1 have a positive role in the assistance of leukocyte accumulation in infectious tissues by promoting the interaction between ICAM-1 and its ligands, which is important for the host to remove foreign microbes (19, 20). It was reported that choline-binding protein A, a protein synthesized by *S. pneumoniae* that promotes pneumococcal adherence and the colonization of the nasopharyngeal respiratory airways, induced the release of IL-8 and ICAM-1 in A549 cells (19). ATCC49619 as reference *S. pneumoniae* showed an increasing trend in IL-8 secretion with increasing the duration of *S. pneumoniae* stimulation, whereas clinical *S. pneumoniae* reached the peak at four hours and remained stable thereafter. Similar trends of sICAM-1 secretions were observed in ATCC49619 and clinical *S. pneumoniae*. There was no significant difference in IL-8 or sICAM-1 levels between the sd-SP and bd-SP groups. However, sICAM-1 levels in A549 cells also slowly increased with incubation time but insistently at low expression levels, indicating that ICAM-1 is crucial in the immune response to *S. pneumoniae* infection.

There are some limitations to our study. First, many types of cell lines are involved in *S. pneumoniae*-host interactions and their numbers and concentrations are hard to be accurately determined. However, to simulate actual interactions, we used only one fixed concentration of A549 cells. Second, A549 cell line was derived from a lung adenocarcinoma, which, in spite of its capability of self-proliferation, was different from normal pneumocytes for antigen presentation and cytokine secretion. This study demonstrated that *S. pneumoniae* invasion stimulated the

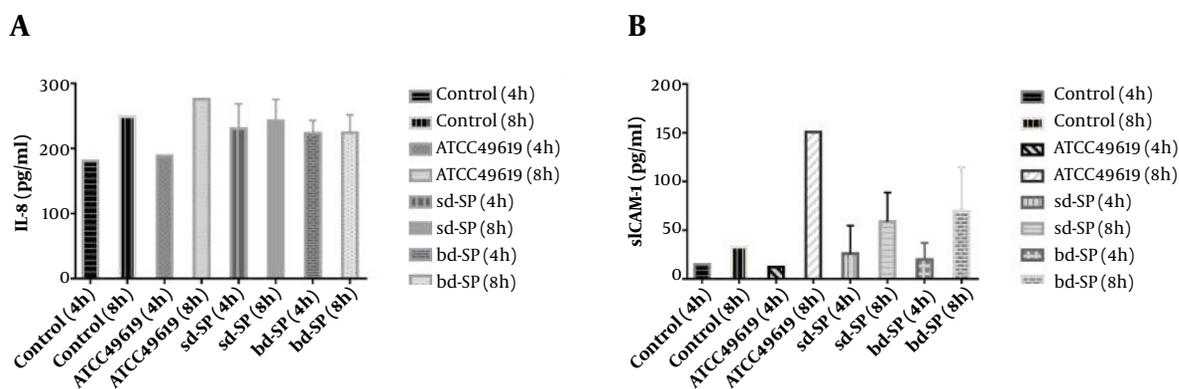


Figure 1. A, Changes in the level of IL-8 in A549 cells after stimulation with SP; B, changes in the level of sICAM-1 in A549 cells after stimulation with SP.

secretion of IL-8 and ICAM-1 in A549 cells. Despite the similar effects of sd-SP and bd-SP on IL-8 and ICAM-1 expression, significant differences between clinical *S. pneumoniae* and ATCC49619 in our study showed that *S. pneumoniae* invasion might not be predominantly caused by reactions in the host.

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: Da-Kang Hu: substantial contributions to the conception and design of the work and drafting of the manuscript; Da-Kang Hu, Long He, Shuang-Chun Liu, Xin-Hua Luo, Lian-Hua Yu, Ying Qu, Jin-Hong Yang, Jian Yu, Xiang-Yang Li, Wei-Wei Shen, and Jin Zhang: the acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of data; Long He, Shuang-Chun Liu, Xin-Hua Luo, Lian-Hua Yu, Ying Qu, Jin-Hong Yang, Jian Yu, Xiang-Yang Li, Wei-Wei Shen, and Jin Zhang: revising the manuscript critically for important intellectual content; Da-Kang Hu, Long He, Shuang-Chun Liu, Xin-Hua Luo, Lian-Hua Yu, Ying Qu, Jin-Hong Yang, Jian Yu, Xiang-Yang Li, Wei-Wei Shen, and Jin Zhang: the final approval of the version to be published.

Conflict Interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Ethical Approval: This study was conducted following the Declaration of Helsinki as approved by the Ethics Committee of our hospital.

