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Long-term Western diet intake leads to dysregulated bile acid signaling and dermatitis with Th2 and Th17 pathway features in mice

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Abstract

Background: Dietary interventions are implicated in the development of atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, and acne.

Objective: To investigate the effect of diet and the bile acid (BA) receptors, such as TGR5 (Takeda G protein receptor 5) and S1PR2 (sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 2) in the development of dermatitis.

Methods: C57BL/6 mice were fed a control diet (CD) or Western diet (WD) since weaning until they were 10 months old followed by analyzing histology, gene expression, and BA profiling.

Results: Mice developed dermatitis as they aged and the incidence was higher in females than males. Additionally, WD intake substantially increased the incidence of dermatitis. Cutaneous antimicrobial peptide genes *S100A8*, *S100A9*, and *Defb4* were reduced in WD-fed mice, but increased when mice developed skin lesions. In addition, *Tgr5* and TGR5-regulated *Dio2* and *Nos3* were reduced in WD intake but induced in dermatitic lesions. *Trpa1* and *Trpv1*, which mediate itch, were also increased in dermatitic lesions. The expression of *S1pr2* and genes encoding sphingosine kinases, S1P phosphatases, binding protein, and transporter were all reduced by WD intake but elevated in dermatitic lesions. Furthermore, dermatitis development increased total cutaneous BA with an altered profile, which may change TGR5 and S1PR2 activity. Moreover, supplementation with BA sequestrant cholestyramine reduced epidermal thickening as well as cutaneous inflammatory cytokines.

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Conclusion: In summary, activation of TGR5 and S1PR2, which regulate itch, keratinocyte proliferation, metabolism, and inflammation, may contribute to WD-exacerbated dermatitis with Th2 and Th17 features. In addition, elevated total BA play a significant role in inducing dermatitis and cutaneous inflammation.

Keywords

inflammation; bile acid; bile acid receptor; TGR5; S1PR2; psoriasis; atopic dermatitis

INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis and atopic dermatitis have been linked to a variety of systemic inflammatory disorders and are associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease, obesity, hypertension, and diabetes [1]. Psoriasis is an immune-mediated disease characterized by inflammation, epidermal hyperplasia, parakeratosis, and mild spongiosis that affects about 2-3% of the population [2]. There is no question that diet also influences the development of obesity. The so-called Western diet containing moderate-to-high levels of fat and high levels of simple sugars has been thought to contribute to obesity in the Western world [3]. Interestingly, high fat diet-fed mice exhibit exacerbated imiquimod (IMQ)-induced dermatitis in the auricula skin, whereas obese (*ob/ob*) mice fed a normal diet do not show enhanced susceptibility to IMQ-induced dermatitis, indicating that obesity alone may be insufficient to enhance susceptibility to psoriasiform dermatitis [4, 5]. Supporting this concept in our recent report demonstrating that more obese high-fat diet-fed mice did not have enhanced susceptibility to IMQ-induced dermatitis whereas less obese WD-fed mice did, suggesting that dietary components, rather than obesity alone, may influence susceptibility to IMQ dermatitis [6]. Atopic dermatitis is another chronic inflammatory skin disease that is driven by terminal keratinocyte differentiation abnormalities, and displays heterogeneity in the sense that Th2, Th22, Th17/IL-23, and Th1 cytokine pathways can be activated, depending on the disease subtype. Interestingly, recent clinical studies suggest that obesity is also likely to be a co-morbidity of atopic disease [7]. In the current study, we ask if a WD can influence the development of spontaneous dermatitis in mice.

Bile acids (BAs) are signaling molecules with diverse effects on gut microbiota as well as host immunity and metabolism [8, 9]. BAs are synthesized in the liver correlate with pruritus severity while cholestyramine reduces BA levels and relieves pruritus [10]. Pruritus affects about 60-90% of patients with psoriasis. Intriguingly, small clinical studies conducted several decades ago suggest that cholestyramine can ameliorate psoriatic skin disease [11]. Thus, we hypothesize that BA may serve as an intrinsic link between diet, obesity, and the development of dermatitis.

BA signaling is mediated via nuclear receptors FXR (farnesoid x receptor) as well as membrane receptors TGR5 (Takeda G protein receptor 5) and sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor 2 (S1PR2) [12-14]. While FXR is primarily found in the liver and intestine to regulate BA synthesis and homeostasis, TGR5 and S1PR2 are ubiquitously expressed [13, 15]. TGR5 is highly expressed in cells as monocytes and macrophages; its activation confers potent antiinflammatory property at the systemic level [16]. Moreover, by regulating the

expression of cation channels such as TRPA1 and TRPV1, BA-activated TGR5 regulates sensations of itch and analgesia [17]. In addition, S1PR2 also has a pivotal role in regulating inflammation, immunity, as well as metabolism [18]. In contrast to the anti-inflammatory effect of TGR5, S1PR2 is essential for lipopolysaccharides to induce systemic inflammation [19]. Sphingomyelin in the cell membrane can be converted to S1P, which activates S1PR2 to stimulate mast cell degranulation, leading to increased inflammatory cytokine production and circulating S1P [20, 21]. Additionally, higher levels of circulating S1P promotes Th2 response and increase the number of Th2 and Th17 cells as well as the ratio of M2 to M1 macrophages [22]. Due to the significant role of TGR5 and S1PR2 in regulating systemic inflammation and metabolism, we hypothesize that BAs, acting through these BA receptors, may contribute to the development of diet-exacerbated dermatitis.

