



Chinese herbal Jin-Ying-Tang attenuates the inflammatory response by inhibiting the activation of TLR4/MyD88/TRAF-6/NIK pathway at the mRNA level in LPS-stimulated mouse mammary epithelial cells

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Abstract

Introduction: The effects of Jin-Ying-Tang (JYT) on Toll-like Receptor 4 (TLR4) signalling transduction of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated mouse mammary epithelial cells (MECs) *in vitro* were examined. **Material and Methods:** The cytotoxicity of JYT (0.06-62.50 mg/mL) on mouse MECs was determined by MTT assay. The MECs were co-cultured with LPS in the presence or absence of JYT (39.10 µg/mL, 391 µg/mL, 3910 µg/mL). The concentrations of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) in the culture supernatants were detected by ELISA. The mRNA expression of TLR4 and downstream TLR4 signalling molecules such as myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88), tumour necrosis factor receptor associated factor 6 (TRAF-6), inhibitor κ B (I κ B), and nuclear factor κ B inducing kinase (NIK) were determined by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). **Results:** The results showed that the IC₅₀ of JYT on MECs was 12.25 mg/mL and JYT could significantly decrease the concentrations of IL-6 and TNF- α in LPS-stimulated MECs ($P < 0.05$). The mRNA expression of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, I κ B, and NIK was also significantly decreased when the LPS-stimulated MECs were co-cultured at appropriate concentrations of JYT ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** These observations indicate a potential mechanism through which JYT attenuates the systemic inflammatory response to LPS-stimulated mouse mammary epithelial cells by inhibiting the activation of TLR4/MyD88/ TRAF-6/NIK pathway at the mRNA level.

Keywords: mouse, JYT, mammary epithelial cells, cytokine, mRNA expression, signalling transduction.

Introduction

Mastitis is one of the most epidemic, frequent, and costly infectious diseases affecting the dairy cattle industry worldwide. It is an infection of the udder caused by a variety of different bacteria and fungi (such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, coliforms) entering the mammary gland *via* the teat canal (3). During the incidence of mastitis, mammary gland immunity plays an important role in the prevention of microbial invasion, as the first line of defence. Mammary

epithelial cells (MECs) together with macrophages are capable to respond to bacterial intrusion and play a major part in the initiation of inflammation (32). A key component of the host innate immune response to mastitis is a rapid increase in concentrations of cytokines, such as IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 β , and TNF- α in milk. These cytokines can attract neutrophils to the site of infection and provide defence against invading mastitis pathogens (22, 23). Stimulation of bovine MECs with LPS for 24 h elicited a marked increase in mRNA expression of IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α , CXCL6, and

β -defensin. Furthermore, differential cytokine and chemokine responses of bovine MECs to lipoteichoic acid from *Staphylococcus aureus* and LPS from *Escherichia coli* (7, 16, 27) indicate that MECs play an important role in the mammary gland immunity.

Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are members of the pattern-recognition receptors family that detect specific molecules associated with microbial pathogens. Their activation leads to the mobilisation of other innate immune molecules such as cytokines, chemokines, and interferons (2, 19). TLRs activate signalling through the Toll/interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) domain, which in turn triggers the binding of the TIR domain-containing adaptors, including MyD88, TIR domain-containing adaptor protein (TIRAP), TIR domain-containing adapter-inducing IFN- β (TRIF), and Trif-related adaptor molecule (TRAM), activating specific signalling pathways (13, 20). MyD88 activates the IL-1 receptor associated kinases (IRAKs). IRAKs in turn activate TRAF-6, and elicit downstream signalling via the nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B) pathway (36). TLR4 is a prominent member of the TLR family of host receptors (1, 18). LPS, a major component of the cell wall of Gram-negative bacteria, is able to bind to TLR4, resulting in activation of the transcription factor NF- κ B via signal transduction cascades. MyD88- and TRAF-6-deficient mice display hyporesponsiveness to both IL-1 and LPS (14, 17). Finally, NF- κ B is then free to translocate to the nucleus and induces the expression of various pro-inflammatory cytokines (such as TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, and IL-8) (6).

Nowadays, development of antibacterial and immunomodulatory potential of natural products to replace the application of antibiotics in bovine mastitis have become mainstream in the prevention of mastitis in modern dairy industry (3, 26). Jin-Ying-Tang (JYT) is an empirical formula that was developed based on the principles of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and is used to treat mastitis in dairy cattle. This formula has obtained a national invention patent (Patent no.: ZL 2010 1 0554152.8). JYT consists of the following herbs: *macranthoides* Hand.-Mazz., flower; *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz., whole plant; *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maxim., fruit; *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl., fruit; *Rheum officinale* Baill., root; *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bunge., root; and the root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels., which have all been proven to possess many biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, and antibacterial properties (34, 35). We have reported that the cure rate and the effective rate of the JYT injection in subclinical mastitis in dairy cattle were 53.8% and 92.3% respectively (30). JYT injections also exhibited favourable efficacy in *Staphylococcus aureus*-induced mastitis in rabbits and significantly decreased the TNF- α and IL-6 concentrations in serum and mammary glands (31). However, the precise mechanism of its anti-inflammatory activity remains largely unclear. Therefore, in this study, we have evaluated the effect of

