Milk fat globule-EGF 8 (MFGE8) plays important, nonredundant roles in several biological processes, including apoptotic cell clearance, angiogenesis, and adaptive immunity. Several recent studies have reported a potential role for MFGE8 in regulation of the innate immune response; however, the precise mechanisms underlying this role are poorly understood. Here, we show that MFGE8 is an endogenous inhibitor of inflammasome-induced IL-1β production. MFGE8 inhibited necrotic cell–induced and ATP-dependent IL-1β production by macrophages through mediation of integrin β3 and P2X7 receptor interactions in primed cells. Itgb3 deficiency in macrophages abrogated the inhibitory effect of MFGE8 on ATP-induced IL-1β production. In a setting of postischemic cerebral injury in mice, MFGE8 deficiency was associated with enhanced IL-1β production and larger infarct size; the latter was abolished after treatment with IL-1 receptor antagonist. MFGE8 supplementation significantly dampened caspase-1 activation and IL-1β production and reduced infarct size in wild-type mice, but did not limit cerebral necrosis in Mfge8–/– mice and control WT littermates (Figure 1A), a noteworthy augmentation of 38% which was abrogated by supplementation of recombinant human MFGE8 (rMFGE8) (Figure 1B). These results clearly indicate that endogenous MFGE8 is required for protection against excessive postischemic cerebral damage. We also found that supplementation of WT mice (Figure 1C) with rMFGE8 induced a significant reduction of infarct volume, in agreement with the recently reported beneficial effect of recombinant human MFGE8 in a model of cerebral injury in rats (16).

We then investigated the potential mechanisms responsible for MFGE8 protective effect: MFGE8 has been shown to alter postischemic neovascularization (6) and fibrotic tissue response effects were indirectly related to the known role of MFGE8 in the clearance of apoptotic cells. Recent data suggested that MFGE8 might interfere with osteopontin binding to integrin αvβ3 and limits NF-κB activation in response to LPS in vitro (19, 21). However, it is still unknown whether this is a major pathway by which MFGE8 exerts its antiinflammatory effects, and its relevance to inflammatory settings other than sepsis is uncertain.

In the present work, we addressed the role of MFGE8 in postischemic injury. We show that MFGE8 controls postischemic cerebral injury through a previously unsuspected mechanism involving integrin β3-dependent inhibition of the inflammasome.

**Results and Discussion**

**MFGE8 reduces postischemic cerebral tissue damage and inflammatory response.** We first compared Mfge8–/– mice and control WT littermates in a model of focal cerebral ischemia. We found that infarct size was significantly larger in Mfge8–/– mice compared with their controls (Figure 1A), a noteworthy augmentation of 38% which was abrogated by supplementation of Mfge8–/– with recombinant murine MFGE8 (rMFGE8) (Figure 1B). These results clearly indicate that endogenous MFGE8 is required for protection against excessive postischemic cerebral damage. We also found that supplementation of WT mice (Figure 1C) with rMFGE8 induced a significant reduction of infarct volume, in agreement with the recently reported beneficial effect of recombinant human MFGE8 in a model of cerebral injury in rats (16).
to injury (2). However, quantification of CD31-positive vascular area or collagen accumulation did not reveal any relevant difference between Mfge8−/− and WT mice (Supplemental Figure 1; supplemental material available online with this article; doi:10.1172/JCI65167DS1).

MFGE8 is necessary for efficient clearance of apoptotic cells. To test this hypothesis in postischemic injury, we studied the association between macrophages/microglia and apoptotic cells. We observed reduced internalization of apoptotic material in Mfge8−/− mice with a concomitant increase in the percentage of noningested apoptotic cells (Supplemental Figure 2A). The results are very consistent with the higher density of dead cells, including dead neurons, that accumulate in the brains of Mfge8−/− mice at day 7 after cerebral ischemia (Supplemental Figure 2B). Conversely, treatment with rMFGE8 reduced the accumulation of apoptotic cells compared with vehicle-treated mice (Supplemental Figure 2C). These results highlight the important role of MFGE8 in apoptotic cell removal during posts ischemic cerebral injury.