To test the proposed hypotheses, this study examines the impact of a WD on dermatitis development and BA receptor-regulated signaling. Our data showed that C57BL/6 mice spontaneously develop dermatitis as they aged and that WD substantially increased disease incidence. Interestingly, the lesional skin of mice that developed the WD-exacerbated dermatitis showed cytokine mRNA expression patterns that contained Th2 as well as Th17 cytokines. In addition, BA-regulated TGR5 and S1PR2 pathways were dysregulated in a tissue-specific manner based on differential dietary feeding and the development of skin lesion. Our data suggest that activated TGR5 and S1PR2 in the skin are implicated in WD-exacerbated dermatitis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mice

Specific pathogen-free C57BL/6 wild type mice (Jackson Laboratory, Sacramento, CA, USA) were housed in steel microisolator cages at 22°C with a 12-hour light/dark cycle. Mice were given a CD that contained 5.2% fat, 12% sucrose, and 0.01% cholesterol or a WD that contained 21.2% fat, 34% sucrose, and 0.2% cholesterol (w/w, Envigo, Indianapolis, IN, USA) after weaning. Another WD used has high fat as well as sugar content (29% fat, 34% sucrose, 1.25% cholesterol, 23.1 g glucose and 18.9 g fructose per liter of drinking water). For cholestyramine treatment, mice were supplemented with 2% cholestyramine diet for 3 months. All the studied mice were euthanized when they were 10 months old. Experiments were conducted in accordance with the National Institutes of Health Guidelines and approved protocols by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of California, Davis.

Skin histopathology

Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained unaffected and lesional dorsal skin sections from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue were reviewed by a board certified dermatopathologist and were measured using Olympus Cellsens imaging software V1.18.

Gene expression profiling

RNA was isolated from dorsal skin and abdominal white adipose tissues using TRIzol (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) followed by reverse transcription into cDNA. qRT-PCR

was performed on an ABI 7900HT Fast real-time PCR system using Power SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). The mRNA levels were normalized to the level of *Gapdh* mRNA. Primers sequences are available in Supplementary Table S1.

Protein extraction and Western blot

Dorsal skin protein (40 µg) was subjected to polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions followed by transferring to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The membranes were incubated with 5% nonfat milk followed by an antibody. The following primary antibodies were used: TGR5 (Lifespan Biosciences, WA, USA), IL-6 and TNFα (Bioss Antibodies, MA, USA), IL-17A and IL-4 (eBiosciences, San Diego, CA, USA), and β-ACTIN (Sigma Chemical Co, St Louis, MO, USA). Membranes were then incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies. The signals were detected using an ECL-enhanced chemiluminescence system with Pierce SuperSignal West Pico chemiluminescent substrates (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Rockford, IL, USA).

Quantification of bile acids

Hepatic and cutaneous BAs were quantified based on published methods [23, 24]. The detection of BAs was carried out on a Prominence™ UFLC system (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) coupled to an API 4000 QTRAP™ mass spectrometer (AB Sciex, Redwood City, CA, USA) operated in the negative ionization mode. Chromatography was performed on a Kinetex C₁₈ column (50 mm X 2.1 mm, 2.6 µm) maintained at 40°C preceded by a high pressure column prefilter. The mobile phase consisted of a gradient of methanol delivered at a flow rate of 0.4 ml/min. Mass Spectrometer parameters were described in our previous publication [25].

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean ± SD. All comparisons were calculated by two-tailed Student's *t* test or one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test using GraphPad Prism 6 software (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA). The *p*-values are adjusted for multiple comparisons using false discovery rate, *p* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Incidence of WD-exacerbated dermatitis

At 10 months of age, CD-fed C57BL/6 mice spontaneously developed dermatitis. The incidence of dermatitis in CD-fed male and female mice was 5% and 28%, respectively, indicating increased dermatitis susceptibility in female mice. Long-term intake of WD increased dermatitis incidence in both sexes. Dermatitis incidence in WD-fed male and female mice was 28% and 39%, respectively (Figure 1A, n = 80 mice per group). Thus, female mice consistently had higher incidence of dermatitis than males, and the remainders of the experiments were done using female mice.