JYT on LPS-induced inflammation in MECs and its underlying anti-inflammatory mechanism from the perspective of LPS-TLR4/ NF- κ B signalling pathway, such as the expression of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, I κ B, and NIK, hoping to provide a theoretical basis for further research on JYT and its application in prevention or therapy of mastitis.

Material and Methods

Reagents and instruments. Mouse TNF- α and IL-6 ELISA kits were purchased from IBL, Germany. Power SYBR Green PCR Master Mix - from AB, UK, and FCS were acquired from Zhejiang Tianhang, China. TIANScript cDNA kit was purchased from Beijing TIANGEN, China. RNA extraction kit, EsTaq MasterMix, was procured from Beijing Kangwei, China. The qTOWER 2.0/2.2 Real Time PCR System was made in Analytic Jena AG, Germany. Thermo Scientific Multiskan™ GO Microplate Spectrophotometer was made in Thermo Fisher Scientific Oy, Finland, and IX-71 inverted phase contrast microscope in Olympus, Japan.

Animals. Ten to 12-week-old, mid-pregnant Kunming mice were used. The mice were purchased from the Medical Experimental Animal Centre of Daping Hospital, Research Institute of Surgery of the Third Military Medical University, Chongqing. They were housed in micro isolator cages, receiving standard laboratory animal feed and water *ad libitum*. The experiments followed the guidelines of the regional Animal Ethics Committee.

Chemicals. The herbs used in this study were all commercially available as dry matter and were purchased from Guizhou Tongjitang Zhongyaoyin pian Pharmaceutical Co. (Table 1). These herbs were identified by professor Lu Wu (Centre of Biochemical Engineering of Guizhou University, Guizhou, China) and professor Hua-Lei Wang (College of Agriculture of Guizhou University, Guizhou, China). The dosages of the herbs in JYT are based on the theory of Chinese Materia Medica (CMM) (5).

Preparation of JYT. In total, 440 g of the formulation was soaked in 4400 mL of 50% alcohol for 30 min and extracted two times under reflux for 2 h and 1 h. The extracts were filtered and the filtrate was evaporated using a rotary evaporator to remove alcohol. The remains were further extracted by ligarine, and the aqueous phase was concentrated to 2.0 g of crude drug per millilitre. The concentrate was precipitated with 70%, 75%, and 80% alcohol dilutions and then boiled with 0.125% active charcoal for 5 min and filtered. The precipitates were dissolved and diluted in 0.9% saline solution containing 1.0 g crude drug per millilitre of solution. The final concentration of JYT crude drug was 1.0 g/mL. The solution was filtered through a 0.22 μ m microhole filtering film and stored at 4°C as JYT preparation (31).

Table 1. Information regarding the herbs

Herbs	Chinese name	Origin (China)	Batch number	Dosage (g)
<i>Lonicerae macranthoides</i> Hand.-Mazz., flower	<i>Shan yin hua</i>	Guizhou	130201	100 g
<i>Taraxacum mongolicum</i> Hand.-Mazz., whole plant	<i>Pu gong ying</i>	Guizhou	130101	100 g
<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i> Maxim., fruit	<i>Gua lou</i>	Hebei	121001	100 g
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> (Thunb.) Vahl., fruit	<i>Lian qiao</i>	Henan	130902	60 g
<i>Rheum officinale</i> Baill., root	<i>Da huang</i>	Gansu	120701	30 g
<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> (Fisch.) Bunge., root	<i>Huang qi</i>	Gansu	121201	30 g
<i>Angelica sinensis</i> (Oliv.) Diels., root	<i>Dang gui</i>	Gansu	120101	20 g

Furthermore, bacterial endotoxin in JYT was determined by rabbit pyrogen test. The endotoxin, conforming to injection quality standards, did not induce pyrogen reaction in rabbits (4).

Primary culture of MECs. The procedure for primary culture of MECs has been previously described (8). In brief, mammary tissue was isolated from mid-pregnancy mice, and epithelial cells were obtained after mixed protease digestion of the tissue. The epithelial organoid suspension was treated with differential adhesion method and then resuspended in a growth medium consisting of DMEM/F12, 10% FBS, 100 IU/mL of penicillin, 100 IU/mL of streptomycin (Gibco), 4 mM L-glutamine (Sigma), 5 µg/mL of bovine pancreatic insulin (Sigma), 10 ng/mL of cholera toxin (Sigma), and 10 ng/mL of epidermal growth factor (Sigma). The medium was changed once every 24 h.

