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Evidence of mononuclear cell preactivation in the fasting state in polycystic ovary syndrome

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE—We evaluated mononuclear cell (MNC) preactivation in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) by examining the effect of *in vitro* lipopolysaccharide (LPS) exposure on cytokine release in the fasting state.

STUDY DESIGN—Twenty women with PCOS (10 lean, 10 obese) and 20 weight-matched controls (10 lean, 10 obese) volunteered for study participation. Tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) release was measured from mononuclear cell isolated from fasting blood samples and cultured in the presence and absence of lipopolysaccharide. Plasma IL-6 was measured from the same fasting blood samples. Insulin sensitivity was derived from an oral glucose tolerance test using the Matsuda index and truncal fat was measured by dual energy x-ray absorptiometry.

RESULTS—The percent change from baseline in TNF α and IL-6 release from mononuclear cell following lipopolysaccharide exposure was increased (p $<$ 0.04) in lean and obese women with

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PCOS and obese controls compared with lean controls. Plasma IL-6 was increased ($p < 0.02$) in obese women with PCOS compared with lean women with PCOS, which in turn was increased ($p < 0.02$) compared with lean controls. The mononuclear cell -derived TNF α and IL-6 responses from mononuclear cell were negatively correlated with insulin sensitivity ($p < 0.03$) and positively correlated with testosterone ($p < 0.03$) and androstenedione ($p < 0.006$) for the combined groups. Plasma IL-6 was positively correlated with percent truncal fat ($p < 0.008$).

CONCLUSIONS—In PCOS, increased cytokine release from mononuclear cell following lipopolysaccharide exposure in the fasting state reveals the presence of mononuclear cell preactivation. Importantly, this phenomenon is independent of obesity and may contribute to the development of insulin resistance and hyperandrogenism in PCOS. In contrast, the source of plasma IL-6 elevations in PCOS may be excess adiposity.

Keywords

inflammation; lipopolysaccharide; mononuclear cell preactivation

Introduction

The Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) affects as many as 15% of reproductive-age women and is characterized by hyperandrogenism, chronic oligo- or anovulation and polycystic ovaries.^{1,2} Obesity and insulin resistance are often present in PCOS and the compensatory hyperinsulinemia is thought to promote the hyperandrogenism.^{3,4} Many young women with PCOS also possess risk factors for cardiovascular disease such as metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia and hypertension which are associated with atherosclerosis.^{5,6} In PCOS, oxidative stress and chronic low-grade inflammation have been implicated in the development of insulin resistance and accelerated atherogenesis.⁷⁻⁹ Women with PCOS exhibit increased circulating levels of protein carbonyls, tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), decreased insulin signaling and a higher prevalence of coronary artery calcification.¹⁰⁻¹⁴

Our previous studies have highlighted the ability of nutrient ingestion to trigger a prooxidant proinflammatory response from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (MNC) that is independent of obesity.^{8,15-19} Indeed, MNC of lean women with PCOS exhibit increases in reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and nuclear factor κ B (NF κ B) activation following ingestion of glucose and lipid.^{17,20} NF κ B regulates the transcription of a variety of inflammatory mediators including that of TNF α and IL-6. These cytokines exert positive feedback to up-regulate the preceding molecular events that mediate insulin resistance and atherogenesis.^{21,22} Thus, MNC of women with PCOS have an increased sensitivity to nutrient ingestion.

MNC preactivation in the fasting state may account for increased MNC sensitivity in PCOS. In this instance, the NF κ B inflammation pathway that culminates in cytokine release from MNC may already be upregulated prior to nutrient ingestion similar to what has been reported in obesity.²³ As such, we evaluated MNC obtained in the fasting state for the amount of TNF α and IL-6 release following *in vitro* exposure to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and also evaluated the status of fasting plasma IL-6 in women with PCOS. We anticipated

that plasma IL-6 would be elevated in these women based on previous studies.¹⁴ However, we hypothesized that MNC-derived cytokine release is increased in response to *in vitro* LPS exposure in women with PCOS compared with weight-matched controls; and that this cytokine response to LPS along with plasma IL-6 levels are related to abdominal adiposity, insulin sensitivity and circulating androgens.