Morphologic and histologic appearance of WD-exacerbated dermatitis

At all of the frequencies noted (Figure 1A), CD-fed mice and a larger fraction of WD-fed mice developed patches of alopecia and ultimately, dermatitis (Figure 1B). Certain WD-fed female mice developed increased scratching behavior confined to certain anatomical sites, mainly the cervicodorsal head and neck region as well as the frontosternal chest region. Histologically, lesional skin biopsies taken from the backs of WD-fed mice tended to show acanthosis with hypergranulosis (as opposed to hypogranulosis which is classic for psoriasis) [26] and overlying compact orthokeratosis and parakeratosis. Sections also showed moderate spongiosis, which has been reported as an atypical feature in clinically confirmed human psoriasis [26], but is typically a hallmark of atopic dermatitis and contact dermatitis. Foci of prominent neutrophils as well as sparse eosinophils in the upper dermis were present in many histologic sections with overlying ulceration and hemorrhagic crust. Overall, mild-to-moderate neutrophil (*vs.* lymphocyte) predominant leukocytic infiltration was found in lesional areas away from erosions. Within erosions, dense neutrophil infiltration was also observed. Foci of non-specific neutrophilic granulomatous inflammation associated with follicular rupture were seen in both lesional and non-lesional skin of WD-fed mice (Figure 1C). Sections from lesional skin showed extensive dermal fibrosis with abundant fibroblasts, reduction of density of hair follicles, mild miniaturization of hair follicles, and eccentric follicular epithelial atrophy features found in some forms of human alopecia. Moreover, WD-fed mice had increased dorsal skin epidermal thickness in the non-lesional skin, which was further increased in lesional skin of WD-fed mice with dermatitis (Figure 1D).

Effect of diet and dermatitis development on inflammatory signaling in cutaneous and adipose tissues

Because of the marked epidermal hyperplasia in WD-exacerbated dermatitis that was reminiscent of psoriasis-like inflammation, we studied Th17 cytokine expression patterns that are known to be elevated in human psoriasis and a number of murine models of psoriasis [27-29]. WD-induced both protein and mRNA level of IL-17A in non-lesional skin, which was further increased in lesional skin of affected WD-fed mice (Figure 2A, B). In addition, the expression of *IL-23*, which induces Th17 cell differentiation and promotes chronic inflammation [30], was increased in dermatitis lesions (Figure 2A). Protein and mRNA levels of IL-6 and TNF α were increased due to WD intake and elevated in lesional skin. The expression of *IL-1 β* , *Nlrp3* (inflammasome), *Ccl17*, and *Cc/20*, which mediate inflammatory cell migration, were also elevated in WD-exacerbated dermatitis lesions (Figure 2A). As noted previously, we also observed moderate spongiosis in lesional skin (Supplemental Figure S2), a feature that is more characteristic in allergic Th2-driven skin disease such as atopic dermatitis. Thus, we also analyzed lesional skin for expression of Th2 markers. Interestingly, lesional skin from WD-fed mice showed elevated IL-4 protein and increased mRNA expression of Th2 associated cytokines and itch mediators including *IL-4*, *IL-4r* and *IL-31* (Figure 2A, B) [31]. However, IMQ-treated mice showed unchanged or reduced Th2 associated cytokine *IL-4*, *IL-4r*, *IL-31*, *IL-31r* at mRNA level. However, IMQ-treatment increased *IL-17a* and *IL-6* mRNA expression significantly (Supplemental figure S2). Thus, the expression pattern of cytokines in WD-exacerbated dermatitis differed from Th17-

dominant cytokine pattern in IMQ-induced dermatitis, suggesting that lesional skin of WD-fed mice had both Th2 and Th17 cytokine expression patterns.

A similar expression pattern was noted in visceral adipose tissues. The mRNA expression level of almost all studied genes was induced in WD and further increased due to dermatitis development except for *Tnf- α* , *Il-4*, and *Il-4r* (Figure 2C). Taken together, WD increased inflammatory signaling in both skin and visceral adipose tissues, with the highest inflammatory activity was found in mice that developed dermatitis.

S100A8 and S100A9 (calprotectin) belong to the damage associated molecular pattern molecules and their abundance in myeloid cells has been attributed to their role in inflammatory cells [32]. Lesional skin of WD-fed mice had dramatically increased expression of S100A8 and S100A9 mRNA (Figure 2D). However, their expression levels were markedly increased in lesional skin when mice developed dermatitis (Figure 2D). In addition, antimicrobial peptides *Defb4* (β -Defensin 3) and *Defb14* (β -Defensin 3) were reduced or unchanged in WD-fed non-lesional skin of WD-fed mice but, increased in lesional skin (Figure 2D).

Effect of diet and dermatitis development on TGR5 signaling

To monitor TGR5 activity, we studied the expression of the *Tgr5* gene as well as its downstream target. Activation of TGR5 induces type II iodothyronine deiodinase (*Dio2*) that generates thyroxine, a key player in basal metabolism [33]. In addition, BA-activated TGR5 stimulates nitric oxide production by inducing *Nos3* in vascular endothelial cells [34]. TGR5 activation also induces *Trpa1* and *Trpv1* to cause itch in mice [35]. Cutaneous expression of TGR5 protein and mRNA level and its downstream target *Dio2*, and *Nos3* at mRNA level was consistently reduced by WD intake, but induced in dermatitis lesions (Figure 3A, B). In addition, cutaneous expression of *Trpa1* and *Trpv1* mRNA was induced or unchanged in WD, but consistently increased in dermatitis lesions (Figure 3A).

