

A potential link between plasma short-chain fatty acids, TNF- α level and disease progression in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A retrospective study

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Abstract. The onset and progression of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) remains unclear, but short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) in circulation may participate in its pathogenesis by acting as inflammation inhibitors. The aim of this retrospective study was to investigate plasma concentrations of general SCFAs in healthy individuals and in patients with distinct stages of NAFLD. Three main SCFAs (including acetate, propionate and butyrate) were analyzed by gas chromatography. The plasma TNF- α concentration was measured by ELISA. One-way ANOVA, Spearman's correlation and Pearson's correlation analysis were performed to estimate the associations between SCFAs, TNF- α and disease progression. Multiple linear stepwise regression was computed to explore the predictor variables of TNF- α in circulation. A total of 71 patients with NAFLD [including 27 patients with NAFL, 20 patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and 24 patients with NAFLD-related cirrhosis (NAFLD-cirrhosis)] and 9 healthy control (HC) subjects were enrolled for analysis. Although not statistically significant, plasma SCFAs were elevated in patients with NAFL compared with HC subjects, whereas the vast majority of SCFAs were statistically reduced in patients with NASH or NAFLD-cirrhosis compared with patients with NAFL. Plasma SCFAs had no significant differences in NASH or NAFLD-cirrhosis patients compared with HC subjects. In addition, significant negative correlations were

observed between TNF- α and SCFAs. The progression of NAFLD ($\beta=0.849$; $P<0.001$) and the decline of the total three SCFA concentrations ($\beta=-0.189$; $P<0.001$) were recognized as independent risk variables related to the elevated peripheral TNF- α in the multiple linear stepwise regression model. Plasma SCFA concentrations may alter with the development of NAFLD and may have a potential link to TNF- α and the progression of NAFLD, which may serve a protective role toward disease advancement. Further mechanistic studies, such as analysis of gastrointestinal microecology, signaling pathways and functions involved in TNF- α , need to be performed. Also, therapeutic supplementation of SCFAs for NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis needs further research and verification.

Introduction

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), pathogenically reflected more accurately as metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (1,2), has been recognized as the most common chronic liver disease, affecting one-quarter of the population worldwide. While the general incidence of liver-related outcomes in NAFLD is only 0.97/1,000 person-years, the health burden of NAFLD remains heavy in consideration of its huge patient population (3). The spectrum of NAFLD ranges from simple NAFL to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) to NAFLD-related cirrhosis (NAFLD-cirrhosis). NASH is characterized by histological hepatic steatosis, lobular inflammation and cell injury; NAFLD-cirrhosis (characterized by increased liver hardness, formation of pseudolobules and even increased portal vein pressure) has a relatively poor prognosis with higher risk for cardiovascular disease and hepatic cell cancer (4-6). Despite the rising prevalence of NAFLD, its onset and progression remains unclear; it is most likely to have multiple etiologies, intimately linked to metabolic abnormalities such as obesity, hypertension, dyslipidemia and type 2 diabetes (T2DM) (7). The widely accepted mechanisms include inflammation, oxidative stress, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia and obesity (8,9). A number of studies suggest that intestinal microbiota serve an important role in the development of NAFLD (10,11), which works through the regulation of gut barrier and liver inflammation response via Toll-like receptor (TLR)4 signaling (12), which enables the release of TNF- α and the activation of hepatic stellate cells (13).

As the metabolites of gut bacteria, short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) are small molecular compounds with fewer than six

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Abbreviations: SCFAs, short-chain fatty acids; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; NASH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; NAFLD-cirrhosis, NAFLD-related cirrhosis; HCs, healthy controls; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α ; BMI, body mass index; FIB-4, fibrosis-4; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase

Key words: gastrointestinal microbiome, short-chain fatty acids, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, liver cirrhosis, TNF- α

carbon atoms; they are mainly produced from fermentation of dietary fibers by gut bacteria (14). The most abundant SCFAs are acetate, propionate and butyrate, which account for >90% of those present in the intestines (15); most (90-95%) SCFAs are absorbed in the colon. SCFAs not only provide energy for intestinal epithelium, but they also perform a number of biological functions, such as the regulation of immunity, lipid metabolism and glycometabolism (16). As the liver is linked to the intestines through the hepatic portal circulation, gut-derived SCFAs will arrive to the liver first, and could be recognized as a type of signal molecule connecting gut dysbiosis to the development of NAFLD. *In vitro* and animal studies have previously demonstrated that SCFAs participate in nutrient absorption and insulin sensitivity through activating G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) (17,18). Furthermore, SCFAs may serve roles in suppressing the immune response and reducing liver inflammation through histone deacetylases (HDACs), and then downgrade the number of regulatory T cells (19). SCFAs also modulate the production of several inflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α , which is one of the terminal products of the TLR4 signal pathway, as well as the key to liver inflammation and fibrosis (enhancing the mRNA expression of tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 in activated hepatic stellate cells and suppressing apoptosis of hepatic stellate cells) (20).

