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Phylogenetic Analysis by Molecular Sequence of Various Human Interleukins

María Elena Tejeda Rosales [a*], Manuel Guillermo Sánchez Tejeda [b], Juan Francisco Sánchez Tejeda [c] and Juan Francisco Sánchez Ruiz [c]

[a] Computational Chemistry Laboratory, Pharmaceutical and Biological Chemistry Department, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM), Mexico.
[b] Faculty of Sciences, Radboud University, The Netherlands.
[c] Ciencia y Estrategia SC., CP-57700, Mexico.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Due to the importance of interleukins in the immune response, cell differentiation, and their potential use to treat autoimmune diseases and tumors, we decided to perform in this article a phylogenetic classification through the molecular sequence of several interleukins.
Aims: To make a general description of the most probable evolutionary history of the interleukins' lineage by building a phylogenetic tree using statistical models.
Methodology: The molecular sequences of 16 human interleukins were downloaded from the

**Corresponding author: E-mail: jforbital@yahoo.com.mx;*

UNIPROT website in FASTA format. With the free software MEGA11, using a maximum likelihood statistical model, the phylogenetic tree was built; subsequently, the constants were incorporated in the model to calibrate the time tree marker.
Results: Our results show that the first interleukins of Homo sapiens sapiens were outlined in the Upper Paleolithic. The evolutionary history of 8 interleukins probably occurred in the Mesolithic period. In the Neolithic, already with the discovery of agriculture, 6 Interleukins were developed.
Conclusions: Our results show that the appearance of different IL's throughout the history of humanity, from the Paleolithic to the Mesolithic, coincides with climatic changes, variations in diet and / or lifestyle of humankind. In addition, some archaeological findings could be relevant to understanding how human evolution influenced the development of IL's, such as the genetic exchange between Homo sapiens and Homo neanderthalensis.

Keywords: Interleukins; phylogenetic tree; evolution of interleukins.

ABBREVIATIONS

IL's : Interleukins
IL : Interleukin

1. INTRODUCTION

Interleukins (IL's) are proteins that act as communication mediators between cells of the immune system and have an important role in the body's immune response [1]. IL's are produced by a variety of cells, such as T and B lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells [2].

So far, more than 30 different types of IL's have been discovered; each plays a role in regulating the immune response. IL's have been classified into two main categories: pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory [3].

IL1, IL6, and IL8 promote inflammation and immune response in the body. They are generated in response to infections, injuries, or diseases and are considered responsible for the activation of immune cells, such as neutrophils and macrophages [3]. Anti-inflammatory IL's, such as IL4, IL10 and IL13, inhibit inflammation and the immune response, and limit excessive tissue damage [3]. A table with the main activities of each IL is presented [3].

Due to the importance of IL's in the immune response, cell differentiation, and their potential use to treat autoimmune diseases and tumors; we decided to perform a phylogenetic classification through the molecular sequence of several IL's in order to identify possible evolutionary relationships between them.

Phylogenetic analysis seeks to reconstruct the evolutionary history of living beings from genetic, morphological, or molecular characteristics. The evolutionary relationships between different organisms are represented by a phylogenetic tree [4].

Table 1. Properties of IL's

IL	Main activity
IL1	proinflammatory
IL2	proinflammatory, promotes T cell proliferation
IL3	stimulates growth and differentiation of hematopoietic cells
IL4	anti-inflammatory, activation, proliferation and differentiation of B lymphocytes
IL5	anti-inflammatory, stimulator of the activation, growth and differentiation of B lymphocytes
IL6	proinflammatory
IL7	mitogenic, stimulates the development of B and T lymphocyte precursor cells
IL8	proinflammatory, chemotactic for leukocytes
IL9	mitogenic, induces T cell proliferation
IL10	anti-inflammatory
IL12	proinflammatory
IL13	anti-inflammatory
IL15	proinflammatory, induces T cell proliferation
IL16	proinflammatory
IL17	proinflammatory
IL18	proinflammatory

A phylogenetic tree is a diagram that represents the possible evolutionary relationships between organisms. It is constructed by comparing the characteristics that organisms share. It is important to mention that phylogenetic trees are suggestions, not definitive facts [4].

There are several methods for constructing phylogenetic trees from molecular sequences. In general, they can be classified into distance, parsimony, and probability methods [4].