In contrast to cutaneous findings, TGR5 signaling appeared to be reduced in white visceral adipose tissue. Expression levels of *Tgr5*, *Dio2*, *Nos3*, and *Trpv1* in mice with dermatitis were lower than that of CD and/or WD-fed mice (Figure 4C). Only *Trpa1* mRNA was elevated in the visceral adipose tissue of dermatitis mice (Figure 4C). Overall, TGR5-regulated signaling appears specifically up-regulated in in lesional skin of WD-fed mice.

Effect of diet and dermatitis development on S1PR2 signaling

We studied another BA receptor S1PR2, which regulates lipid and sterol metabolism in the liver and also modulates inflammatory skin disease [36]. To monitor S1PR2 signaling, we assessed the expression of *S1pr2*, sphingosine kinase isoenzymes (*Sphk1*, *Sphk2*), S1P phosphatase 1 and 2 (*Sgpp1*, *Sgpp2*), S1P binding protein, i.e., prohibitin 2 (*Phb2*), as well as S1P transporter (*Spns2*) in the cutaneous and adipose tissues. Whereas WD intake reduced mRNA expression of most of these genes, we observed elevated expression of these genes in the lesional skin of mice with dermatitis (Figure 4A). However, this expression pattern was not noted in visceral adipose tissue (Figure 4B). Thus, the alteration in S1PR2 signaling was specific to lesional dermatitis skin.

Effect of diet and dermatitis development on BA profile

Because dietary intake is known to affect BA profile, we next quantified BA levels in the skin and liver by liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry. WD intake did not change total BA in non-lesional skin. However, dermatitis lesions had increased total BAs. In addition, WD increased free α - and β -muricholic acid (α - and β -MCA), hydrophobic secondary BA deoxycholic acid (DCA), and taurine-conjugated lithocholic acid (TLCA) (Figure 5A). In addition, β -MCA, DCA, chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA), taurine-conjugated DCA (TDCA), and taurine-conjugated α , β -MCA (T- α , β -MCA) were higher in dermatitis lesions compared to non-lesional skin of WD-fed mice (Figure 5A).

Hepatic total BAs were increased due to WD consumption, but did not further increase with dermatitis development (Figure 6). More individual BAs were detectable in the liver than skin. WD intake had no effect on altering α , β -MCA and T- α , β -MCA, but dermatitis development increased those BAs (Figure 5B). Other apparent changes due to dermatitis development were reductions in hepatic CDCA, CA, and hyodeoxycholic acid (HDCA) as well as LCA and TLCA. However, mice with dermatitis had increased taurine-conjugated-hyodeoxycholic acid (THDCA) and glycine-conjugated CA (GCA) (Figure 5B).

Effect of cholestyramine in WD-fed mice

Cholestyramine is a BA sequestrant that reduces serum cholesterol and improves cholestatic pruritus associated with liver disease [37]. To determine if BAs were critical for the increased inflammatory genes following long term WD, we supplemented WD-fed mice with 2% cholestyramine. We observed that mice without dermatitis following WD-feeding for 3 months had mild epidermal hyperplasia as well as obvious elevations of mRNA levels of Th17, Th2 cytokines and other inflammatory markers (Figure 6A-C). Strikingly, cholestyramine-supplemented WD-fed mice had reduced epidermal hyperplasia and generally reduced expression of *IL-17a*, *IL-4* and other inflammatory markers, except *IL-31*, compared to mice on WD alone (Figure A-C).

DISCUSSION

C57BL/6 mice are known to develop patches of poorly characterized dermatitis with age [38]. Even with a control healthy diet, female mice had a higher incidence of dermatitis, but both male and female mice showed higher incidence of dermatitis on a WD, which has moderate amount of fat and high sugar. Similarly, in a mouse model of atopic dermatitis, female mice by a 4:1 gender ratio had increased scratching behavior and skin disease [39]. Moreover, females in general have higher incidence of autoimmune disease in humans [40]. We also reported that WD-fed mice had increased susceptibility to IMQ-induced psoriasiform dermatitis whereas mice on high fat diet alone did not [6] suggesting that obesity alone may be insufficient to increase the propensity of mice to cutaneous inflammation. Histologically, the dermatitis we observed in WD-fed mice had epidermal hyperplasia with hypergranulosis and spongiosis typical of atopic dermatitis but also displayed intraepidermal neutrophils that are expected in classic psoriatic lesions in humans [26]. Thus, the collection of histopathologic changes seen in lesional skin showed overlapping features with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis.