The role of apoptotic cell removal in the induction of an anti-inflammatory milieu has been well explored (22). In agreement with this concept, Mfge8−/− mice showed a marked increase in the expression of proinflammatory mediators IL-1β and TNF-α in the ischemic brain (respectively, +134%, P < 0.001, and +78%, P < 0.01), but a decrease of antiinflammatory TGF-β (−34%, P < 0.05) (Figure 1D) at day 3 after artery occlusion compared with controls. This was followed by enhanced accumulation of macrophages/microglia (Figure 1F) and neutrophils at day 7 after ischemic injury in Mfge8−/− mice (Figure 1G). Conversely, treatment of WT mice with rMFGE8 was associated with an antiinflammatory cytokine

![Image](http://www.jci.org)
profile, revealed by an increase of TGF-β (+54%, \( P < 0.05 \)) and a decrease of IL-1β (–41%, \( P < 0.05 \)), although TNF-α expression was not altered (Figure 1E). Thus, the role of MFGE8 in the removal of apoptotic cells seems to be associated with the promotion of an antiinflammatory state in postischemic injury. However, the mechanistic pathways that directly mediate the protective effects of MFGE8 in this setting are still unknown.

\textit{Mfge8–/–} antiinflammatory effect is mediated through the inflammasome/IL-1β pathway. Focal cerebral ischemia leads to ischemic cell death both by necrosis (especially in the core of the infarct) and apoptosis (in the penumbra). Defective removal of apoptotic cells in \textit{Mfge8–/–} mice would also lead to secondary necrosis. Given the major effect of MFGE8 modulation on IL-1β expression, we hypothesized that MFGE8 might directly alter inflammasome-mediated IL-1β production. The rationale for this hypothesis is also based on the following observations. Necrosis leads to accumulation of extracellular ATP, a potent activator of the inflammasome through the P2X7 receptor pathway (23), and induces the production of mature IL-1β. The inflammasome complex is activated after focal brain ischemia, and inhibition of inflammasome decreases caspase-1 activation and IL-1β processing (24).

The IL-1 pathway has been implicated in the pathogenesis of ischemic brain damage (25, 26), and our results indicate a significant increase of IL-1β production in ischemic brains of \textit{Mfge8–/–} mice compared with controls (Figure 1D and Supplemental Figure 3).

To test our hypothesis, we first used an in vitro model of BM-derived macrophages (BMDM). Incubation of LPS-primed BMDM with necrotic cells significantly induced IL-1β production. The rationale for this hypothesis is also based on the following observations. Necrosis leads to accumulation of extracellular ATP, a potent activator of the inflammasome through the P2X7 receptor pathway (23), and induces the production of mature IL-1β. The inflammasome complex is activated after focal brain ischemia, and inhibition of inflammasome decreases caspase-1 activation and IL-1β processing (24). The IL-1 pathway has been implicated in the pathogenesis of ischemic brain damage (25, 26), and our results indicate a significant increase of IL-1β production in ischemic brains of \textit{Mfge8–/–} mice compared with controls (Figure 1D and Supplemental Figure 3).
tion, which was inhibited by incubation with apyrase, indicating an ATP-dependent process (Supplemental Figure 4). In addition, we checked using Nbrp3−/− macrophages, that ATP-induced IL-1β production was entirely dependent on NLRP3 (Xuan Li, unpublished observations). Interestingly, we found that preincubation of LPS-primed BMDM with rMFGE8 significantly reduced IL-1β production in response to necrotic cells (Supplemental Figure 4) or ATP stimulation (Figure 2A). Importantly, rMFGE8 did not reduce IL-1β production or caspase-1 activity in BMDM recovered from Itgb3−/− mice. (D and E) Quantification of infarct volume in Itgb3−/− and P2rx7−/− mice treated or not with rMFGE8; rMFGE8 did not reduce infarct volume in Itgb3−/− and P2rx7−/− mice. **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001; n = 6 mice per group for in vivo experiments. Scale bars: 10 μm.