In this article, probability methods were considered for the construction of the phylogenetic tree since they rely on maximum likelihood estimators to explain the compared characteristics [5].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

From the UNIPROT website [6], the molecular sequences of the following IL's were downloaded in FASTA format:

IL1B_HUMAN Interleukin-1 beta
IL2_HUMAN Interleukin-2
IL3_HUMAN Interleukin-3
IL4_HUMAN Interleukin-4
IL5_HUMAN Interleukin-5
IL6_HUMAN Interleukin-6
IL7_HUMAN Interleukin-7
IL8_HUMAN Interleukin-8
IL9_HUMAN Interleukin-9
IL10_HUMAN Interleukin-10
IL12B_HUMAN Interleukin-12 beta
IL13_HUMAN Interleukin-13
IL15_HUMAN Interleukin-15
IL16_HUMAN Pro-interleukin-16
IL17F_HUMAN Interleukin-17F
IL18_HUMAN Interleukin-18

With the free software program BIOEDIT [7], the file with the sequences of the IL's with extension *.txt, was transformed into a file with extension *.fas.

Sequential alignment was performed using the free software MEGA11 [8], using the ClustalW algorithm. Subsequently, with the same MEGA11 program, the best statistical model of maximum likelihood was sought to build the phylogenetic tree for the proposed IL's.

With the statistical model of maximum likelihood found, the phylogenetic tree was constructed. Internal constraint nodes were used. The calibration constants of the time marker were:

!MRCA='sp|P29460|IL12B HU. GN IL12B PE 1 SV 1-sp|P05231|IL6 HUMA.06 GN IL6 PE 1 SV 1' TaxonA='sp|P29460|IL12B HUMAN Interleukin-12 subunit beta OS Homo sapiens OX 9606 GN IL12B PE 1 SV 1' TaxonB='sp|P05231|IL6 HUMAN Interleukin-6 OS Homo sapiens OX 9606 GN IL6 PE 1 SV 1' Distribution=normal mean=100.00000000 stddev=0.15000000 calibrationName='sp|P29460|IL12B HU... GN IL12B PE 1 SV 1-sp|P05231|IL6 HUMA...06 GN IL6 PE 1 SV 1-split';

The MEGA11 program estimates divergence times for all branch points in a phylogenetic tree, using the RelTime method [8].

There is a relative consensus among the various archaeological and anthropological studies, that modern experts called Homo sapiens sapiens, appeared 120,000-100,000 years ago [9]. Therefore, the time scale was set at 100,000 years.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Once the sequential alignment was carried out, the MEGA11 program sought the best maximum likelihood model to build the phylogenetic tree.

The result corresponded to the model developed by Whelan and Goldman [10], called WAG+G+F, which uses a discrete gamma distribution to model differences in evolutionary rate between estimated sites. The value was 6.3482, generated by MEGA11 software [8].

Fig. 1 shows the phylogenetic tree developed by the WAG+G+F method.

Once the phylogenetic tree was constructed using the WAG+G+F model, the criteria for estimating the divergence times at the branching points were defined. The phylogenetic tree with the divergence times at the branching points is presented in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 3, a cladogram is presented with the timeline and the Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods, with the dates accepted by most scientists [11].