In analyzing the cytokine expression pattern in lesional skin, we showed that both Th2 and Th17 cytokines were up-regulated in lesional skin, consistent with the overlapping histopathologic features. The presence of Th2 cytokines may help explain the observation of spongiosis in affected skin since patients with atopic dermatitis (a Th2-driven disease in the acute phase) usually show epidermal spongiosis. Th17 cytokines are known to be pathogenic in human psoriasis. While epidermal hyperplasia, intraepidermal neutrophils, and prototypical Th17 cytokines such as IL-17A were found in the lesional skin of WD-fed mice, there was also evidence of increased Th2 cytokines such as *IL-4* and *IL-31* at mRNA level in WD-exacerbated dermatitis in mice. Together, these results suggest that activation of both Th17 and Th2 pathways may contribute to the pathogenesis of dermatitis development in WD-fed mice. Previous studies showed that high fat diets exacerbated IMQ responses [4]. We hypothesize that IMQ drives skin that is “primed” for inflammation following chronic feeding with the WD toward a Th17 phenotype. The direction of cutaneous immune response may very well be influenced by topical application of IMQ whereas without further exogenous stimulation, the dermatitis that develops in WD-fed mice may have both Th2 and Th17 components. One limitation of our studies is that we have not tested the intriguing hypothesis that WD-preconditioned skin may drive toward either exacerbated Th2 or Th17 responses depending on specific external triggers. This hypothesis will be the topic of future studies.

Because of the known effects of a WD on BA metabolism, we investigated the expression and downstream signaling of two major BA receptors: TGR5 and S1PR2. Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) produced in allergically stimulated mast cells mediates degranulation, potent bioactive sphingolipid and involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, angiogenesis, inflammation, malignant transformation and immune response [15, 41]. S1PR2 is a receptor for S1P as well as conjugated BAs [15]. Our data suggest that WD specifically activated TGR5 signaling in dermatitic lesions. Activated TGR5 in the dermatitis mice increased *Nos3* expression, which likely leads to increased production of nitric oxide, a potent regulator for the growth and differentiation of keratinocytes and is implicated in the pathogenesis of and risk for developing psoriasis [42, 43]. TGR5 activation in dermatitic lesions was also demonstrated by the induction of *Trpa1* and *Trpv1*, which are the downstream mediators of many pruritogenic pathways. Because it is thought that activation of TGR5 has an anti-inflammatory effect [44], we believe that the increased inflammation is mainly due to activation of S1PR2 in dermatitis lesions whereas TGR5 may be activating the itching behavior in the affected mice.

Our data showed that total BA in the skin was increased in mice with dermatitis with β -MCA and DCA being consistently increased in both the liver and skin of these mice. Our published data suggested that increased production of these two BAs is implicated in the development of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and WD-fed mice dysregulated BA synthesis which promote systemic inflammation involving the brain, liver, ileum, and adipose tissue [24, 45, 46]. LCA, DCA, CDCA, CA, and TLCA are endogenous agonists for TGR5 [47], whereas conjugated BAs such as GCA, TCA, GDCA, TDCA, and TUDCA can activate S1PR2 [15]. It is apparent that there is an association between mice with dermatitis and dysregulated BAs in the skin and we speculate that other factors, such as skin or gut microbiome, help to determine which mice go on to develop dermatitis lesion.

Lastly, we supplemented the WD with 2% cholestyramine and observed that the increase in epidermal thickness and, *IL-4* and *IL-17a* mRNA expression were largely ameliorated; suggesting BAs may have a critical role in inducing the moderate increases in Th2 and Th17 cytokines in the skin following long term WD feeding. Skinner *et al.* reported rapid improvement of psoriasis after oral administration of cholestyramine resin in five patients with psoriasis [11]. Given these findings, larger clinical studies should be conducted to assess the efficacy of cholestyramine in treatment of psoriasis, particularly in patients who regularly eat a WD.

Taken together, increased incidence of dermatitis is accompanied by the induction of skin TGR5 and S1PR2 signaling. TGR5 and S1PR2 have differential roles in regulating inflammation, pruritus, and metabolism, which are implicated in the pathogenesis of dermatitis. Thus, targeting those signaling pathways may potentially provide options for treating and preventing the progression of dermatitis. Reducing BAs using agents such as cholestyramine may be a novel strategy for treating patients with psoriasis without the need to use potent immunosuppressive medication.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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Highlights

- Western diet (WD) facilitated the development of dermatitis in C57BL/6 mice.
- WD-exacerbated dermatitis is sex-dependent with higher incidence in female mice.
- Reduced TGR5 and S1PR2 signaling was found in the dermis of WD-fed mice.
- WD-induced lesional skin has activated TGR5 and S1PR2 signaling.
- Cholestyramine supplementation reduced dermatitis in WD-fed mice.