Materials and Methods

Subjects

Twenty women with PCOS (10 lean and 10 obese) 20–34 years of age and 20 weight-matched control subjects (10 lean and 10 obese) 20–39 years of age volunteered for study participation. Some subjects in the current study were involved in our previous work on PCOS and insulin resistance.¹⁶ Additional subjects were recruited via newspaper advertisements and flyers within the Indiana University community between the years 2011 and 2013. Obesity was defined as a body mass index (BMI) between 30 and 40 kg/m². Lean subjects had a BMI between 18 and 25 kg/m². The women with PCOS were diagnosed on the basis of oligo-amenorrhea and hyperandrogenemia after excluding nonclassic congenital adrenal hyperplasia, Cushing's Syndrome, hyperprolactinemia and thyroid disease. Polycystic ovaries were present on ultrasound in all subjects with PCOS. All control subjects had regular menses lasting 25 to 35 days and a luteal range serum progesterone level consistent with ovulation (>5 ng/ml). All control subjects exhibited normal circulating androgen levels and did not have any skin manifestations of androgen excess or polycystic ovaries on ultrasound.

Diabetes and inflammatory illnesses were excluded in all subjects. None of them suffered from depression, smoked tobacco, ingested more than two alcoholic beverages per month or used medications that could impact carbohydrate metabolism or immune function for a minimum of 6 weeks before beginning the study. All subjects were sedentary defined as exercise less than once a month during the 6 months before study participation. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects according to Institutional Review Board guidelines.

Study Design

All study subjects were provided with a healthy diet consisting of 50% carbohydrate, 35% fat and 15% protein for 3 consecutive days before testing between days 5 and 8 after the onset of menstruation. All but one of the subjects was compliant with the diet based on completion of a checklist of consumed food and inspection of returned empty food containers. The less compliant individual was a lean control who consumed 85% of the food provided. Testing began with an assessment of body composition. After an overnight fast of ~12 hours, a blood sample was obtained for MNC isolation and culture, and to isolate plasma that was stored at –80° C until assayed for IL-6. All study subjects then underwent an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) to assess insulin sensitivity.

Body Composition Assessment

Height without shoes was measured to the nearest 1.0 cm. Body weight was measured to the nearest 0.1 kg. Waist circumference was measured at the level of the umbilicus and used to estimate abdominal adiposity. In addition, all subjects underwent dual energy x-ray absorptiometry to determine percent total body fat and percent truncal fat using the QDR 4500 Elite model scanner (Hologic Inc., Waltham, MA) as previously described.^{15,24}

MNC Culture

MNC were isolated by density gradient centrifugation in Histopaque-1077 (Sigma-Aldrich Co., St. Louis, MO). The cells were washed twice in pyrogen-free saline, resuspended in RPMI (0.3mg/ml L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 ug/ml streptomycin) with TCH™ Serum Replacement (MD Biomedicals, Inc., Irvine, CA) and seeded in coated culture plates (VWR International, West Chester, PA) at a concentration of 2.5×10^6 cells/ml. The cells were then incubated (95% humidity, 5% CO₂, 37° C) for 24 hours in the presence (exposed) and absence (unexposed) of 1 ng/ml of LPS endotoxin from Escherichia coli 0127:B8 (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC, St. Louis, MO). Culture supernatants were collected and stored at -80° C until assayed for TNF α and IL-6.

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test

Blood samples were drawn at 0, 30, 60, 90, 120 and 180 minutes after ingestion of a 75 gm glucose beverage to measure glucose and insulin. Plasma glucose concentrations were assayed immediately, and insulin measurements were performed later from plasma stored at -80° C. Insulin sensitivity was derived using the Matsuda index formula (IS_{OGTT}): 10,000 divided by the square root of (fasting glucose x fasting insulin) x (mean glucose x mean insulin).²⁵ This particular formula is highly correlated with insulin sensitivity measurements using the gold standard hyperinsulinemic-euglycemic clamp procedure.²⁵⁻²⁷

Serum, Plasma and Culture Supernatant Measurements

Serum luteinizing hormone (LH), testosterone, androstenedione and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEA-S) levels were measured by RIA (Siemens Medical Solutions Diagnostics, Los Angeles, CA). Plasma glucose was measured by the glucose oxidase method (YSI 2300 STAT Plus, Yellow Springs, OH), while plasma insulin was measured by a double antibody RIA (Millipore, St. Charles, MO). Plasma IL-6 concentrations along with those of TNF α and IL-6 in MNC culture supernatants were measured by ELISA (eBioscience, San Diego, CA). The interassay and intraassay coefficients of variation for all assays **did not exceed** 7.4% and 12%, respectively.