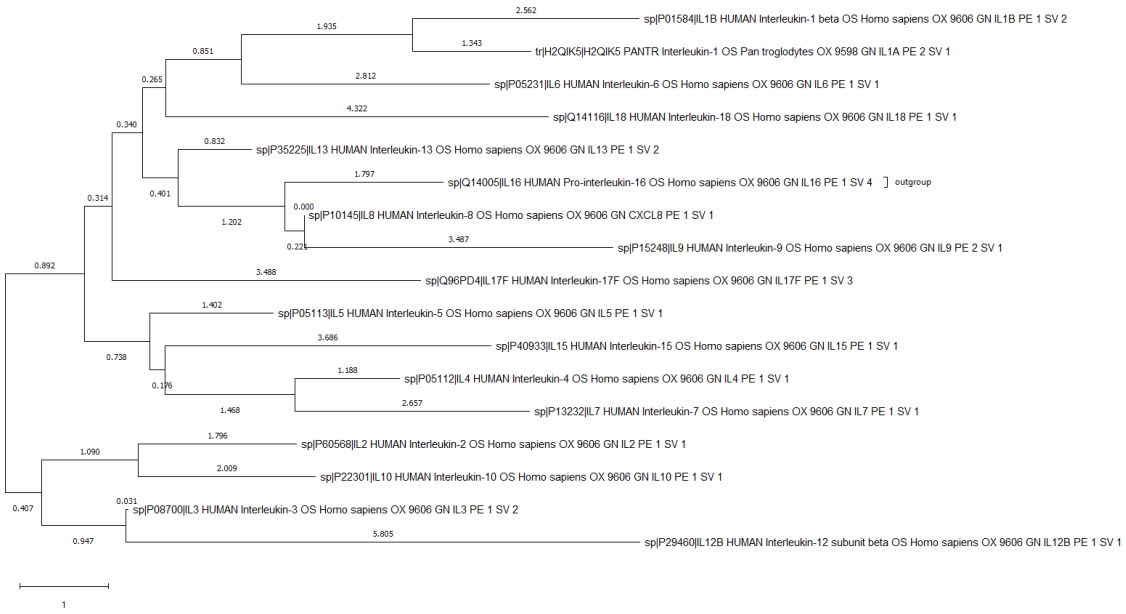

Fig. 1. Phylogenetic tree developed by the method WAG+G+F

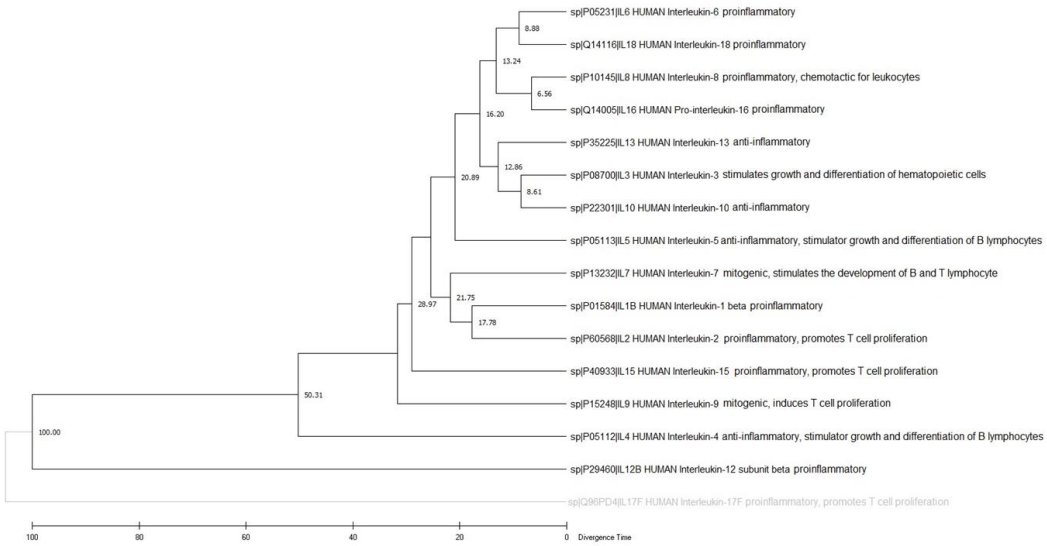

Fig. 2. Phylogenetic tree with divergence times at branch points

According to the results of the cladogram in Fig. 3, an overview of the most likely evolutionary history of the lineage of the IL's is presented.

The first branching, called A in this article, possibly occurred at the end of the Middle Paleolithic, where IL17 is separated from a common ancestor and remains until today with proinflammatory activity.

Because inflammation is considered a protective response to injury where immune system cells attack and destroy invading bacteria, parasites, or viruses, eliminate the tissue destruction they cause, and initiate the repair process [3], it stands to reason that one of the first ILs that evolved with primitive Middle Paleolithic humans was a pro-inflammatory IL, due to their nomadic lifestyle, where food depended on hunting animals, fishing, and gathering plants, wild fruits, and roots. Archaeological studies show that humankind faced all kinds of dangers, and it is logical to assume that, in many cases, its health was affected [11].