MTT assay for cytotoxicity of JYT. MTT assay for the monolayer culture was carried out according to the method by Mosmann (21), while the assay for the cytotoxicity of JYT on MECs cultures was performed with slight modification to the standard protocol. The cell concentration of MECs was adjusted to 5×10^4 cell/well and then transferred into 96-well plate for culturing for 12 h. JYT was prepared as 11 concentrations to be added to wells (0.06–62.50 mg/mL); each concentration was in duplicate. In each plate, four wells to which JYT was not added served as control. MECs were treated with different concentrations of JYT for 24 h. Subsequently, 20 µL of MTT solution (5 mg/mL) were added to each well and incubated for 4 h. After washing the supernatant out, the insoluble formazan product was dissolved in DMSO. The optical density of the 96-well culture plates was then measured at 490 nm absorption wavelength. The optical density of formazan formed in untreated control cells were used to indicate 100% viability. The concentrations of JYT that resulted in 50% of cell death (IC₅₀) in both monolayer cultures were determined from dose-response curves (9). The assay was carried out with four replicates for each culture.

Cytokine measurement by ELISA. To assess the effect of JYT on the content of IL-6 and TNF-α secreted by MECs, the cells suspension (1×10^5 cell/well) was added into 48-well plate, and incubated with JYT and 10 µg/mL of LPS for 24 h. According to the result of cytotoxicity assay, the final

concentrations of JYT were set as 3910 µg/mL, 391 µg/mL, and 39.10 µg/mL. Control cells were treated with LPS alone. At the end of the experiment, culture supernatants were collected following centrifugation of the cell culture media and the levels of IL-6 and TNF-α were measured using cytokine-specific ELISA kits according to producers' instructions. All samples were assayed in triplicates. Absorbance was read at 450 nm.

qRT-PCR. To determine the effect of JYT on mRNA expression of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, IκB, and NIK in MECs, 500 µL of MECs suspension was added into a 24-well plate. When the cells completely spread out and grew to 80% confluence, 500 µL of JYT and/or LPS were added to the MECs. After 24 h incubation, each group of MECs was harvested and the RNAs were isolated following the manufacturer's instruction. All of the RNAs were reverse transcribed by real-time PCR kit, and resulting cDNA was stored at -80°C until amplification.

All primers (Table 2) used in this study were designed with the software 'Primer Premier 5.0' using available mouse sequences (NCBI). Relative quantities of gene transcripts were measured by qPCR using the SYBR Green I fluorophore. Two microlitres of each cDNA template were amplified in a 10 µL of reaction volume at the following conditions: preheating at 95°C for 5 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 s, annealing at 59.4°C (TLR4), 59.1°C (IκB), or 60.5°C (MyD88, TRAF-6 or NIK) for 30 s, and extension at 72°C for 30 s, and then final extension at 72°C for 2 min. For quantitative evaluation of gene expression, TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, IκB, and NIK mRNA levels were normalised to Gapdh mRNA by the 2^{-ΔΔCt} method (24, 25).

Statistical analyses. The quantitative data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation (± SD). Multiple means were compared using one-way analysis of variance, the least significant difference method was applied when the variance was equal; and Dunnett's T3 test was performed when the variance was not equal. All of statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software 17.0 for Windows; differences with P < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Cytotoxicity of JYT in MECs. To confirm JYT's safe dosage range in MECs, its effect on MECs

viability was determined using the MTT assay. As shown in Fig. 2, the cell viability was not affected by the treatment with the concentration of 0-3.91 mg/mL of JYT; the cells spread out completely and a confluent monolayer of cobblestone shape was well-distributed and had good refraction (Fig. 1A). However, the cell viability in the concentration of 7.81-62.50 mg/mL of JYT was decreased, the cells were smaller than in the lower dose group, and their shapes became round and shrunken; the transmittance turned weaker and darker, the gaps among cells became larger than normal, and some fragments of the cells were seen (Fig. 1B). The IC_{50} of JYT on MECs that was calculated from dose-response curves was equal to 12.25 mg/mL, suggesting that the range of 39.10-3910 μ g/mL JYT was safe to MECs.

Effects of JYT on LPS-induced secretion of IL-6 and TNF- α in MECs. Since the release of cytokines is considered to constitute an indicator of inflammatory response, the effect of JYT on LPS-induced inflammation in MECs was evaluated by measuring the secretion level of pro-inflammatory cytokines: TNF- α and IL-6. As shown in Fig. 3, LPS stimulation significantly induced the release of IL-6 and TNF- α in MECs. However, JYT treatment

significantly, both concentration-dependently and concentration-independently, reduced the LPS-induced secretion of IL-6 (Fig. 3A) and TNF- α (Fig. 3B), indicating that JYT may inhibit inflammation in MECs. Combined with MTT results, the possibility that the anti-inflammatory activity of JYT was due to its cytotoxicity could be excluded.