Previous studies have reported the content alterations of SCFAs in feces in patients of NAFLD (21,22). However, clinical evidence of SCFAs associated with the severity of NAFLD remains inadequately documented in humans. To the best of our knowledge, no previous study has explored the association between plasma SCFAs and TNF- α . In this retrospective cross-sectional study, plasma concentrations of general SCFAs were measured in healthy control (HC) individuals and patients with NAFLD of distinct stages for a better understanding of the progression of NAFLD. In addition, correlation analysis between plasma SCFAs and TNF- α in circulation was conducted. Multiple linear stepwise regression analysis was used to look for variables that affected TNF- α in circulation. This study may provide insight into the potential interplay of cytokines and microbial metabolites in the development of NAFLD.

Materials and methods

Ethics approval and consent to participate. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of The Sixth People's Hospital of Chengdu (Chengdu, China; reference no. 2020-L-004; December 2, 2020) and conformed to the ethical guidelines of The Declaration of Helsinki (2000) of the World Medical Association. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Patients. Finally, 71 patients with NAFLD and 9 HC volunteers who came to the hospital for routine health assessment were consecutively included between May 2018 and March 2019 at The Sixth People's Hospital of Chengdu (Chengdu, China). Study participants of both sexes were all >18 years old. All HC volunteers were individuals without evidence or history of liver or metabolic diseases. Patients with NAFLD met the diagnostic criteria for the Prevention and Treatment for Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease of the Chinese Society

of Hepatology, Chinese Medical Association, updated in 2018 (5). Patients with NASH (n=20) were screened out from normal NAFL (n=27) based on elevated transaminases [alanine transaminase (ALT) or aspartate transaminase (AST) >45 U/l] and abnormal medical images (inflammation or swelling of the liver according to color doppler ultrasound, computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging). If there was any doubt about the stage of disease, a liver biopsy was performed by the clinical team, comprising a clinical doctor, a radiology expert and a pathology doctor, all of whom had >10 years of work experience in their respective fields. NAFLD-cirrhosis (n=24) was defined as the appearance of features in radiology or endoscopy [hepatatrophia, widened portal vein, varicose esophageal vein or liver stiffness measurement ≥ 15.0 kPa from Fibroscan (FibroScan®502 CAP™; Shenzhen Echosens Medical Equipment Co., Ltd.)] on the basis of NAFLD. All subjects with the following conditions were excluded from the study: Significant alcohol consumption (males, >30 g/day; females, >20 g/day), chronic hepatitis B or hepatitis C infection, autoimmune liver diseases, drug-induced liver disease, cancer, diabetes mellitus or any other disease associated with the liver, or if they had been treated with antibiotics or probiotics within the 6 months before inclusion. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant.

Blood sample collection and assay. For each patient, blood samples of 5 ml were collected in EDTA tubes for blood routine test using a CAL8000 blood analysis pipeline (Shenzhen Mindray Bio-medical Electronics Co., Ltd) and 5 ml blood samples were collected by common yellow tubes for blood biochemical assay using the Roche Cobas c702 Automatic Biochemical Analyzer (Roche Diagnostics). Another 10 ml of blood sample was collected using a heparin-coated anticoagulation tube for the detection of SCFAs and TNF- α . All blood samples were collected from the elbow vein one day following inclusion with overnight fasting for 12 h. Blood routine test and blood biochemical test were performed immediately after receiving the samples by the Clinical Laboratory Center of The Sixth People's Hospital of Chengdu. The samples for the detection of SCFAs and TNF- α were ultracentrifuged at 1,500 x g for 5-10°C for 10 min for separating plasma and immediately stored at -20°C and detected within 7 days. The plasma concentrations of the three main SCFAs (acetate, propionate and butyrate) were measured using an Agilent 8890B-5977B gas chromatograph (Shanghai Majorbio Bio-Pharm Technology Co., Ltd.). The concentration of plasma TNF- α was measured by the Clinical Laboratory Center of The Sixth People's Hospital of Chengdu (Chengdu, China) using ELISA, with a testing kit (cat. no. M-KMLJ61715; Nanjing Camilo Biological Engineering Co., Ltd.). The fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) index was the square root of [age (years) x AST (U/l)]/[platelet count (10⁹/l) x ALT (U/l)].

Statistical analysis. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software (version 22.0; IBM Corp). All data corresponded to a normal or approximate normal distribution, which was checked by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and all data were expressed as the mean \pm standard error of the mean. Qualitative variables were compared using χ^2 test or