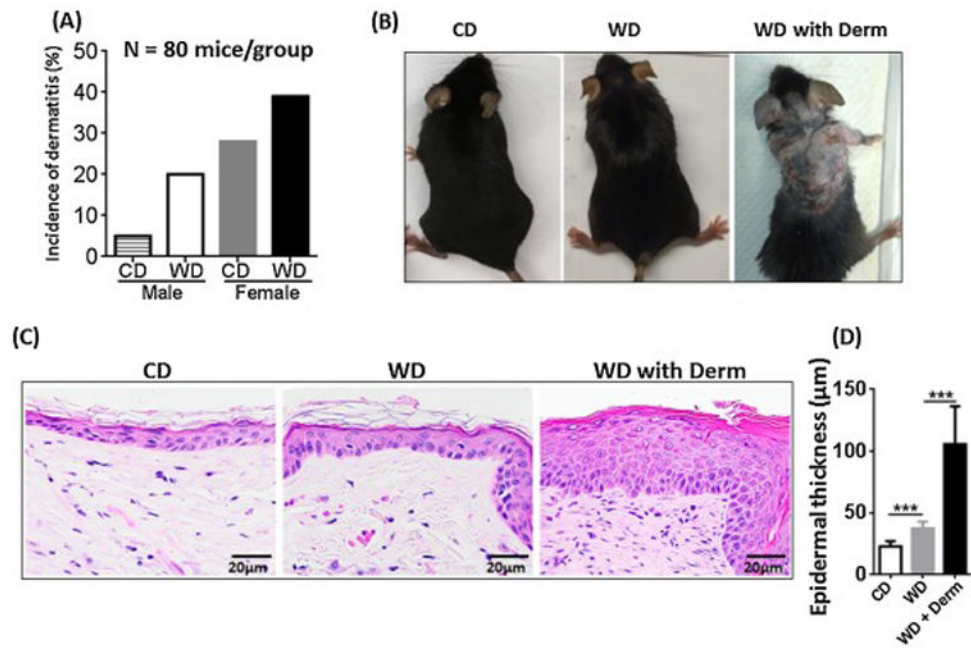


Figure 1. The incidence of dermatitis lesions in CD- and WD-fed male and female mice, $n = 80$ mice per group (A). The morphology (B), histopathology (C), and epidermal skin thickness (C) of CD- and WD-fed female mice with and without dermatitis. Original magnification bar (20 μm). *** $p < 0.001$.

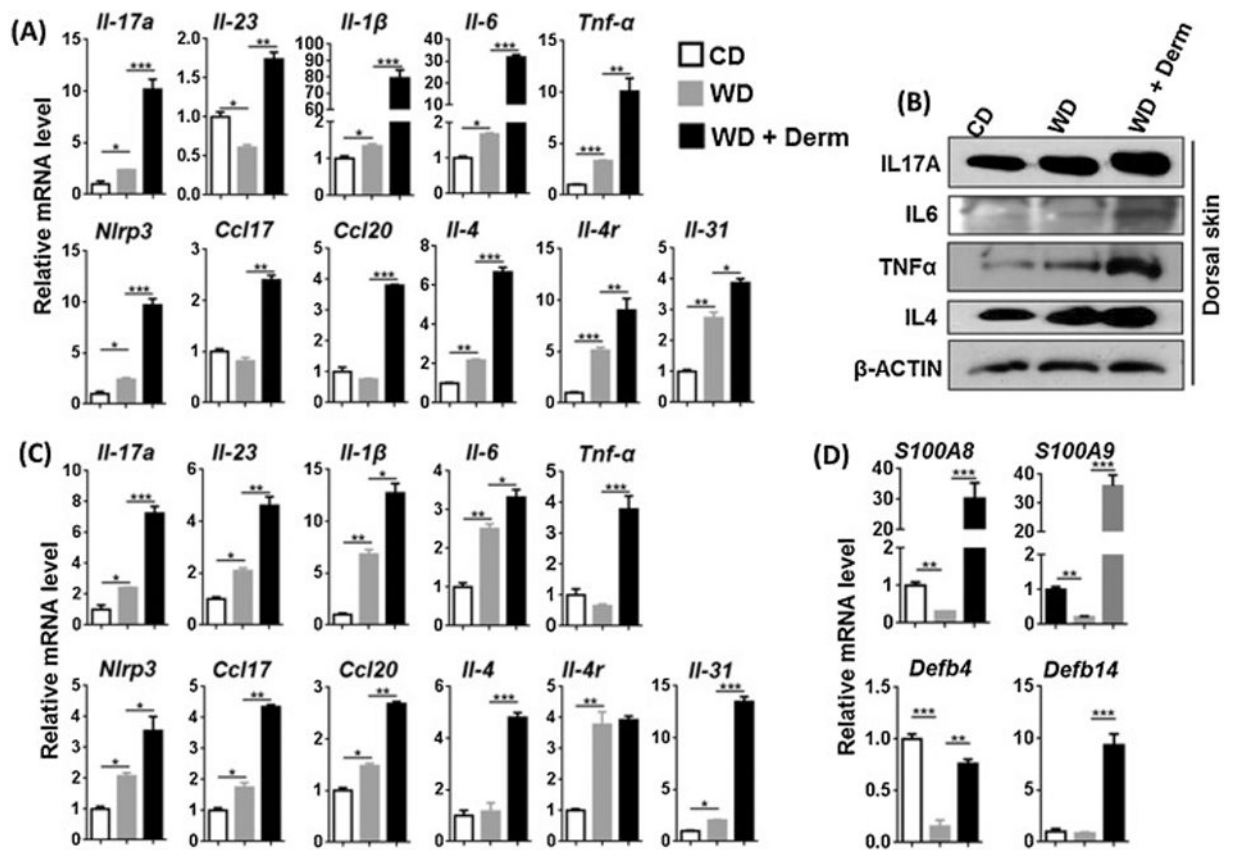


Figure 2.