Financial Disclosure: It is non declared by the authors.

Funding/Support: This work was supported in part by the Zhejiang Medical and Health Research Program (2018KY901), Jiaojiang Science and Technology Development Program, Taizhou city (10275 and 153050), Research Program of Taizhou College (2015PY033 and 2017PY055).

References

- Nelson JC, Jackson M, Yu O, Whitney CG, Bounds L, Bittner R, et al. Impact of the introduction of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine on rates of community acquired pneumonia in children and adults. *Vaccine*. 2008;**26**(38):4947-54. doi: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2008.07.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2008.07.016). [PubMed: [18662735](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18662735/)].
- Liu L, Oza S, Hogan D, Chu Y, Perin J, Zhu J, et al. Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000-15: An updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals. *Lancet*. 2016;**388**(10063):3027-35. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)31593-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31593-8). [PubMed: [27839855](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27839855/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5161777](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5161777/)].
- O'Brien KL, Wolfson LJ, Watt JP, Henkle E, Deloria-Knoll M, McCall N, et al. Burden of disease caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae in children younger than 5 years: Global estimates. *Lancet*. 2009;**374**(9693):893-902. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(09\)61204-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(09)61204-6). [PubMed: [19748398](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19748398/)].
- Suzuki H, Ikeda K. Mode of action of long-term low-dose macrolide therapy for chronic sinusitis in the light of neutrophil recruitment. *Curr Drug Targets Inflamm Allergy*. 2002;**1**(1):17-26. doi: [10.2174/1568010023344832](https://doi.org/10.2174/1568010023344832). [PubMed: [14561211](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14561211/)].
- Harvey RM, Hughes CE, Paton AW, Trappetti C, Tweten RK, Paton JC. The impact of pneumolysin on the macrophage response to Streptococcus pneumoniae is strain-dependent. *PLoS One*. 2014;**9**(8). e103625. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0103625](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0103625). [PubMed: [25105894](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25105894/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4126675](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4126675/)].
- Kung E, Coward WR, Neill DR, Malak HA, Muhlemann K, Kadioglu A, et al. The pneumococcal polysaccharide capsule and pneumolysin differentially affect CXCL8 and IL-6 release from cells of the upper and lower respiratory tract. *PLoS One*. 2014;**9**(3). e92355. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0092355](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0092355). [PubMed: [24664110](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24664110/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3963895](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3963895/)].
- Mook-Kanamori BB, Geldhoff M, van der Poll T, van de Beek D. Pathogenesis and pathophysiology of pneumococcal meningitis. *Clin Microbiol Rev*. 2011;**24**(3):557-91. doi: [10.1128/CMR.00008-11](https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00008-11). [PubMed: [21734248](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21734248/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3131058](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3131058/)].
- Zhang J, Hu DK, Wang DG, Liu Y, Liu CB, Yu LH, et al. Effects of clinical isolates of Streptococcus pneumoniae on THP-1 human monocytic cells. *Mol Med Rep*. 2013;**8**(5):1570-4. doi: [10.3892/mmr.2013.1688](https://doi.org/10.3892/mmr.2013.1688). [PubMed: [24045590](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24045590/)].
- Jambo KC, Sepako E, Heyderman RS, Gordon SB. Potential role for mucosally active vaccines against pneumococcal pneumonia. *Trends Microbiol*. 2010;**18**(2):81-9. doi: [10.1016/j.tim.2009.12.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2009.12.001). [PubMed: [20031415](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20031415/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC2855428](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC2855428/)].