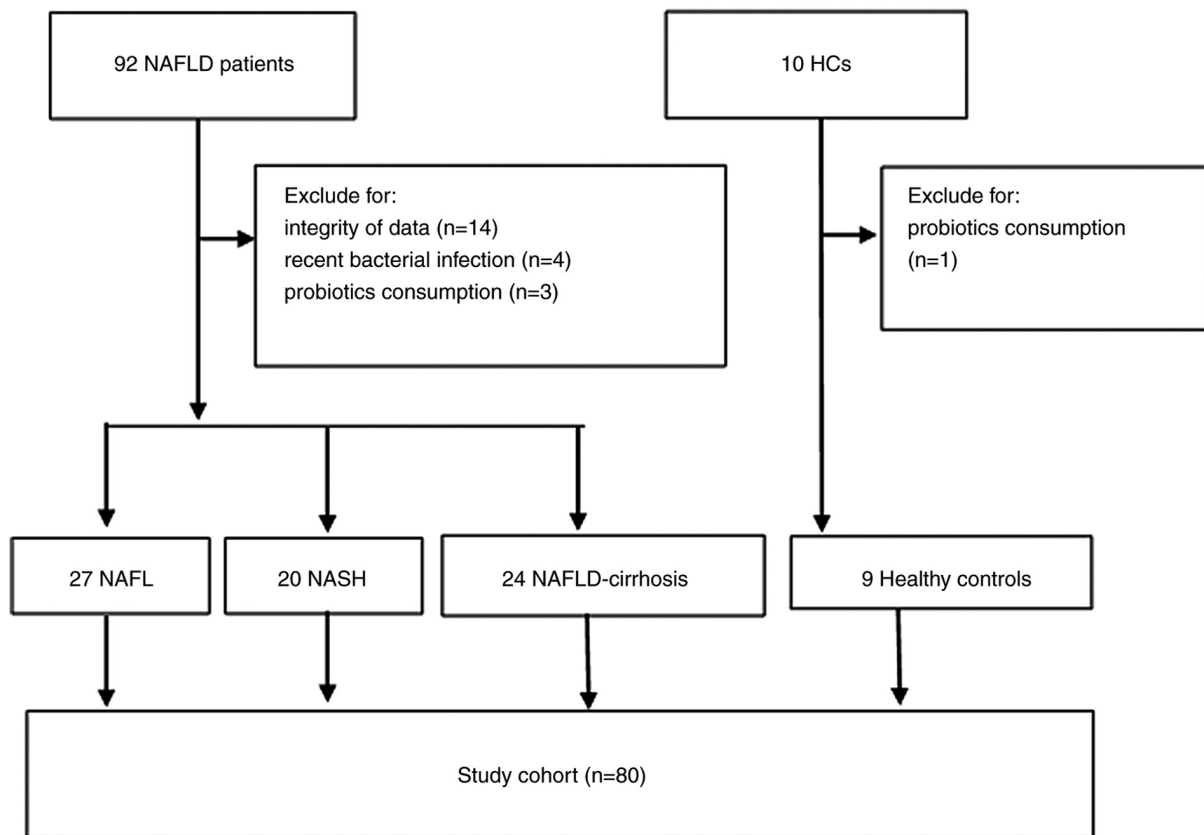


Figure 1. Flow diagram of the study showing the inclusion and exclusion of participants with NAFLD and HCs. HCs, healthy controls; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; NAFLD-cirrhosis, NAFLD-related cirrhosis; NASH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.

Fisher's exact test. Comparisons between quantitative variables were made using one-way ANOVA; Bonferroni's post-hoc test was performed for multiple comparisons. Spearman's analysis and Pearson's correlation analysis were used to estimate the correlations between SCFAs and TNF- α . A multiple linear stepwise regression model was computed to investigate predictor variables that had a significant influence on TNF- α in the circulation. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Recruitment of participants. The medical records of 92 patients with NAFLD and 10 HC volunteers were reviewed. In total, 22 patients were excluded from the study due to lacking complete data ($n=14$ NAFLD), history of recent bacterial infection ($n=4$ NAFLD) or consumption of probiotics ($n=3$ NAFLD; $n=1$ HC). Finally, 71 patients with NAFLD (including 27 patients with NAFL, 20 patients with NASH and 24 patients with NAFLD-cirrhosis) and 9 HCs were included in this retrospective study for analysis. A total of 11 patients underwent liver biopsy for the diagnosis of NASH. An overview of the study participants is depicted in Fig. 1.

Baseline characteristics of the study cohort. The baseline characteristics of the 80 participants were summarized in Table I. The mean age of the whole study population was 49.98 ± 9.46 years and 43.75% of the participants were males. The four groups were comparable in terms of age and sex.

Patients with NAFL, NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis were more likely to be obese compared with the HC group ($P < 0.001$); they were also more likely to have T2DM, hypertension or dyslipidemia compared with the HC group, though not statistically significant. The concentrations of ALT, AST and alkaline phosphatase, FIB-4 index and TNF- α were significantly elevated in the NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis groups compared with the HC and NAFL groups ($P < 0.05$).