**Figure 3**
MFGE8 inhibits the inflammasome pathway via β3 integrin. (A) Representative photomicrographs of costaining for P2RX7 and β3 integrin in BMDM before and after LPS priming and analysis using confocal microscopy. A tight spatial association (quantified by the overlap coefficient) was observed between β3 integrin and P2RX7 after LPS priming. (B) Duolink in situ PLA colocalization assay proving the spatial association between β3 integrin and P2RX7 in BMDM after LPS priming. The spots in B indicate colocalized P2RX7R and β3. Data are representative of 3 independent experiments. (C) MFGE8 did not inhibit ATP-induced IL-1β production or caspase-1 activity in BMDM recovered from Itgb3−/− mice. (D and E) Quantification of infarct volume in Itgb3−/− and P2rx7−/− mice treated or not with rMFGE8; rMFGE8 did not reduce infarct volume in Itgb3−/− and P2rx7−/− mice. **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001; n = 6 mice per group for in vivo experiments. Scale bars: 10 μm.
not reduce infarct size in IL-1β−/− mice (Supplemental Figure 5). Thus, MFG8-dependent regulation of IL-1β production plays a nonredundant role in protection against postischemic injury.

**Methods**

Methods are described in detail in Supplemental Methods. All mice were fully backcrossed to a C57BL/6 background.

**Permanent focal cerebral ischemia.** Under anesthesia and using a small craniotomy, the middle cerebral artery (MCA) was electrocoagulated. Assessment of infarct size was performed at day 7 after ischemia on sections stained with Cresyl violet.

**In vitro stimulation, assessment of IL-1β production, and caspase-1 activity.** BMDM cells were primed for 6 hours with LPS unless otherwise specified. Cells were then incubated with the indicated amount of MFG8E prior to stimulation with ATP or necrotic thymocytes. Cell media were collected for ELISA assay, caspase-1 activity (colorimetric assay), and/or Western blot.

**Real-time PCR.** Ready-to-use primers for IL-1β, TNF-α, IL-10, TGF-β, and cyclophilin A were used (Qiagen).

**Immunohistochemistry.** The sources of primary antibodies are listed in Supplemental Methods. Apoptosis assay was performed using Roche In Situ Cell Death Detection Kit (Roche). Duolink in situ proximity ligation assay was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Olink). **Efferocytosis assessment.** Association between CD68+ cells (macrophage/microglia) and TUNEL+ cells was determined on 3 magnification fields. Internalization was assessed on deconvoluted pictures using a Zeiss ApoTome (Imager Z1 with ApoTome, Carl Zeiss International).

**Statistics.** Statistical analyses were performed with Prism 5 software (GraphPad). All data are expressed as mean ± SD. Comparisons of 2 different groups were analyzed by Mann-Whitney U test. For more than 2 groups, we used ANOVA test with Bonferroni’s post-test analysis. A P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Study approval.** Experiments were performed under French Ministry of Agriculture permit no. 02934. The study was also approved by the Home Office, PPL 80/2426, United Kingdom.

**Acknowledgments.** This work was supported by grants from the British Heart Foundation, Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale, France, and by an ERC Starting Grant (to Z. Mallat). We are indebted to Ferial Azibani and Stéphane Potteaux for their help and advice.

Received for publication June 4, 2012, and accepted in revised form December 5, 2012.

Address correspondence to: Ziad Mallat, Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge, Addenbrooke’s Hospital, West Forvie Building, Robinson Way, Cambridge CB2 0SZ, United Kingdom.

Phone: 44.1223.768678; Fax: 44.1223.746962; E-mail: zm255@medcbl.cam.ac.uk.