Statistics

Data were analyzed using StatView (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). All values were initially examined graphically for departure from normality, and the natural logarithm transformation was applied as needed. Descriptive data and change from baseline of variables were compared between groups using ANOVA for multiple group comparisons. The source of significance by ANOVA was identified by Tukey's post hoc test. Furthermore, ANCOVA was performed to confirm significance of inflammation variables using significantly altered

metabolic parameters as covariates that might influence inflammation when comparing lean PCOS vs. lean controls or obese PCOS vs. obese controls. The treatment effect was determined by calculating the percent change in LPS-exposed cytokine release from the unexposed baseline for each subject in view of intersubject variability. Pearson linear regression was employed for correlation analyses using the method of least squares. Data are presented as mean \pm SE, and results with a two-tailed α -level of 0.05 were considered significant.

Results

Age, Body Composition, Blood Pressure and Lipids

All four groups were similar in age and height (Table 1). Obese subjects had significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher weight, body mass index (BMI), percent total body fat, percent truncal fat and waist circumference compared with lean subjects whether or not they had PCOS. However, these measures of body composition were similar when women with PCOS were compared with weight-matched controls.

Systolic blood pressure was similar among groups. Diastolic blood pressure was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher in obese controls compared with lean women with PCOS and lean controls, but mean values were in the normotensive range. The levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride and high and low density lipoprotein cholesterol were similar among groups.

Plasma Hormone Levels, Glycemic Status and Insulin Sensitivity

Women with PCOS exhibited significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher serum levels of LH, testosterone, androstenedione and DHEA-S compared with control subjects regardless of weight class (Table 1). Women with PCOS who were lean had significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher serum LH levels compared with those who were obese.

Women with PCOS and controls exhibited similar glucose levels while fasting and 2 hours post glucose ingestion regardless of weight status. All subjects had a normal glucose response during the OGTT, with fasting glucose levels < 100 mg/dl and 2-hour glucose levels ranging between 75 and 137 mg/dl. Fasting insulin levels were significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in obese women with PCOS compared with lean women with PCOS and both control groups and in obese controls compared with lean controls. The ISOGTT was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in obese subjects regardless of PCOS status compared with lean controls and in lean women with PCOS compared with lean controls.

MNC-Derived TNF α and IL-6 Release and Plasma IL-6

Baseline TNF α and IL-6 release from MNC in the fasting state was similar in all four groups (data not shown). The change from baseline in TNF α and IL-6 release from MNC following LPS exposure was significantly ($p < 0.04$) greater in both PCOS groups and obese controls compared with lean controls (Figure 1A–B).

Fasting plasma IL-6 was significantly ($p < 0.02$) higher in obese subjects whether or not they had PCOS and lean women with PCOS compared with lean controls (Figure 2). Obese

women with PCOS also exhibited significantly ($p < 0.02$) higher fasting plasma IL-6 levels compared with lean women with PCOS.

The MNC-derived TNF α and IL-6 responses and fasting plasma IL-6 remained significantly increased in lean women with PCOS when comparing the lean groups after controlling for insulin sensitivity (IS_{OGTT}), and remained similar when comparing the obese groups after controlling for fasting insulin.

Correlations

Waist circumference was positively correlated with BMI ($r = 0.76$, $p < 0.0001$), percent body fat ($r = 0.61$, $p < 0.0001$) and percent truncal fat ($r = 0.68$, $p < 0.0001$) and IS_{OGTT} was negatively correlated with BMI ($r = -0.49$, $p < 0.002$), waist circumference ($r = -0.45$, $p < 0.005$) and percent truncal fat ($r = -0.42$, $p < 0.008$) for the combined groups.