Plasma SCFA levels vary with the development of NAFLD. Comparisons of the plasma concentrations of acetate, propionate, butyrate and the sum of the three were displayed in Fig. 2. Although not statistically significant, acetate, propionate, butyrate and the combined SCFA levels were increased in patients with NAFL compared with those in the HCs. The concentrations of acetate, propionate, butyrate and the total three SCFAs were significantly decreased in NAFLD-cirrhosis compared with NAFL ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 2A-D). The concentrations of acetate ($P < 0.05$), propionate ($P < 0.05$) and the total three SCFAs ($P < 0.01$) in NASH were significantly decreased compared with those in NAFL (Fig. 2A, B and D). Although not statistically significant, the concentration of butyrate in the patients with NASH was lower compared with that of the patients with NAFL (Fig. 2C). In addition, the concentration of butyrate was significantly lower in patients with NAFLD-cirrhosis compared with that in patients with NASH ($P < 0.01$; Fig. 2C); the concentrations of acetate, propionate and total SCFAs were also lower in patients with NAFLD-cirrhosis compared with those in

Table I. Baseline characteristics of the patient cohort.

Characteristic	HC (n=9)	NAFL (n=27)	NASH (n=20)	NAFLD-cirrhosis (n=24)
Age, years	53.78 \pm 6.96	47.56 \pm 10.01	52.50 \pm 9.76	49.17 \pm 8.91
Male sex	4 (44.44)	12 (44.44)	11 (55.00)	8 (33.33)
BMI, kg/m ²	22.46 \pm 1.76	27.40 \pm 3.17 ^a	28.81 \pm 3.34 ^a	28.29 \pm 2.47 ^a
T2DM	0 (0.00)	5 (18.52)	4 (20.00)	6 (25.00)
Hypertension	0 (0.00)	4 (14.81)	3 (15.00)	4 (16.67)
Dyslipidemia	0 (0.00)	9 (33.33)	7 (35.00)	8 (33.33)
ALT, U/l	26.89 \pm 9.35	38.04 \pm 12.06	108.35 \pm 40.99 ^{a,b}	59.71 \pm 30.38 ^{c,d}
AST, U/l	24.22 \pm 7.41	30.00 \pm 7.71	67.70 \pm 29.85 ^{a,b}	58.63 \pm 23.26 ^{a,b}
ALP, U/l	55.00 \pm 17.08	61.11 \pm 17.81	118.50 \pm 65.09 ^{b,e}	135.79 \pm 55.87 ^{a,b}
FIB-4 index	1.11 \pm 0.43	1.57 \pm 0.69	2.63 \pm 0.72 ^{a,b}	3.36 \pm 0.59 ^{a,b}
TNF- α , pg/ml	0.050 \pm 0.011	0.062 \pm 0.035	0.158 \pm 0.032 ^{a,b}	0.251 \pm 0.022 ^{a,b}

^aP<0.001 vs. HC; ^bP<0.001 vs. NAFL; ^cP<0.05 vs. HC; ^dP<0.05 vs. NAFL; and ^eP<0.01 vs. HC. Values are expressed as the mean \pm standard error of the mean or n (%). ALP, alkaline phosphatase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BMI, body mass index; FIB-4, fibrosis-4; HC, healthy control; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; NASH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; NAFLD-cirrhosis, NAFLD-related cirrhosis; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