Effects of JYT on LPS-induced mRNAs expression of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, I κ B, and NIK in MECs. To investigate the mechanism of JYT anti-inflammatory activity, the mRNA expression of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, I κ B, and NIK was examined in mouse MECs. As shown in Fig. 4, upon LPS stimulation, mRNA expressions of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, and NIK in MECs were markedly increased except I κ B. This increase was significantly attenuated by JYT in both concentration-dependent and independent manner; however, I κ B was further significantly decreased. All the results demonstrated that JYT prevented LPS-induced inflammatory response in MECs by inhibiting TLR4/MyD88/TRAF-6/NIK signalling pathway (non-canonical NF- κ B pathway) at the mRNA level; however, these results need further verification on the protein level.

Table 2. Gene-specific oligonucleotide primers used for qPCR

Gene symbol	Oligonucleotides (5'-3') F: forward; R: reverse	Amplicon (bp)	Annealing temperature (°C)	Accession number (GenBank)
TLR4	F: AAAGTCCCTGATGACATTCC R: TTTGAGAGGTGGTGAAGCC	179	59.4	NM_021297.2
MyD88	F: ACTCGCAGTTTGTGGATG R: CACCTGTAAAGGCTTCTCG	183	60.5	NM_010851.2
TRAF-6	F: TGACGGTAAAGTGCCCAAAAT R: CACAAGAAACCTGCCTCCTG	180	60.5	NM_009424.2
I κ B	F: CAACAGAGATGAGGGCATG R: ATCAGGAAGTTTGGATGC	100	59.1	NM_010907.2
NIK	F: ATGATTCTACCTCGGGACCA R: TGGCTGGCTCACTTTCTACA	120	60.5	NM_016896.3
Gapdh	F: GCAACTCCCACTCTTCCA R: GCTCAGGGTTTCTTACTCC	158	--	NM_008084.2

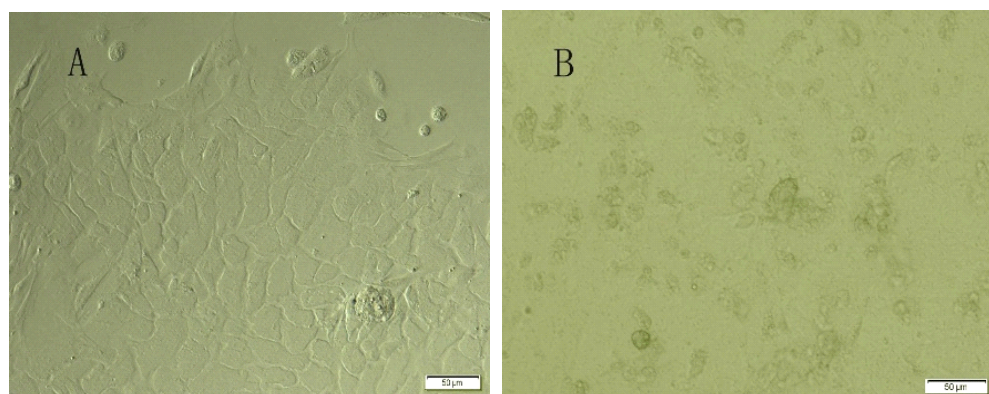


Fig. 1. **A.** Four-days *in vitro* culture of mouse MECs ($\times 200$); cells spread out completely and a confluent monolayer of cobblestone shape was well-distributed and with good refraction. **B.** After 12 h incubation with 31.25 mg/mL JYT, the living cells were round, and part of cells was disrupted or incomplete

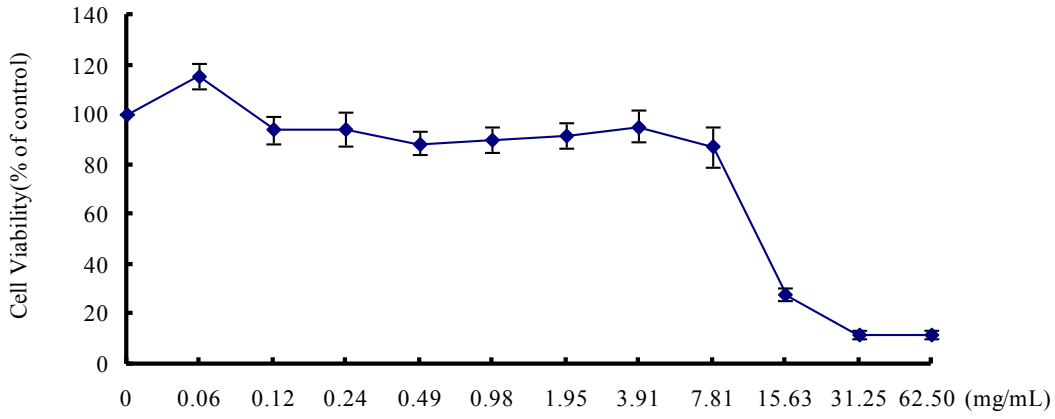


Fig. 2. Viability of the monolayer cultures of MECs determined from the MTT assay. Monolayer cultures of MECs were exposed to indicated concentrations of JYT for 24 h. MTT assay was performed in accordance with the original method. The data were normalised to the viability of control cells. Data are presented as average with SD (error bars) from at least three independent experiments