The change from baseline in IL-6 release from MNC following LPS exposure was positively correlated with that of TNF α and plasma IL-6 for the combined groups (Table 2). Fasting plasma IL-6 was positively correlated with BMI, waist circumference, percent body fat and percent truncal fat. The MNC-derived TNF α and IL-6 responses and plasma IL-6 were negatively correlated with IS_{OGTT} and were positively correlated with serum levels of testosterone and androstenedione. There was also a positive correlation between MNC-derived TNF α response and serum LH ($r = 0.50$, $p < 0.002$).

In women with PCOS, fasting plasma IL-6 was positively correlated with the MNC-derived IL-6 response ($r = 0.63$, $p < 0.005$), percent body fat ($r = 0.53$, $p < 0.002$), percent truncal fat ($r = 0.60$, $p < 0.008$) and serum levels of testosterone ($r = 0.46$, $p < 0.05$) and DHEA-S ($r = 0.49$, $p < 0.04$). There was also a positive correlation between the MNC-derived IL-6 response and serum testosterone ($r = 0.56$, $p < 0.02$).

Comment

Our data provide the first clear evidence that in PCOS, MNC are preactivated in the fasting state and that this phenomenon is independent of obesity. Moreover, a proinflammatory stimulus in the form of LPS increases MNC-derived cytokine release in the fasting state in lean women with PCOS compared with lean controls. There are also independent associations of cytokine release from MNC following LPS exposure with insulin sensitivity, LH, and androgens. Furthermore circulating IL-6 levels are directly associated with measures of adiposity. Thus, MNC preactivation may contribute to the development of insulin resistance and hyperandrogenism while excess abdominal adiposity may be a source of plasma IL-6 elevations in PCOS.

The MNC of lean healthy reproductive-age women do not appear to be preactivated. There is minimal increase in TNF α and IL-6 release from resting MNC following *in vitro* LPS exposure in lean controls. This is consistent with our previous reports of the MNC-derived responses of these cytokines in the fasting state following *in vitro* glucose exposure in lean healthy young women.^{16,28} These observations are important because the collective effects of TNF α and IL-6 are responsible for mediating insulin resistance and atherogenesis.^{21,22}

Thus, the limited MNC-derived response to proinflammatory stimuli in lean young women may serve to maintain insulin sensitivity and curtail atherogenesis to optimize glucose disposal and preserve blood vessel integrity.

In contrast, resting MNC of women with PCOS are in a proinflammatory state. TNF α and IL-6 release from MNC is increased in response to *in vitro* LPS exposure in lean women with PCOS compared with lean controls. Obese individuals regardless of PCOS status also exhibit increases in these parameters compared with lean controls. These results mimic our previous findings for these cytokines in response to *in vitro* glucose exposure particularly in obese women with PCOS.^{16,28} These proinflammatory responses provide evidence of MNC preactivation as the underpinning for the increased MNC sensitivity to nutrient ingestion observed *in vivo* in women with PCOS.^{8,9,17,29} The inverse relationship between LPS-stimulated cytokine release and insulin sensitivity supports the concept that MNC preactivation may ultimately play a part in the mechanism of insulin resistance. In the case of obese individuals regardless of PCOS status, the impetus for MNC preactivation may be cytokines such as TNF α and IL-6 that are secreted into the circulation from the expanded adipose tissue compartment as a result of inflammation induced by hypoxia-related cell death.^{23,30} In fact, there is a positive association between fasting plasma IL-6 and the MNC-derived IL-6 response. Almost one-third of lean women with PCOS exhibit excess abdominal adiposity and this may contribute to MNC preactivation.³¹ However, excess adiposity does not completely account for our findings in this group based on our recent report of increased MNC sensitivity to glucose ingestion in lean women with PCOS who lack excess abdominal adiposity.^{27,32} Furthermore, we have recently shown that induction of hyperandrogenemia in lean healthy reproductive-age women without PCOS who lack inflammation can activate and sensitize MNC to glucose, but that suppression of hyperandrogenemia in lean women with PCOS does not reduce the inflammatory load.^{33,34} Thus, it is possible that hyperandrogenism is the progenitor of nutrient-induced inflammation in PCOS, but is not required for maintenance of this phenomenon in the chronic state.