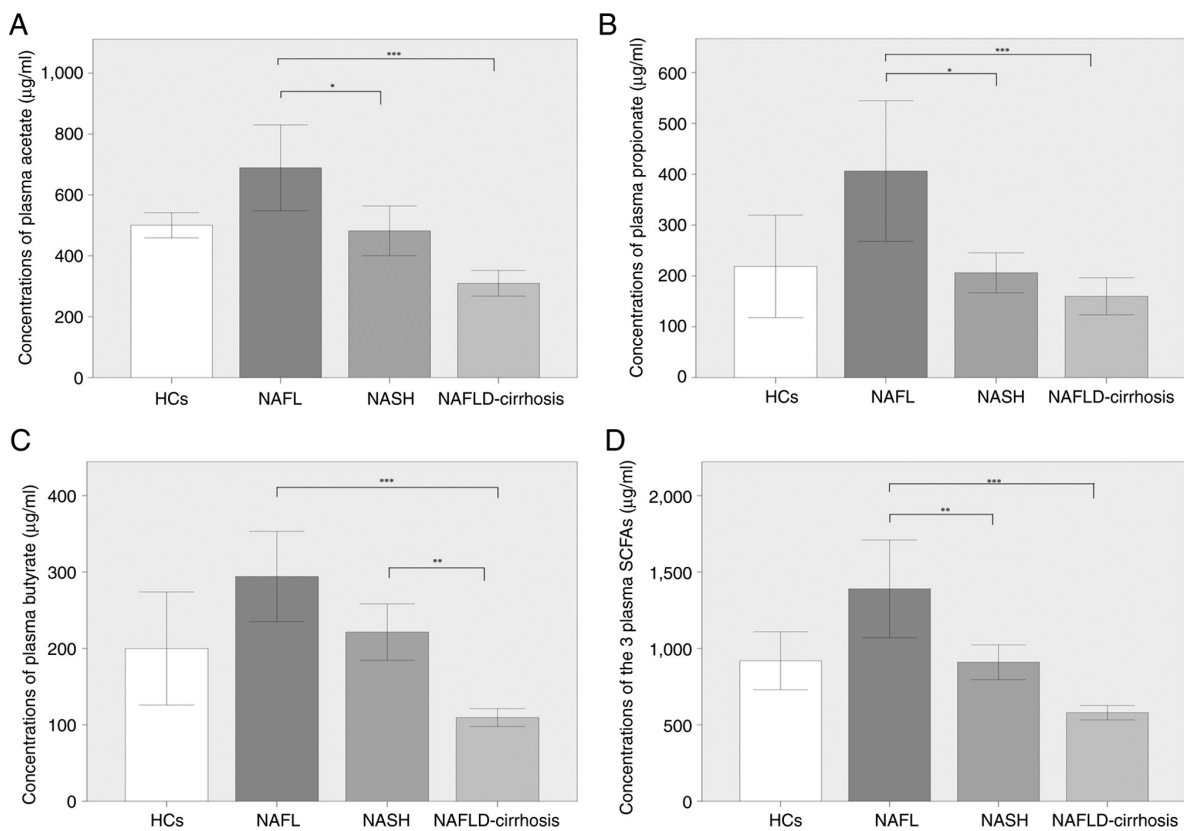


Figure 2. Comparison of the plasma concentrations of acetate, propionate, butyrate and the total of the three SCFAs in patients with NAFL, NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis and participants with HCs. (A) Concentrations of acetate in HCs (500.59 \pm 53.48 μ g/ml), and in patients with NAFL (689.28 \pm 355.86 μ g/ml), NASH (482.13 \pm 174.61 μ g/ml) and NAFLD-cirrhosis (309.93 \pm 99.83 μ g/ml). (B) Concentrations of propionate in HCs (218.76 \pm 131.06 μ g/ml) and in patients with NAFL (406.24 \pm 349.64 μ g/ml), NASH (206.16 \pm 83.86 μ g/ml) and NAFLD-cirrhosis (159.99 \pm 86.42 μ g/ml). (C) Concentrations of butyrate in HCs (199.91 \pm 96.30 μ g/ml) and in patients with NAFL (294.13 \pm 149.36 μ g/ml), NASH (221.39 \pm 79.06 μ g/ml) and NAFLD-cirrhosis (109.52 \pm 124.65 μ g/ml). (D) Concentrations of the total three SCFAs in HCs (919.27 \pm 247.06 μ g/ml) and in patients with NAFL (1,389.64 \pm 809.15 μ g/ml), NASH (909.68 \pm 243.02 μ g/ml) and NAFLD-cirrhosis (579.44 \pm 112.09 μ g/ml). *P<0.05, **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001. HCs, healthy controls; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; NAFLD-cirrhosis, NAFLD-related cirrhosis; NASH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; SCFAs, short-chain fatty acids.

patients with NASH, but no significant differences were identified (Fig. 2A, B and D).

Concentrations of plasma SCFAs are negatively correlated with peripheral TNF- α plasma concentration. The