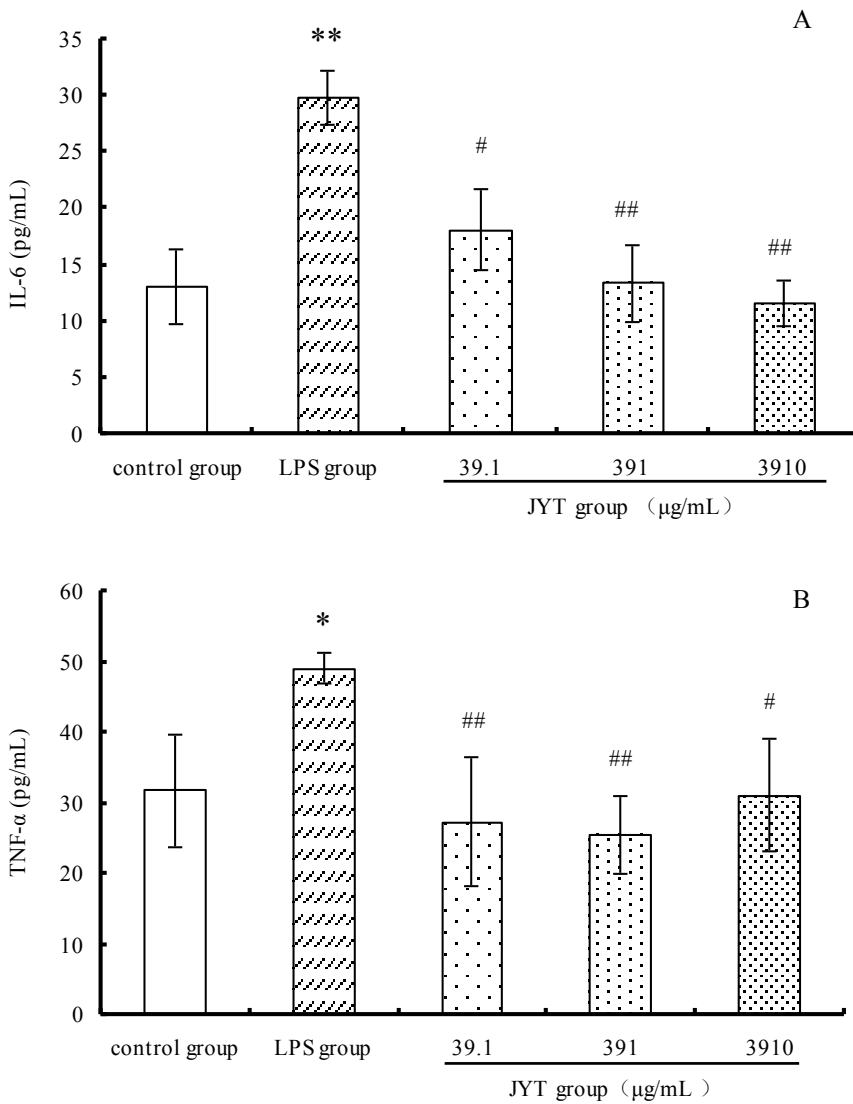
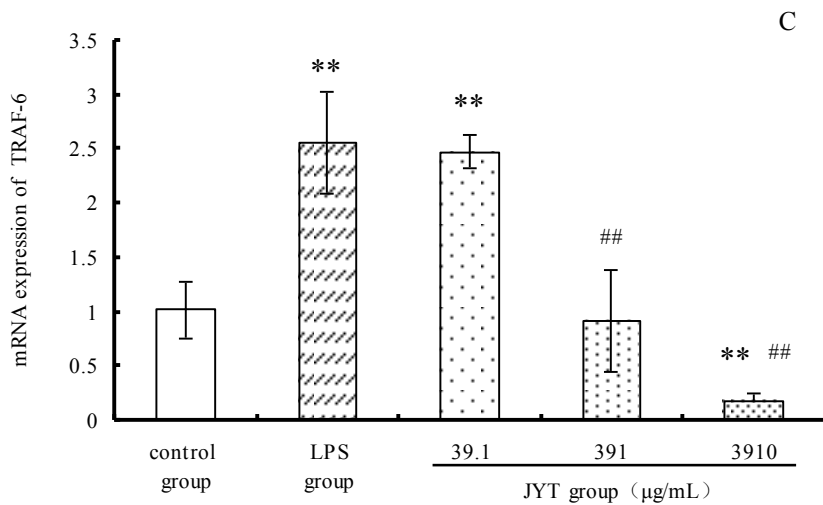