Our data suggest that in PCOS, the chronic presence of excess adiposity may be a primary source of elevated cytokines such as IL-6 in the circulation. Fasting plasma IL-6 levels are highest in obese women with PCOS compared with lean women with PCOS who in turn have IL-6 levels that are higher compared with lean controls. This pattern mimics the one observed for insulin sensitivity in our study subjects. Furthermore, measures of adiposity, including abdominal fat are positively associated with fasting plasma IL-6 levels. Roughly half of the IL-6 in the expanded adipose mass of obese individuals is produced by MNC-derived macrophages and serves as a paracrine stimulator of adipocyte IL-6 production.³⁵ Insulin sensitivity is also inversely related to fasting plasma IL-6 and abdominal adiposity. Thus, circulating MNC and excess adipose tissue may be joint contributors to systemic inflammation and insulin resistance in PCOS.

In PCOS, MNC preactivation may ultimately result in hyperandrogenism. Circulating LH, testosterone, androstenedione and DHEA-S are all directly related to MNC-derived cytokine release and/or fasting plasma IL-6 levels. This is supported by our findings in previous studies.^{8,9,16,17,29,32} While the relationship with LH raises the possibility that inflammation

contributes to pituitary LH hypersecretion in PCOS to enhance androgen production, impact at the local level is well characterized. MNC-derived macrophages are present in the ovary.³⁶ Exposure of cultured theca cells to prooxidants increases the mRNA content of CYP17, the androgen producing steroidogenic enzyme, whereas exposure to anti-oxidants such as resveratrol and statins decreases CYP17 mRNA content.^{37,38} Statins are also capable of inhibiting proliferation of theca cells from rat and human polycystic ovaries *in vitro*.^{39,40} Thus, excess ovarian androgen production in PCOS may be the consequence of an oxidative stress-induced local inflammatory response from preactivated MNC that migrate into the polycystic ovary. Interestingly, PCOS theca cells in long-term culture produce excess androgens in the absence of macrophages.⁴¹ Although this latter finding may represent a fostering effect of chronic *in vitro* conditions, it raises the possibility that a proinflammatory milieu within the polycystic ovary confers a permanent independent propensity for PCOS theca cell hyperandrogenism.

In conclusion, cytokine release from MNC following LPS exposure in the fasting state is increased in women with PCOS. This phenomenon is consistent with preactivation of circulating MNC and is independent of obesity. MNC preactivation in PCOS may be the cause of increased MNC sensitivity to proinflammatory nutrients that may ultimately contribute to insulin resistance and hyperandrogenism. Furthermore, excess abdominal adiposity may be the source of plasma IL-6 elevations in this disorder.

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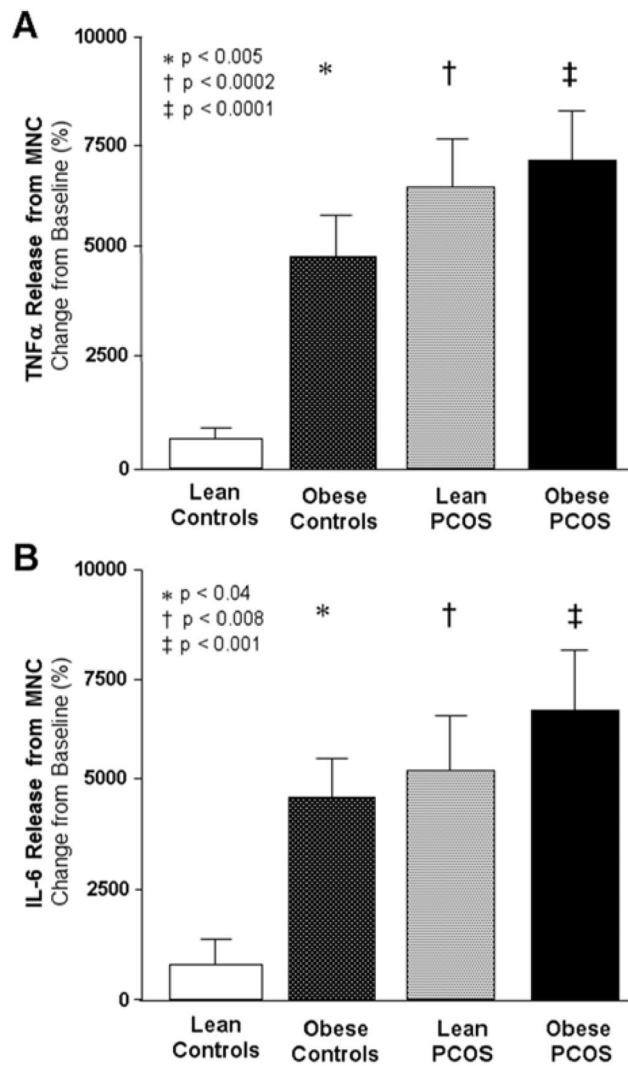