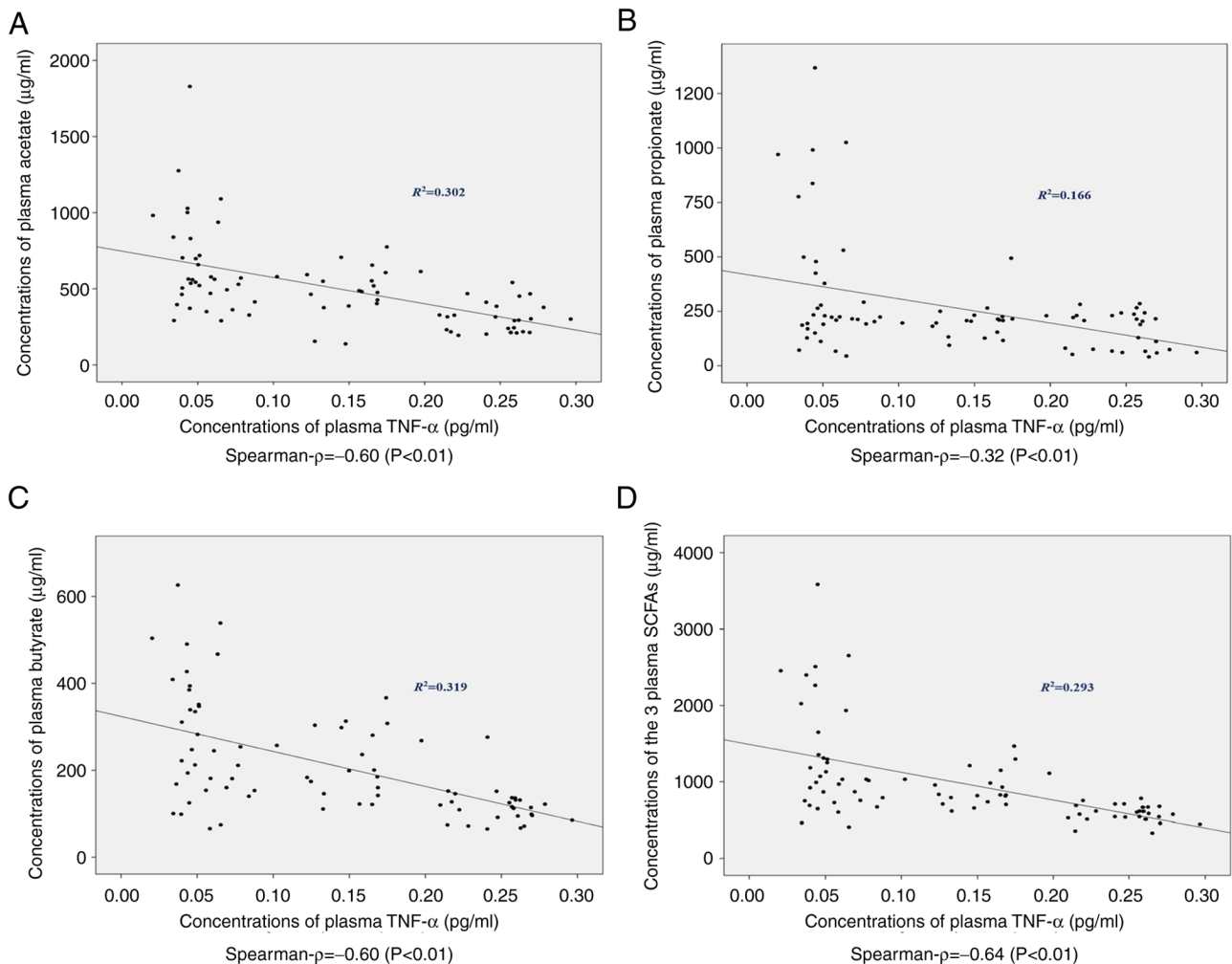


Figure 3. Correlations between plasma SCFA and TNF- α concentrations. Negative correlations were identified between TNF- α levels and (A) acetate, (B) propionate, (C) butyrate and (D) the total three SCFAs. SCFAs, short-chain fatty acids.

concentrations of plasma TNF- α in the different groups are presented in Table I. The levels of TNF- α were comparable in HCs and patients with NAFL ($P=0.268$), whereas the levels were significantly increased in NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis patients compared with the other two groups ($P<0.001$). The associations between plasma SCFAs and peripheral TNF- α were analyzed. Significant negative correlations were observed between the concentrations of TNF- α and acetate ($R^2=0.302$; $\rho=-0.60$; $P<0.01$), propionate ($R^2=0.166$; $\rho=-0.32$; $P<0.01$), butyrate ($R^2=0.319$; $\rho=-0.60$; $P<0.01$) and the total three SCFAs ($R^2=0.293$; $\rho=-0.64$; $P<0.01$) in this study (Fig. 3).

NAFLD progression and the reduction in the total level of the three SCFAs are independent variables to predict elevated TNF- α in circulation. A multiple linear stepwise regression model was computed to investigate predictor variables that may have a significant influence on the level of plasma TNF- α concentration (Table II). Age, sex, NAFLD stage, BMI, T2DM, hypertension, dyslipidemia, elevated aminotransferases, FIB-4, acetate, propionate, butyrate and the total three SCFAs were entered into the regression model. The model was statistically significant, with adjusted $R^2=0.871$, $F(3,76)=178.998$ and $P<0.001$. NAFLD stage, T2DM and the total three SCFAs

fitted well. TNF- α was calculated as follows: $\text{TNF-}\alpha = -0.028 + (0.073 \times \text{NAFLD stage}) - (0.017 \times \text{T2DM}) - (0.0001 \times \text{the total three SCFAs})$. The NAFLD stage was observed to have a significantly positive impact on the concentration of plasma TNF- α ($\beta=0.849$; $P<0.001$), whereas the total three SCFAs had significantly negative influence ($\beta=-0.189$; $P<0.001$). Therefore, the development of NAFLD and the decline of the total SCFAs in plasma were recognized as independent risk factors associated with the elevated TNF- α level in circulation.

Discussion

In the present study, plasma concentrations of SCFAs and TNF- α , a key product of the TLR4 signaling pathway in liver inflammation, were analyzed in 71 patients with NAFLD and 9 HC patients. Although not statistically significant, plasma SCFA levels were elevated in patients with NAFL compared with those in HCs, and plasma SCFAs were reduced in NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis patients compared with those in patients with NAFL. In addition, the decrease in SCFAs was negatively related to the elevated TNF- α in plasma, particularly acetate and butyrate. The progression of NAFLD and the decline in

Table II. Multiple linear stepwise regression analysis for prediction the independent risk variables of plasma TNF- α .

