

**Table 4.11 Studies on coffee drinking and chronic inflammation in experimental systems**

Species, strain (sex)	Tissue	End-points	Test	Description of exposure <sup>a</sup> and controls	Response <sup>b</sup> /significance	Comments	Reference
<i>Rat</i>							
Rat, Long Evans Cinnamon (M)	Liver	IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$ mRNA and protein	PCR and immunoblot	2 groups ( $n = 21$ each): ad lib coffee or pure water; 27 wks	Coffee vs water Not significant: mRNA IL-1 $\beta$ , mRNA IL-6, protein IL-6 –50% [ $P < 0.05$ ] mRNA TNF- $\alpha$ –80% [ $P < 0.05$ ] Not significant: protein TNF- $\alpha$	This mutant strain accumulates Fe, Cu in liver causing continuous oxidative stress	Katayama et al. (2014)
Rat, Wistar (M)	Liver	IL-1 $\alpha$ , 1 $\beta$ , 2, 4, 6, 10; TNF- $\alpha$ ; IFN- $\gamma$	Bead-based assays	5 groups ( $n = 6$ each): HFD + decaf coffee; HFD + water; standard diet + water; 1 mo, after 2 mo on HFD	HFD+decaf coffee vs HFD+water: IL-6 +25% [ $P < 0.05$ ] IFN- $\gamma$ –20% [ $P < 0.05$ ] TNF- $\alpha$ –40% [ $P < 0.05$ ] IL-4 +60% [ $P < 0.05$ ] IL-10 +11% [ $P < 0.05$ ] Not significant: IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$	Coffee dose equivalent to 6 cups espresso; HFD to develop nonalcoholic steatohepatitis	Vitaglione et al. (2010)
Rat, Sprague Dawley (M)	Liver	mRNA IL1- $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$	PCR	4 groups ( $n = 8$ each): 100 mg/kg coffee + DMN, 200 mg/kg coffee + DMN, 300 mg/kg coffee + DMN; DMN only; 4 wks	Coffee vs DMN only: all levels coffee significantly suppressed gene expression of IL1- $\beta$ , and TNF- $\alpha$ (no quantitative data given)	DMN did induce liver fibrosis	Shin et al. (2010)

Rat, Wistar (M)	Serum	TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6	LPS-induced cytokines	3 groups ( $n = 16$ each): 0.62% coffee (freeze-dried), 1.36% coffee; control (no coffee); 20 wks	Comparison: LPS-induced ( $n = 8$ ) vs non-induced ( $n = 8$ ) in each group TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6: no significant effect		Sakamoto et al. (2001)
<i>Mouse</i>							
Mouse, C57BL/6 (M)	Serum	IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$	ELISA	2 groups ( $n = 12$ each): coffee; control (water); 4 wks	Coffee vs water: IL-1 $\alpha$ -80% [ $P < 0.05$ ] IL-6 -85% [ $P < 0.01$ ] TNF- $\alpha$ -60% [ $P < 0.05$ ] Not significant: IL-1 $\beta$		Guo et al. (2014)
Mouse, C57BL/6J (M)	Epididymal fat	mRNA MCP-1, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6	PCR	3 groups, coffee ( $n = 6$ ), caffeine ( $n = 6$ ), control (water)( $n = 5$ ): Coffee (coffee/water 1:1.5); 17 wks	Coffee or caffeine vs water: Coffee IL-6 -40% $P < 0.05$ Not significant: MCP-1, TNF- $\alpha$		Matsuda et al. (2011)
Mouse, KK-A <sup>y</sup> (M)	Serum, epididymal fat	serum TNF- $\alpha$ , MCP-1, IL-6, fat mRNA level		2 groups ( $n = 10, 11$ ): coffee (1:1); control (water); 5 wks	Coffee vs water MCP-1 mRNA fat -35% [ $P < 0.05$ ] Not significant: MCP-1 serum IL-6 mRNA fat -25% [ $P < 0.05$ ] TNF- $\alpha$ mRNA fat -30% [ $P < 0.05$ ] Not significant: IL-6	Spontaneously diabetic mice	Yamauchi et al. (2010)

Mouse B6, transgenic NF- $\kappa$ B luciferase (Cgene) (F)	Whole body, organs (liver, kidney, spleen, thymus, brain, muscle, adipose tissue, skin, heart)	imaging	LPS induced luminescence	2 groups ( $n = 6$ each): LPS + coffee (extract in corn oil, Equation 0.6 g coffee bean); control (LPS)	Luminescence whole body $-40\%$ [ $P < 0.02$ ] liver $-30\%$ [ $P = 0.01$ ] kidney $-50\%$ [ $P = 0.01$ ]	Probably the dark roasted coffee was used	Paur et al. (2010)
Mouse, C57BL/6J (M)	Liver, adipose tissue	mRNA IL-1 $\beta$ , MCP-1	PCR	4 groups ( $n = 8$ each): HFD; HFD + 1.1% freeze-dried decaffeinated coffee; HFD + 1.1% freeze-dried caffeinated coffee; control (normal diet)	Coffee +HFD vs HFD liver caffeinated MCP-1 $-75\%$ [ $P < 0.05$ ] Decaffeinated MCP-: no significant effect caffeinated IL-1 $\beta$ $-60\%$ [ $P < 0.01$ ] decaffeinated IL-1 $\beta$ $-75\%$ [ $P < 0.01$ ] adipose tissue Not significant: MCP-1 decaffeinated MCP-1 $-60\%$ [ $P < 0.01$ ] No significant effect: caffeinated IL-1 $\beta$ , decaffeinated IL-1 $\beta$ HFD vs control only IL-1 $\beta$ in liver and MCP-1 in fat higher		Fukushima et al. (2009)

<sup>a</sup> unless otherwise specified, the term coffee is used to mean brewed, caffeinated coffee

<sup>b</sup> +, positive; -, negative; differences: exposed vs control

DMN, dimethylnitrosamine; F, female; HFD, high fat diet; IFN, interferon; i.p. intraperitoneal; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; M, male; mo, month; PGE<sub>2</sub>, prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub>

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