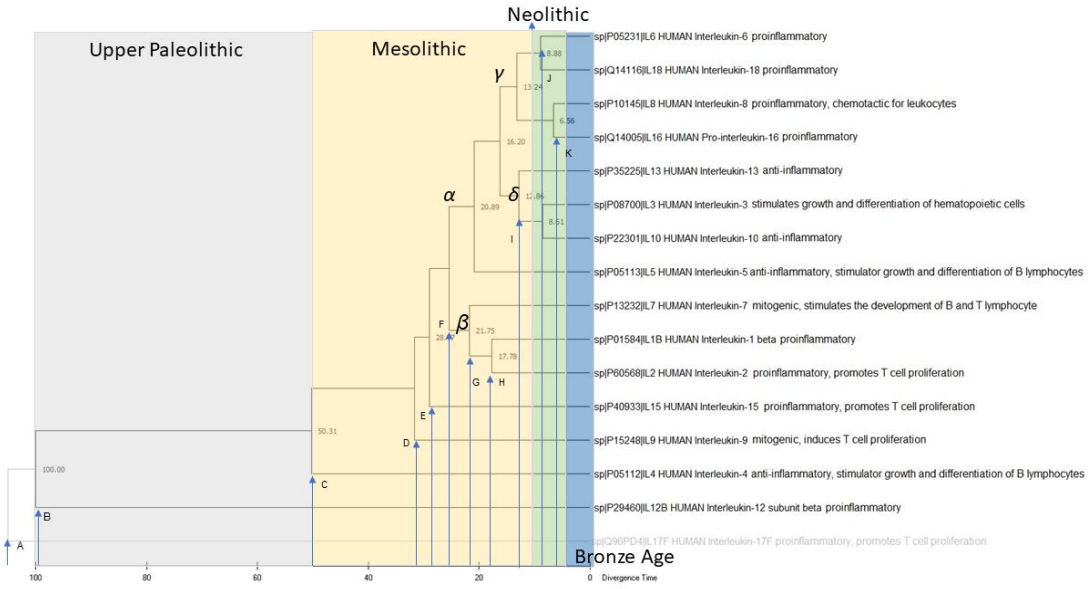

Fig. 3. Phylogenetic tree with the Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods

According to our results, at the beginning of the Upper Paleolithic, a new branching possibly occurred in the evolutionary line of the IL's (see stage B, Fig. 3); generating 2 clades: the first generated a common ancestor for other IL's that would later branch, and the second clade gave rise to IL12 with proinflammatory activity. According to some studies, there was a genetic exchange between Homo sapiens and Homo neanderthalensis during the Upper Paleolithic. It is not possible to know the impact that this event had on the development and evolution of the various IL's [12]. During this period, humankind was still nomadic, and it suffered diseases and pain, which is consistent with the appearance of IL2 with proinflammatory activity.

The next branching, (see stage C, Fig. 3), occurred at the end of the Upper Paleolithic and early Mesolithic, approximately 50,000 years ago. According to archaeological studies, this is the time when the oldest human settlements have been detected, and possibly the discovery of the bow and arrow took place as well [13].

According to our results, another branching occurred approximately 50,000 years ago, generating two clades. One of them formed a common ancestor for other IL's that would later branch out; the other clade gave rise to IL4, with anti-inflammatory and stimulating activity in activation, proliferation, and differentiation of B lymphocytes. The appearance of this anti-inflammatory IL coincides with an important change in the habits of humans at the beginning of the Mesolithic, where humans used settlements in summer and shelters during the winter [14]

According to our results, approximately 30,000 years ago, an additional branching occurred (see stage D, Fig. 3). At that time, during the Mesolithic, the first known cave paintings appeared [15], along with the possible domestication of dogs [16]. The branching generated two clades: one of them formed a common ancestor for other IL's that will later branch out; the other clade gave rise to IL 9, with mitogenic activity, and that stimulates the development of B cell precursors, which denotes a reinforcement of the immune system towards the middle of the Mesolithic period, where important dietary changes occurred with abundant and relatively safe diets [14].

It is interesting to mention that the appearance of this IL, with the capability to strengthen the immune system, coincides with the first findings of anthropomorphic figures that identify the first sorcerers and shamans, as well as cave paintings, where hunting scenes, dances, and religious magical healing rituals are represented [14].

The next branching happened approximately 29,000 years ago; stage E, Fig. 3. The common

ancestor of the IL's generated two clades: one of them formed a common ancestor for other IL's that will later branch; the other clade gave rise to IL15, which has marked proinflammatory activity and is responsible for promoting the proliferation of T cells. Archaeological evidence shows the appearance of the first ovens found during this time as well, which may have some relationship, but further studies are required to confirm the claim [17].