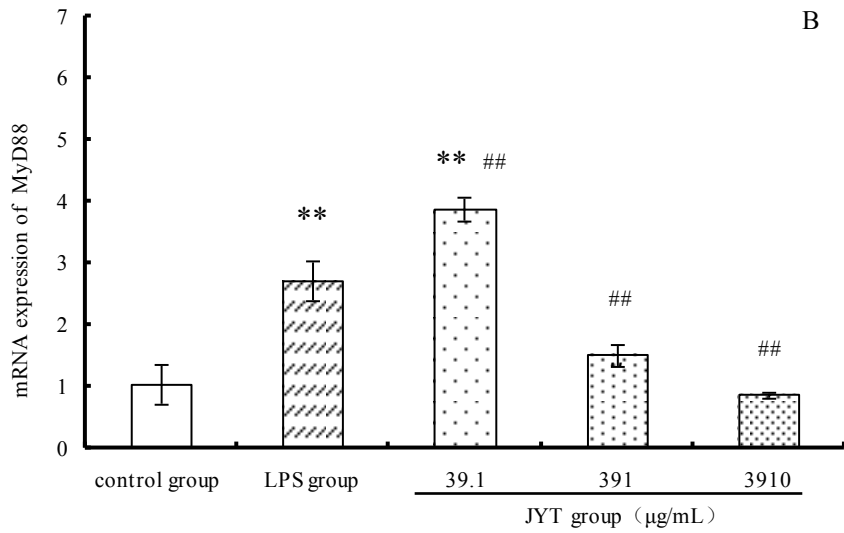
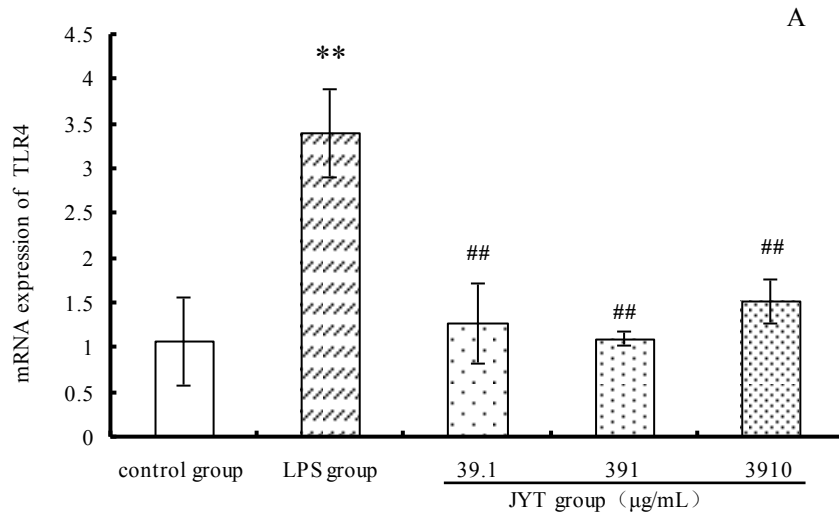