FIGURE 1. Mononuclear cell cytokine release

Change from baseline (% , percent) in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-exposed (A) tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF α) and (B) interleukin-6 (IL-6) release from an unexposed baseline in mononuclear cells isolated from fasting samples and cultured for 24 hours. * Significantly higher in obese controls compared with lean controls for TNF α ($P < 0.005$) and IL-6 ($P < 0.04$). † Significantly higher in lean women with PCOS compared with lean controls for TNF α ($P < 0.0002$) and IL-6 ($P < 0.008$). ‡ Significantly higher in obese women with PCOS compared with lean controls for TNF α ($P < 0.0001$) and IL-6 ($P < 0.001$).

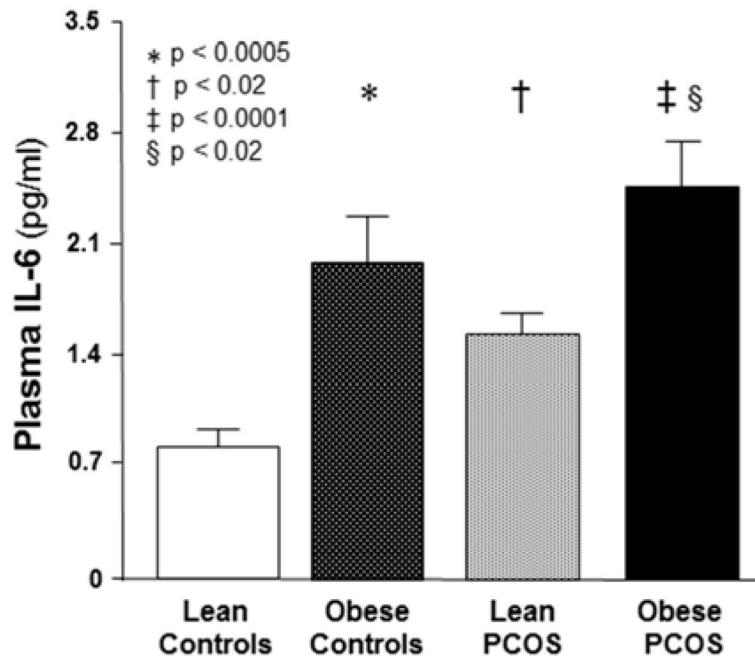


FIGURE 2. Fasting plasma interleukin-6 levels

* Significantly higher in obese controls compared with lean controls ($P < 0.0005$). † Significantly higher in lean women with PCOS compared with lean controls ($P < 0.02$). ‡ Significantly higher in obese women with PCOS compared with lean controls ($P < 0.0001$). § Significantly higher in obese women with PCOS compared with lean women with PCOS ($P < 0.02$).