According to our results, the next branching occurred 28,900 years ago in the mid-Mesolithic; stage F, Fig. 3. The first clay figures known to history have been found to be of a similar date, such as the Venus of Dolni Věstonice [18]. The use of fibers to make baby carriers, clothes, bags, baskets, and nets was also developed during this period [19]. From this branch, two important clades were generated, which for the purposes of this article will be called α and β, from which the remaining IL's shown descend. The evolutionary lineage of these two IL's lasted around 7000 years.

According to our results, approximately 21,700 years ago, the appearance of IL-7, responsible for mitogenic activity and stimulating the development of T and B lymphocytes, occurred in clade β (see stage G, Fig. 3). In clade α, IL-5 was generated, which has anti-inflammatory activity and is responsible for stimulating the proliferation and differentiation of B lymphocytes. The appearance of these IL's coincides with changes in human behavior, since, at that time, the oldest permanent human settlements appeared [20].

With the appearance of these two new IL's, one anti-inflammatory and the other stimulating the growth and differentiation of B lymphocytes, the oldest migratory waves were also identified on the American continent [19].

According to our results, approximately 18,000 years ago, from the common ancestor of clade β (see stage H, Fig. 3), IL1 beta and IL2 appeared, both with proinflammatory activity. At that time, the Earth lived through the hardest moments of the last Ice Age [11].

Our results show that before the end of the Mesolithic (see stage I, Fig. 3), 16,000 years ago, the common ancestor of clade α, generated two evolutionary branches, which for the purposes of this article will be called γ (gamma) and δ (delta). According to our results, one of the branches of the clade δ, approximately 12,800 years ago, at the end of the Mesolithic, would give rise to IL13, which has anti-inflammatory activity. It is interesting to mention that the appearance of this IL with anti-inflammatory capacity coincides with the increase in findings of cave paintings of anthropomorphic beings, half men and half animals, possibly sorcerers and shamans, present in scenes of hunting, dance, and religious magical healing rituals [21], which would indicate further changes to the human lifestyle. At that time, the late glacial maximum and end of the last glacial period occurred, along with climate changes that caused the glaciers to retreat [22].

The evolutionary lineage of the other branch of the clade δ, lasted for about 4,000 years, until the Neolithic, about 8,500 years ago. This branch would generate two IL's: IL3, which has an important function in the differentiation of hematopoietic cells, and IL10 with anti-inflammatory capacity. During this time, in Mesopotamia (today Iraq) the first crops of barley and wheat appeared [23].

According to our results, the evolutionary lineage of the common ancestor of the clade γ, lasted around 5,000 years and continued until the Neolithic, 6,500 years ago, when it would generate two IL's: IL8 with proinflammatory and chemotactic activity for leukocytes, and IL16, with proinflammatory activity. At that time, the last Neolithic civilizations disappear, the invention of the wheel occurs, and the spread of protowriting happens [24].

4. CONCLUSION

Our results show that in the Upper Paleolithic, the first interleukins of Homo sapiens sapiens were profiled. The evolutionary history of 8 interleukins probably occurred in the Mesolithic period. In the Neolithic period, already with the discovery of agriculture, 6 interleukins were developed.

Our results show that the appearance of different IL's throughout the history of humanity, from the Paleolithic to the Mesolithic, coincides with climatic changes, and changes in the diet and / or lifestyle of humankind. In addition, some archaeological findings could be relevant to understanding how human evolution influenced the development of IL's, such as the genetic

exchange between Homo sapiens and Homo neanderthalensis.

In this article, the appearance of pro-inflammatory IL's coincides with times when man faced all kinds of dangers, and it is logical to assume that in many cases his health was affected. In these cases, proinflammatory ILs promoted the protective response to injuries and infections, initiating the process of tissue repair.
It is interesting to note that our data correlates the appearance of anti-inflammatory IL's with the appearance of important spiritual habits and beliefs of humans, such as the emergence of shamans, healers, and magical-religious rituals for the restoration of health.

With certainty, the humans of the Lower Paleolithic and Middle Paleolithic, had proteins similar to the current IL's, but it is not possible to identify them, because the lineage of the known species of the genus Homo, disappeared or mixed in different evolutionary phases. Possibly, this proto-IL's, gradually ceased to be synthesized in response to the different environmental conditions and lifestyles that human ancestors experienced in their evolution and adaptation, gradually giving way to the current IL's.

CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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