Fig. 3. Influence of JYT on IL-6 (A) and TNF- α (B) secretion by mouse MECs treated with LPS. Contents of IL-6 and TNF- α were measured (n = 4) in the culture supernatants by ELISA. Data are presented as mean \pm SD of two independent experiments. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, in comparison with control group. # P < 0.05, ## P < 0.01, in comparison with LPS group



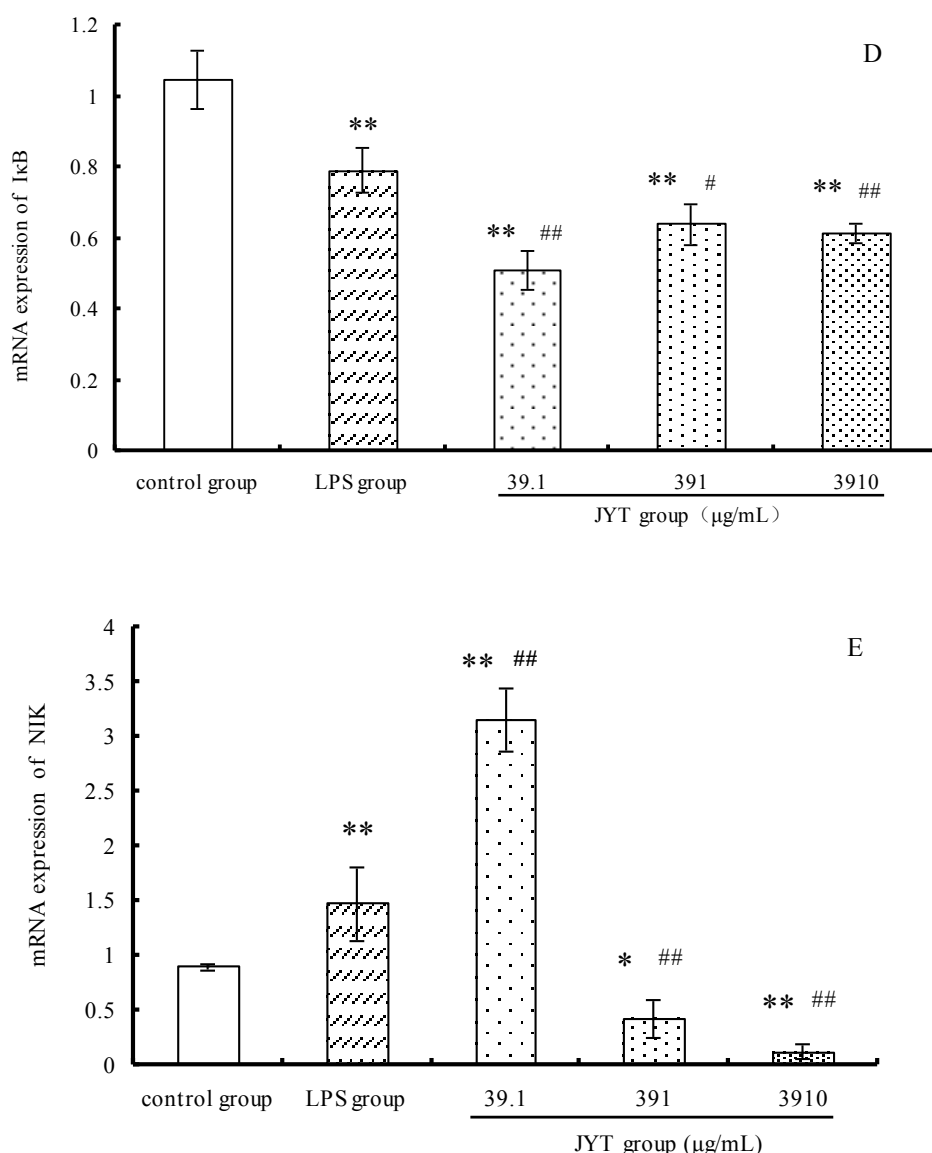


Fig. 4. Influence of JYT on the mRNAs expression of TLR4 (A), MyD88 (B), TRAF-6 (C), IκB (D), and NIK (E) of each group of treatment. The results were obtained according to the systems of housekeeping gene Gapdh. The mRNAs of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, IκB, and NIK were measured in all groups (n = 3). Data are presented as mean ± SD of two independent experiments. ** P < 0.01, in comparison with control group. # P < 0.05, ## P < 0.01, in comparison with LPS group

Discussion

According to the theory of CMM (5), *Lonicerae macranthoides* Hand.-Mazz., *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz., *Rheum officinale* Baill., *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl. can clear away heat and toxic materials; *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maxim., *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bunge. subdue inflammatory swelling and relieve stagnant “Qi” and “Blood”; *Rheum officinale* Baill., *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels. can regulate and promote blood flow. All of these effects are beneficial in the treatment of mastitis and subcutaneous swelling abscesses in TCM. To support the traditional use of JYT, many studies on the activities of these herbs have been performed. It has been reported that the combination of Dandelion

(*Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz., whole plant; *Lonicera japonica* Thunb., flower; *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl.; fruit of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge.; baicalin of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi.) can all be effective against the swelling of the auricle caused by xylene, having a good effect in the treatment of clinical mastitis (cure rate 48.39%, effective rate 77%); it also has an excellent effect on subclinical mastitis (cure rate 70.96%) (10). *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz. shows anti-inflammatory activity through the inhibition of TNF-α and IL-1 production, and COX-2 expression (15). *Lonicerae macranthoides* Hand.-Mazz. is a safe and mild anti-inflammatory agent for treating various inflammatory disorders. Its different extracts can inhibit arachidonic acid ear oedema, rat cotton pellet granuloma, and pro-

inflammatory cytokines expression (12, 29) in inflammatory model *in vitro* or *in vivo*. These findings suggest that JYT has potential benefits for TLR4 signalling of LPS-induced MECs.