TABLE 1

Age, body composition, endocrine and metabolic parameters of subjects

	CONTROLS		PCOS	
	Lean	Obese	Lean	Obese
Age, yr	30±2	30±2	27±2	26±2
Height, cm	165.9±1.3	164.0±2.1	162.4±3.4	165.5±1.7
Body weight, kg	62.8±2.0	93.4±3.4 ^{a,b}	61.1±1.9	96.6±3.5 ^{c,d}
Body mass index, kg/m ²	22.8±0.5	34.7±0.9 ^{a,b}	23.3±0.7	35.2±1.0 ^{c,d}
Total body fat, %	32.9±1.7	42.3±0.8 ^{a,b}	30.3±1.4	44.5±1.2 ^{c,d}
Truncal fat, %	30.2±1.7	41.7±0.8 ^{a,b}	29.3±2.2	46.1±1.1 ^{c,d}
Waist circumference, cm	74.2±1.4	100.8±2.9 ^{a,b}	77.1±2.3	99.3±5.1 ^{c,d}
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	109±2	118±4	112±2	118±4
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	64±1	75±3 ^{a,b}	65±3	72±4
Total cholesterol, mg/dl	177±12	188±20	177±12	178±12
Triglycerides, mg/dl	63±18	113±35	122±34	94±14
HDL – cholesterol, mg/dl	54±5	48±4	52±5	47±4
LDL – cholesterol, mg/dl	115±13	115±18	108±10	118±11
LH, mIU/ml	4.9±0.4	2.8±0.4 ^{b,f}	10.7±1.2 ^e	8.3±1.1 ^{c,d}
Testosterone, ng/dl	44.5±3.3	31.4±3.9 ^{b,f}	66.1±6.5 ^e	72.6±4.7 ^c
Androstendione, ng/ml	1.4±0.1	1.8±0.1 ^{b,f}	3.3±0.3 ^e	3.5±0.2 ^c
DHEA-S, µg/dl	118±13	161±26 ^{b,f}	343±41 ^e	291±46 ^c
Fasting glucose, mg/dl	87±2	87±4	84±2	88±2
2 hour glucose, mg/dl	113±6	117±5	106±8	110±6
Fasting insulin, µIU/ml	5.4±0.9	13.9±1.7 ^{a,f}	11.4±1.3	19.7±3.1 ^{c,d}
IS _{OGTT}	9.4±1.0	4.6±0.9 ^a	4.3±0.4 ^e	3.0±0.5 ^c

Values are expressed as means ± SE. Conversion factors to SI units: Testosterone x3.467 (nmol/liter), Androstenedione x3.492 (nmol/liter), DHEA-S x0.002714 (µmol/liter), Glucose x0.0551 (mmol/liter), Insulin x7.175 (pmol/liter). IS_{OGTT}, Insulin sensitivity derived from the OGTT.

^a Obese Control vs. Lean Control, P < 0.03

^b Obese Control vs. Lean PCOS, P < 0.0007

^c Obese PCOS vs. Lean Control, P < 0.001

^d Obese PCOS vs. Lean PCOS, P < 0.05

^e Lean PCOS vs. Lean Control, P < 0.05

^f Obese Control vs. Obese PCOS, P < 0.05

TABLE 2

Pearson correlations of cytokine release following LPS exposure or plasma IL-6 with body composition, insulin sensitivity, circulating androgens and each other for the combined groups

		MNC-derived TNF α Release (% change)	MNC-derived IL-6 Release (% change)	Fasting plasma IL-6 (pg/ml)
BMI (kg/m ²)	r	0.269	0.222	0.527
	P	0.094	0.180	0.0007*
Waist circum (cm)	r	0.198	0.334	0.476
	P	0.235	0.044*	0.003*
Total body fat (%)	r	0.142	0.170	0.453
	P	0.381	0.308	0.004*
Truncal fat (%)	r	0.240	0.185	0.559
	P	0.135	0.266	0.0003*
IS _{OGTT}	r	-0.606	-0.372	-0.542
	P	0.0001*	0.021*	0.0004*
Testosterone (ng/dl)	r	0.348	0.522	0.322
	P	0.028*	0.0008*	0.049*
Androstenedione (ng/ml)	r	0.567	0.450	0.371
	P	0.0001*	0.005*	0.022*
DHEA-S (μ g/dl)	r	0.261	0.192	0.006
	P	0.103	0.249	0.970
LPS-stimulated TNF α Release (% change)	r	-----	0.385	0.498
	P	-----	0.017*	0.002
LPS-stimulated IL-6 Release (% change)	r	-----	-----	0.694
	P	-----	-----	0.0001*

LPS, lipopolysaccharide; TNF α , Tumor necrosis factor- α ; IL-6, Interleukin-6; IS_{OGTT}, Insulin sensitivity derived from Matsuda Index; r, Correlation coefficient; P, Level of significance;

* P<0.05.