Variable	TNF- α concentration					
	Unstandardized β	SE (β)	Standardized β	P-value	VIF	95% CI
Constant	-0.028	0.015	-	0.06	-	-0.057-0.001
Age	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.285	1.249	-0.000-0.001
Sex	0.004	0.008	0.023	0.598	1.104	-0.011-0.019
BMI	-0.001	0.001	0.911	0.548	1.505	-0.003-0.002
NAFLD stage	0.073	0.004	0.849	<0.001	1.241	0.066-0.081
T2DM	-0.017	0.009	-0.076	0.068	1.026	-0.035-0.001
Hypertension	-0.001	0.011	-0.004	0.933	1.100	-0.022-0.021
Dyslipidemia	-0.006	0.008	-0.034	0.453	1.157	-0.023-0.010
Acetate	-0.000	0.000	-0.108	0.156	3.328	-0.000-0.000
Propionate	-0.000	0.000	-0.035	0.662	3.786	-0.000-0.000
Butyrate	-0.000	0.000	-0.058	0.458	3.485	-0.000-0.000
Total main SCFAs	-0.0001	0.000	-0.189	<0.001	1.212	-0.000-0.000
Elevated aminotransferases	-0.013	0.010	-0.072	0.214	1.931	-0.032-0.007
FIB-4	-0.000	0.006	-0.003	0.965	3.397	-0.013-0.012

BMI, body mass index; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; SCFA, short-chain fatty acid; FIB-4, fibrosis-4; β , regression coefficient; SE, standardized error; VIF, variance inflation factor; CI, confidence interval.

total SCFA levels were identified as independent risk variables associated with the elevation of TNF- α in circulation.

Currently, there is still no established and effective medical treatment for NAFLD. Recent evidence suggested that supplementation of dietary fibers was beneficial to the metabolism of patients with NAFLD (23). As the main products of dietary fibers in the bowel, SCFAs participate in the development of NAFLD through several ways. For example, in the intestinal cavity, SCFAs stimulate secretions of peptide YY and the gut-derived hormone glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) through GPCR41 and GPCR43 (18). Peptide YY slows intestinal transport and increases satiety. GLP-1 promotes the development of NAFLD by regulating fatty acid oxidation and insulin sensitivity (24). In the circulation, SCFAs directly regulate liver metabolism. For example, they affect the expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α target genes through AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) phosphorylation, which reduces free fatty acid (FFA) from adipose tissue to the liver (25,26). Previous studies showed that a rectal infusion of acetate and propionate achieved 40% reduction in serum FFA levels (27). It was reported that serum FFA contributed 60% of fatty acids to the newly synthesized triglyceride in the liver (28). However, the role of SCFAs in the development of NAFLD remains controversial. One published study reported higher concentrations of fecal SCFAs in patients with NAFL compared with those in HCs owing to the predominance of SCFA-producing families and bacterium, such as *Bifidobacterium bifidum*, *Butyrivibrio*, *Megasphaera* and *Prevotella* (29); another study suggested that the reduction in plasma SCFAs was associated with more advanced liver fibrosis or cirrhosis (30). Therefore, it is necessary to investigate SCFA levels in blood and stool with regard to the changes along the NAFLD spectrum. The present study found that the plasma levels of acetate, propionate, butyrate and the total of the three SCFAs combined were increased in patients

with NAFL compared with those in HCs, although this result was not statistically significant, whereas the levels were significantly decreased in patients with NAFLD-cirrhosis compared with NAFL. The levels were also significantly lower in patients with NASH compared with NAFL, except for butyrate; however, the concentration of butyrate in patients with NAFLD-cirrhosis was lower compared with that in patients with NASH. Taken together, these data suggest that the plasma levels of SCFAs may increase in early stage NAFLD (although this requires further verification), and the concentrations subsequently decrease in the advanced stages of NAFLD. One explanation hypothesized by us is that SCFAs may serve a protective role and a phenomenon like 'decompensation' happens when inflammation and fibrosis occur. Another explanation is that SCFAs vary with the change of SCFA-producing microbiota in the intestine. As aforementioned, patients with NAFL are characterized with a higher abundance of SCFA-producing bacterium. For example, *Blautia obeum* may be the most reliable biological marker for the differentiation between mild NASH and NAFLD (31). The populations of main SCFA-producing bacterial phyla, such as *Firmicutes* and *Bacteroidetes*, are significantly reduced in the advanced stages of cirrhosis (30). It may be cautiously hypothesized that the alteration of intestinal microflora with the development of NAFLD may be another manifestation of the 'two hits' or 'multiple hits' theory, according to which lipotoxicity of adipose tissue, gut microbiome, microbiota-related metabolites, dietary components and genetic pathways evolved as crucial factors in the pathogenesis of NAFLD (32). The present results obtained with the specimens of human subjects suggested that maintaining plasma SCFA levels may be beneficial for advanced NAFLD, such as NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis, but not for NAFL.

It is well documented that macrophages serve a major role in inflammatory responses in the pathology of NASH

and NAFLD-related cirrhosis (33,34). TNF- α is one of the most important pro-inflammatory cytokines secreted by macrophages. Pathogen- or damage-associated molecular substances, e.g., lipopolysaccharide (LPS), stimulate the canonical NF- κ B signaling pathway by binding TLR4 (35). NF- κ B activation induces the transcription of a variety of inflammatory cytokines and chemokines, including TNF- α . TNF- α may then act as a mediator of hepatotoxicity, inflammation and NAFLD development. Once produced, TNF- α enhances the mRNA expression levels of tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 in activated hepatic stellate cells and suppresses the induction of apoptosis, and then promotes the process of hepatocyte injury (36). Increased TNF- α expression and that of its receptors have been reported in patients with NASH (37). Notably, high basal TNF- α levels could be a risk factor of developing NAFLD, even in healthy individuals (38). A number of previous studies have identified TNF- α as a predictor of NASH and liver cirrhosis (20,36,38). As SCFAs act as inflammation inhibitors in respiratory infections and in kidney injury (39,40), it may be assumed that SCFAs may induce a similar anti-inflammatory effect in NAFLD.