The effect of diet and dermatitis development in inflammatory signaling in CD- and WD-fed female mice with or without dermatitis. The mRNA and protein level was studied in cutaneous (A, B), mRNA level of white visceral adipose tissues (C) and mRNA level of antimicrobial peptide from cutaneous tissue (D) obtained from CD- and WD-fed with or without dermatitis lesions. Data expressed as mean \pm SD. $n > 6$ per group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, and *** $p < 0.001$.

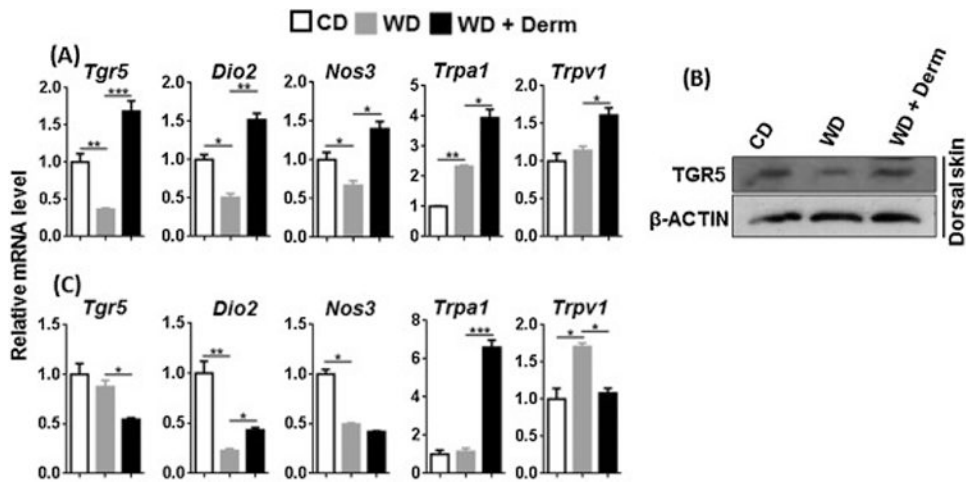


Figure 3.

The effect of diet and dermatitis development in TGR5 signaling. The mRNA and protein level was studied in cutaneous (A, B) and visceral adipose tissues (C) obtained from CD- and WD-fed with or without dermatitis lesions. Data expressed as mean \pm SD. $n > 6$ per group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, and *** $p < 0.001$.

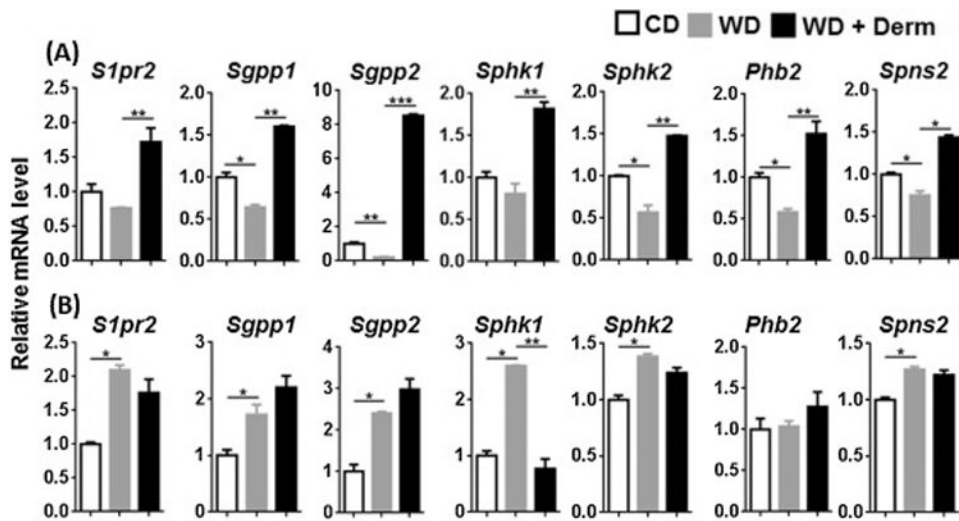


Figure 4.

The effect of diet and dermatitis development in S1PR2 signaling. The mRNA level was studied in cutaneous (A) and visceral adipose tissues (B) obtained from CD- and WD-fed with or without dermatitis lesions. Data expressed as mean \pm SD. $n > 6$ per group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, and *** $p < 0.001$.