10. Knapp S, Leemans JC, Florquin S, Branger J, Maris NA, Pater J, et al. Alveolar macrophages have a protective antiinflammatory role during murine pneumococcal pneumonia. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2003;**167**(2):171-9. doi: [10.1164/rccm.200207-698OC](https://doi.org/10.1164/rccm.200207-698OC). [PubMed: [12406830](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12406830/)].
11. van de Beek D, de Gans J, Spanjaard L, Weisfelt M, Reitsma JB, Vermeulen M. Clinical features and prognostic factors in adults with bacterial meningitis. *N Engl J Med*. 2004;**351**(18):1849-59. doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa040845](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa040845). [PubMed: [15509818](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15509818/)].
12. Kastenbauer S, Pfister HW. Pneumococcal meningitis in adults: Spectrum of complications and prognostic factors in a series of 87 cases. *Brain*. 2003;**126**(Pt 5):1015-25. doi: [10.1093/brain/awg113](https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awg113). [PubMed: [12690042](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12690042/)].
13. Robson RL, Reed NA, Horvat RT. Differential activation of inflammatory pathways in A549 type II pneumocytes by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* strains with different adherence properties. *BMC Infect Dis*. 2006;**6**:71. doi: [10.1186/1471-2334-6-71](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2334-6-71). [PubMed: [16606470](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16606470/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC1481607](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC1481607/)].
14. Thornton J, McDaniel LS. THP-1 monocytes up-regulate intercellular adhesion molecule 1 in response to pneumolysin from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. *Infect Immun*. 2005;**73**(10):6493-8. doi: [10.1128/IAI.73.10.6493-6498.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/IAI.73.10.6493-6498.2005). [PubMed: [16177322](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16177322/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC1230928](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC1230928/)].
15. du Plessis M, Smith AM, Klugman KP. Rapid detection of penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in cerebrospinal fluid by a seminested-PCR strategy. *J Clin Microbiol*. 1998;**36**(2):453-7. [PubMed: [9466757](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9466757/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC104558](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC104558/)].
16. Dogan S, Zhang Q, Pridmore AC, Mitchell TJ, Finn A, Murdoch C. Pneumolysin-induced CXCL8 production by nasopharyngeal epithelial cells is dependent on calcium flux and MAPK activation via Toll-like receptor 4. *Microbes Infect*. 2011;**13**(1):65-75. doi: [10.1016/j.micinf.2010.10.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micinf.2010.10.003). [PubMed: [20974276](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20974276/)].
17. Yoon BN, Choi NG, Lee HS, Cho KS, Roh HJ. Induction of interleukin-8 from nasal epithelial cells during bacterial infection: The role of IL-8 for neutrophil recruitment in chronic rhinosinusitis. *Mediators Inflamm*. 2010;**2010**:813610. doi: [10.1155/2010/813610](https://doi.org/10.1155/2010/813610). [PubMed: [20634942](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20634942/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC2904024](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC2904024/)].
18. Rastogi D, Ratner AJ, Prince A. Host-bacterial interactions in the initiation of inflammation. *Paediatr Respir Rev*. 2001;**2**(3):245-52. doi: [10.1053/prrv.2001.0147](https://doi.org/10.1053/prrv.2001.0147). [PubMed: [12052326](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12052326/)].
19. Greenwood J, Heasman SJ, Alvarez JI, Prat A, Lyck R, Engelhardt B. Review: Leucocyte-endothelial cell crosstalk at the blood-brain barrier: A prerequisite for successful immune cell entry to the brain. *Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol*. 2011;**37**(1):24-39. doi: [10.1111/j.1365-2990.2010.01140.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2990.2010.01140.x). [PubMed: [20946472](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20946472/)].
20. Scott DW, Dunn TS, Ballesta ME, Litovsky SH, Patel RP. Identification of a high-mannose ICAM-1 glycoform: effects of ICAM-1 hypoglycosylation on monocyte adhesion and outside in signaling. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol*. 2013;**305**(2):C228-37. doi: [10.1152/ajpcell.00116.2013](https://doi.org/10.1152/ajpcell.00116.2013). [PubMed: [23703526](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23703526/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3725629](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3725629/)].
21. Greve JM, Davis G, Meyer AM, Forte CP, Yost SC, Marlor CW, et al. The major human rhinovirus receptor is ICAM-1. *Cell*. 1989;**56**(5):839-47. doi: [10.1016/0092-8674\(89\)90688-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-8674(89)90688-0). [PubMed: [2538243](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2538243/)].
22. Etzioni A. Adhesion molecules in leukocyte endothelial interaction. *Adv Exp Med Biol*. 1996;**408**:151-7. doi: [10.1007/978-1-4613-0415-9_17](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4613-0415-9_17). [PubMed: [8895787](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8895787/)].
23. Springer TA. Traffic signals for lymphocyte recirculation and leukocyte emigration: the multistep paradigm. *Cell*. 1994;**76**(2):301-14. doi: [10.1016/0092-8674\(94\)90337-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-8674(94)90337-9). [PubMed: [7507411](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7507411/)].
24. Inoue T, Kobayashi K, Inoguchi T, Sonoda N, Fujii M, Maeda Y, et al. Reduced expression of adipose triglyceride lipase enhances tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced intercellular adhesion molecule-1 expression in human aortic endothelial cells via protein kinase C-dependent activation of nuclear factor-kappaB. *J Biol Chem*. 2011;**286**(37):32045-53. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M111.285650](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M111.285650). [PubMed: [21828047](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21828047/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3173212](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3173212/)].