Results from the present study demonstrated that the level of TNF- α was increased with NAFLD progression, which was consistent with the aforementioned previous studies. In addition, significant negative correlations between SCFAs and TNF- α were identified and supported by multiple linear stepwise regression model calculations, with an adjusted $R^2=0.871$, which means that an 87.1% change of TNF- α in circulation may be explained by variables in this model. Rather than age, sex, BMI, metabolic disorders, abnormal liver function, FIB-4 or any single SCFA alone, the progression of NAFLD and decreased total SCFA concentration in the blood were recognized as independent risk factors associated with the elevation of TNF- α in circulation. However, the correlation coefficients between TNF- α and acetate, propionate and butyrate were not the same, p was -0.60, -0.32 and -0.60, respectively. It may be hypothesized that this apparent discrepancy arises from that acetate and butyrate are incorporated in lipid metabolism, whereas propionate is mainly involved in gluconeogenesis (26). For instance, acetate increases the expression of genes for fatty acid oxidation by activating AMPK (26). Butyrate, on the one hand, suppresses the immune response and reduces liver inflammation through HDACs; on the other hand, it also ameliorates liver inflammation by promoting the expression of tight junction protein in the colon (41). The correlation results between SCFAs and TNF- α from the present study were also consistent with recent findings in studies using animals. For example, oral supplementation of acetate decreased macrophage aggregation and TNF- α level in methionine- and choline-deficient diet-induced NASH mice (42). Treatment with butyrate for 6 weeks reduced hepatic injury by downregulation of TNF- α in mice with NASH (41). In addition, the differences between the correlation coefficients in the present study may help us search for more representative biological markers of NAFLD. On the whole, the putative protective affection of SCFAs may be achieved through alleviating inflammation, in which TNF- α serves a role.

There are several limitations to the present study. First, the study was cross-sectional research and it was limited

by sample size. Continuous investigations were lacking and baseline data of participants may have been confounded by the patients' condition at the time of enrollment. It might thus be difficult to distinguish cause from effect. However, considering the relatively large number of risk factors and the good stability of the regression model, the research results were still worthy of attention. Second, owing to the retrospective nature of the study, dietary composition and microbiome analysis were not performed, and additional samples (such as blood, stool, liver tissue and intestinal tissue) could not be obtained for further investigation. Therefore, further investigations are required, which may include a prospective exploration of the intestinal flora, tight junction proteins and their associations with SCFAs at different stages of NAFLD. In addition, the concentration of LPS in blood and the association between LPS and SCFAs can be investigated. As NAFLD progresses, downregulated SCFA levels may increase the concentration of LPS in the blood due to damage to the intestinal barrier and production of more gram-negative bacteria. The expression levels of TLR-4 and NK- κ B in liver can also be examined, as LPS may activate hepatic stellate cells by TLR-4, and thus promote the release of inflammatory factors, such as TNF- α , through the NF- κ B signaling pathway. Furthermore, hepatocyte apoptosis and production of reactive oxygen species can be investigated, which may be associated with the functions of TNF- α in NAFLD progression (35,36,43-45). Finally, in the present study, elevated serum transaminases and abnormal medical images were used for the diagnosis of NASH (details were provided in the methods section), but not all patients underwent liver biopsy to confirm the diagnosis of NASH due to invasive examination.

The present study revealed variations in plasma SCFA concentrations within the spectrum of NAFLD, as well as significant negative correlations between SCFAs and peripheral TNF- α , which may be beneficial for a better understanding of the pathogenesis of NAFLD. The results may provide a glimpse into the potential links between intestinal microecology, inflammatory response and the development of NAFLD. In addition, they may provide a new way to explore disease pathogenesis in terms of disease spectrum. Further research is needed, such as analysis of the intestinal microecology, signaling pathways and functions involved in TNF- α . Additional SCFA supplementation for NASH and NAFLD-cirrhosis may serve as a potential therapeutic strategy, which needs further research and verification.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

QX and JX designed and performed the study together, and they are responsible for data analysis, writing and revising the paper. QX, JX, YL and TZ are responsible for data collection and detection of samples. XC and ZJZ were responsible for data analysis, interpretation of the data, obtaining ethics approval and confirming the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of The Sixth People's Hospital of Chengdu (Chengdu, China; reference no. 2020-L-004; December 2, 2020). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants for the use of their samples for detection and publication of their relevant data.

Patient consent for publication

All participants in this study provided written informed consent for the use of their samples and publication of their data.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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