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**Title:** Defective A20 signalling in CF: Anti-inflammatory action of gibberellins

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**Body:** Introduction: A20 negatively regulates NF- $\kappa$ B signalling and is induced in response to bacteria or viruses. Recently, we reported significant reductions in the expression/function of A20 in the CF airway epithelium (Kelly et al. ERJ 2012). The plant diterpene Gibberellin (GA) induces A20-like zinc fingers in plants and has anti-inflammatory properties in mammals. However the anti-inflammatory mechanism has not been described. We hypothesized that GA works via an A20-dependent mechanism and examined the effects on airways inflammation in CF. Methods: Human bronchial epithelial cell lines (16HBE14o- and CFBE41o-) and Primary Nasal Epithelial cells (NECs) from healthy volunteers were used. Cells were pre-incubated with GA, (30 $\mu$ M, 1h) and stimulated with *P. aeruginosa* LPS (10 $\mu$ g/ml). Effects of GA on cytotoxicity (MTT) and proliferation (CellTiter 96 Proliferation Assay) were examined. IL-8 was measured by ELISA. A20 and p65 mRNA and protein expression was measured by qPCR and Western Blot. A20 was silenced in 16HBE14o- cells using siRNA. Results: 30 $\mu$ M GA did not increase cytotoxicity or cellular proliferation in any cell type. Pre-incubation with GA significantly induced A20 mRNA and protein expression in LPS-stimulated cells (16HBE14o-, CFBE41o- and NECs). A20 induction was accompanied by a reduction in IL-8 release and p65 expression. The anti-inflammatory effect (IL-8 release) of GA was lost in 16HBE14o- cells treated with A20 siRNA. Conclusions: GA exerts anti-inflammatory effects in airway epithelial cells. Work is on-going in CF NECs. Initial investigations suggest that the anti-inflammatory effect of GA is A20-dependent. GA may therefore overcome defective A20 signalling in CF airways disease.