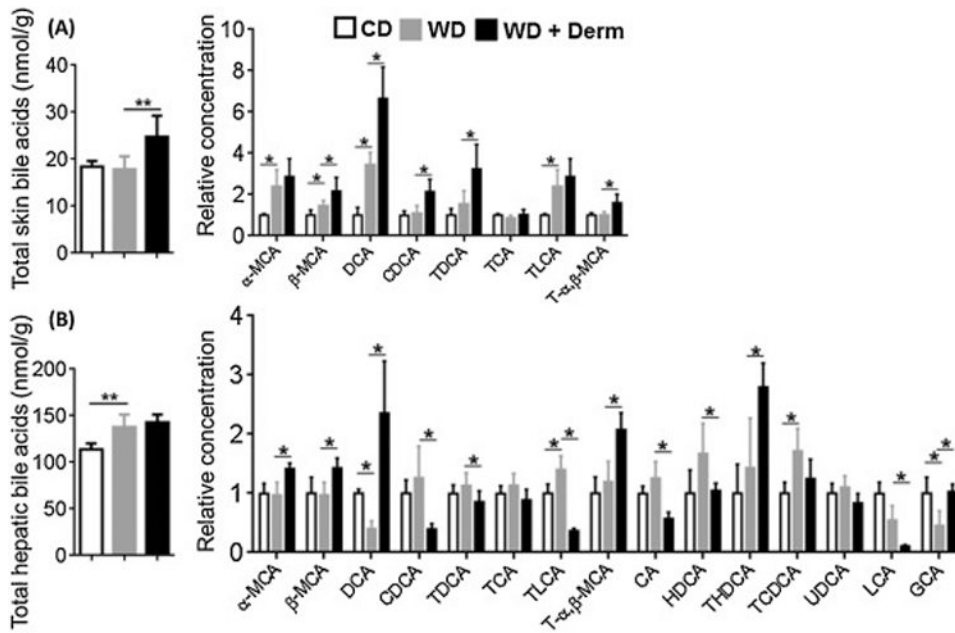


Figure 5. The effect of diet and dermatitis development in shifting BA profile. Cutaneous (A) and hepatic (B) total and individual BA profile of CD- and WD-fed female mice with or without dermatitis lesions. Data expressed as mean ± SD. n > 6 per group. **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01.

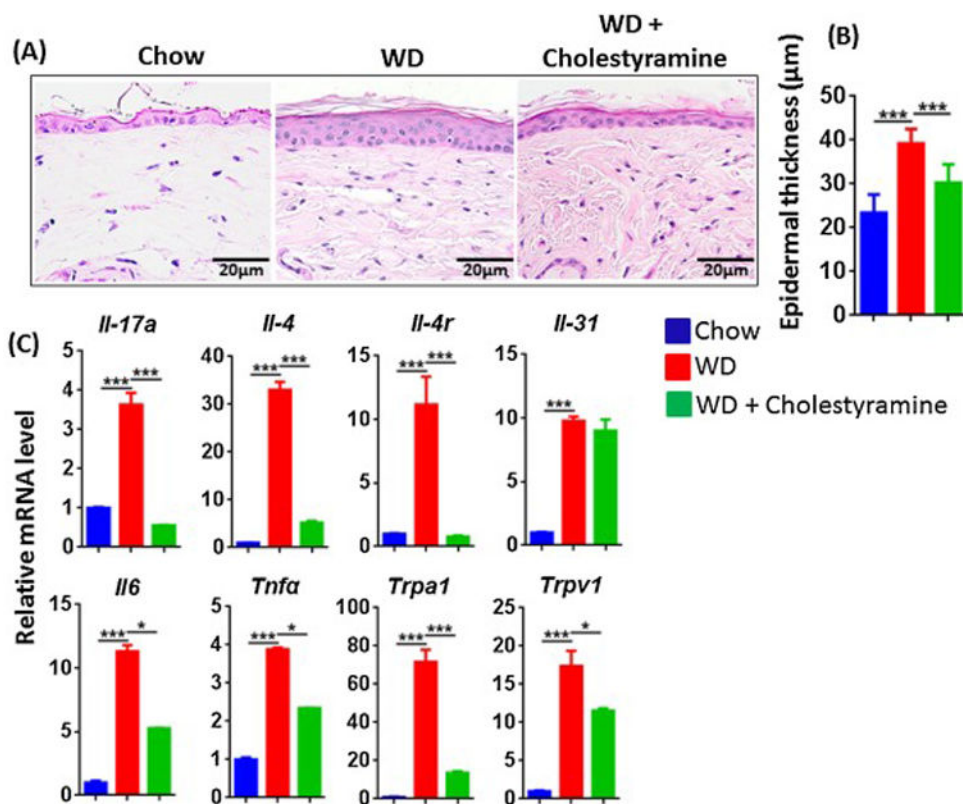


Figure 6. The effect of BA sequestration cholestyramine in WD-fed mice. Histopathology (A), epidermal skin thickness (B), and mRNA level studied in the cutaneous tissue (C) of CD, WD-fed mice with or without cholestyramine. Original magnification bar (20 µm). Data expressed as mean ± SD. n > 6 per group. * $p < 0.05$ and *** $p < 0.001$.