In our study, we preliminarily determined the appropriate concentration ranges of JYT by microscopic cytopathic observation and MTT assay. The safe concentration of JYT was 0.49 mg/mL and the IC₅₀ of JYT was 12.25 mg/mL. According to the regression curves estimated from the data, the high dose group, the middle dose group, and the low dose group of JYT was designated as 3910 µg/mL, 391 µg/mL, and 39.10 µg/mL, respectively. The subsequent experiments were conducted on the basis of the three concentration gradients of JYT. In addition, the effect of 10 µg/mL LPS on cell viability, permeability of cell membrane, and cell morphology was determined, and the results indicated that it had no effect on the above parameters (the data was not reported in this research).

Nowadays, available data indicate that MECs are able to release neutrophil-mobilising chemokines and pro-inflammatory cytokines upon bacterial stimulation, which plays a significant role in the occurrence and progression of mastitis (23, 27, 33). The release of pro-inflammatory cytokines is therefore considered to constitute an indicator of the inflammatory response. MECs could be induced to secrete IL-1β, IL-6, IL-8, and TNF-α. This was found by Pareek *et al.* (23) and Wellnitz and Kerr (33). In our previous laboratory study (8), we found that mouse MECs can respond to the presence of LPS (10 µg/mL) and significantly up-regulate the release of TNF-α and IL-6. Using the LPS-stimulated infection model, we investigated the effect of JYT addition to the LPS-stimulated culture on production of TNF-α and IL-6. The results suggested that appropriate concentrations of JYT could down-regulate the secretion of TNF-α and IL-6, which demonstrates that JYT could inhibit the inflammatory response in MECs.

We have also demonstrated that LPS can mediate TLR4 signalling in MEC, leading to the production of TNF-α and IL-6 (8). In TLRs signalling pathway, TLR4 specifically recognises LPS, and forms LPS-TLR4 complex, which results in initiating intracellular signalling pathway, including the activation of MyD88 and TRAF-6, and NF-κB. Finally, it mediates the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF-α and IL-6). NF-κB is a critical transcription factor for the release of cytokines. Both the canonical (IκB activation) and non-canonical (NIK activation) nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) signalling pathways could mediate the nuclear translocation of NF-κB (6, 28). In the canonical NF-κB pathway, NF-κB in unstimulated cells is sequestered in the cytosol *via* interaction with inhibitory IκB proteins, when cells receive pathological stimuli. IκB proteins

are phosphorylated by IκB kinase (IKK) and phosphorylation of IκB proteins results in their ubiquitination and degradation, which subsequently releases sequestered NF-κB, leading to its translocation to the nucleus. In the non-canonical NF-κB pathway, NIK, together with a downstream kinase, inhibitor of NF-κB kinase α (IKKα), induces phosphorylation-dependent ubiquitination and processing of p100 and generates its respective mature proteins, p50 and p52, which results in the nuclear translocation of sequestered NF-κB members. Finally, both pathways induce the expression of various pro-inflammatory cytokines (such as TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6).

In order to determine which changes of gene expression influence NF-κB nuclear translocation in LPS-induced MECs, and whether JYT exerts an effect on the expression of these genes, the mRNA expression of TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, IκB, and NIK was determined. The results indicated that the treatment of MECs with LPS can directly contribute to a significant increase in TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, and NIK mRNA, except IκB, which was significantly down-regulated. These findings were consistent with previously published data (11, 37). Furthermore, appropriate concentrations of JYT could inhibit the increase in TLR4, MyD88, TRAF-6, and NIK expression in MECs stimulated with LPS. Surprisingly, we found that JYT could not up-regulate but further inhibit the expression of IκB mRNA, which we had not expected. Generally, only increase in IκB expression may inhibit the release of NF-κB from the IκB complex and further reduce the cytokine (TNF-α and IL-6) production. Thus, it is possible that JYT attenuates LPS-induced NF-κB nuclear translocation in MECs and inhibits its action. However, the mRNA expression of NIK was down-regulated, which means that the content of NIK protein would be decreased and could further inhibit ubiquitination and processing vitiation of TLR4/MyD88/TRAF-6/NIK pathway (non-canonical NF-κB pathway), but not TLR4/MyD88/TRAF-6/IκB pathway (canonical NF-κB pathway). Both pathways are directly or indirectly contributing to blocking further intracellular signalling pathways. Finally, it suppresses the activation of the NF-κB signalling pathway and further inhibits the release of TNF-α and IL-6.

In the present study we preliminarily demonstrated that JYT attenuates the inflammatory response by inhibiting the activation of TLR4/MyD88/TRAF-6/NIK pathway at the mRNA level. This will lay a foundation for further research on the molecular mechanisms of JYT actions at the protein level. Our results also suggest that JYT may be a useful agent for preventing the release of cytokines in MEC, which plays a vital role in the development of mastitis. Further studies will be

conducted to better understand those key responses in order to propose new vaccinal or therapeutic strategies against mastitis.

Conflict of Interests Statement: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this article.

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Animal Rights Statement: The experiment was approved by the Guizhou Laboratory Animal Engineering Technology Center.

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