



返回首页

期刊介绍 | 编委会 | 稿约 | 欢迎订阅 | 广告合作 | 获奖情况 | 检索库收录情况 | 联系我们 | English

<< Previous Articles | Next Articles >>

中国寄生虫学与寄生虫病杂志 » 2011, Vol. 29 » Issue (2) :93-98 DOI:

论著

最新目录 | 下期目录 | 过刊浏览 | 高级检索

芍药苷通过IL-13/STAT6信号转导通路抑制成纤维细胞产生胶原

杜明占1, 沈继龙2, 吴强1, 胡向阳1, 储德勇2*

安徽医科大学1 病理学教研室; 2 病原生物学教研室, 安徽病原生物学省级实验室, 人兽共患病安徽省重点实验室, 合肥 230032

Inhibitory Effect of Paeoniflorin on the Collagen Production by Fibroblasts through IL-13/STAT6 Signaling Pathway

DU Ming-zhan1, SHEN Ji-long2, WU Qiang1, HU Xiang-yang1, CHU De-yong2*

1 Department of Pathology; 2 Department of Microbiology and Parasitology, Anhui Key Laboratory of Microbiology and Parasitology, Anhui Key Laboratory of Zoonoses, Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230032, China

摘要

参考文献

相关文章

Download: PDF (314KB) HTML 1KB Export: BibTeX or EndNote (RIS) Supporting Info

摘要 目的 观察芍药苷通过白细胞介素13 (IL-13) 信号转导通路调控3T3成纤维细胞的细胞激活、增殖和胶原产生。方法 分别用不同浓度的芍药苷 (200、400、600、800和1 000 mg/L) 或重组白介素13 (rIL-13, 6.25、12.5、50、100和200 μg/L), 在体外刺激经无血清培养基培养12 h的3T3细胞, 同时设空白对照组。培养24 h后, 用细胞计数试剂盒-8 (CCK-8) 检测rIL-13和芍药苷对细胞增殖的影响, 并根据其结果选择1个适宜的rIL-13刺激浓度。用该浓度rIL-13 (100 μg/L) 刺激无血清培养基培养12 h的3T3细胞12 h后, 再分别加入不同浓度的芍药苷 (200、400、600、800和1 000 mg/L), 继续培养24 h, 同时设空白对照组。用CCK-8法检测细胞增殖情况, 碱裂解法测定培养上清羟脯氨酸含量。蛋白质印迹 (Western blotting) 分析α-平滑肌肌动蛋白 (α-SMA)、白介素13受体α1 (IL-13Ra1) 和信号转导和转录激活因子6 (STAT6) 的表达情况。RT-PCR检测细胞I型胶原 (Col-I)、III型胶原 (Col-III)、IL-13Ra1和STAT6的mRNA水平。结果 芍药苷能浓度依赖性地抑制3T3细胞增殖 ($r=-0.980, P<0.01$), 且各浓度组间差异有统计学意义 ($F=198.599, P<0.01$)。rIL-13能明显促进3T3细胞增殖 ($r=0.538, P<0.05$)。芍药苷 (200、400、600、800和1 000 mg/L) 能浓度依赖性地抑制rIL-13刺激的3T3细胞增殖 ($1.780\pm 0.177, 1.636\pm 0.073, 0.965\pm 0.066, 0.623\pm 0.037$ 和 $0.337\pm 0.022, r=-0.971, P<0.01$), 且各浓度组间差异有统计学意义 ($F=198.537, P<0.01$)。芍药苷还能浓度依赖性地抑制rIL-13刺激的3T3细胞分泌羟脯氨酸 ($3.030\pm 0.094, 2.976\pm 0.047, 2.814\pm 0.047, 2.652\pm 0.124$ 和 $2.408\pm 0.124, r=-0.916, P<0.01$), 且各浓度组间差异有统计学意义 ($F=13.642, P<0.01$)。Western blotting分析结果显示, 芍药苷能抑制rIL-13刺激的3T3细胞α-SMA、IL-13Ra1和STAT6蛋白的表达。RT-PCR结果显示, 芍药苷能抑制rIL-13刺激的3T3细胞Col-I、Col-III、IL-13Ra1和STAT6 mRNA的转录水平。结论 芍药苷通过IL-13/STAT6信号转导通路抑制成纤维细胞增殖、激活和胶原的产生, 可能是芍药苷抗日本血吸虫病肝纤维化的机制之一。

关键词: 芍药苷; 成纤维细胞; IL-13; IL-13Rα1; I型胶原; III型胶原

Abstract: Objective To observe the effects of paeoniflorin on 3T3 fibroblast activation, proliferation and collagen production through IL-13/STAT6 signaling pathway. Methods 3T3 cell strain was cultured with serum-free medium for 12 h, then stimulated by paeoniflorin (200, 400, 600, 800, and 1 000 mg/L) or rIL-13 (6.25, 12.5, 50, 100, and 200 μg/L) for another 24 h. At the same time the blank control group for paeoniflorin or rIL-13 was observed. 3T3 cell proliferation was assayed by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8), and an appropriate concentration (100 μg/L) of rIL-13 was chosen according to the result of cell proliferation. Subsequently, 3T3 cell cultured with serum-free medium for 12 h was stimulated by 100 μg/L rIL-13 for 12 h, and then was treated with different concentrations of paeoniflorin (200, 400, 600, 800, and 1 000 mg/L) for another 24 h. Untreated 3T3 cell served as blank control. Cell proliferation was measured by CCK-8. Hydroxyproline content in cell supernatant was determined by alkaline lysis method. IL-13Ra1, α-SMA and STAT6 protein expression were detected by Western blotting. Col-I, Col-III, IL-13Ra1 and STAT6 mRNA expression were analyzed by RT-PCR. Results Pae-oniflorin inhibited 3T3 cell proliferation in a concentration-dependent manner ($r=-0.980, P<0.01$), and there was a statistically significant difference among all groups ($F=198.599, P<0.01$). rIL-13 caused a remarkably concentration-dependent increase in proliferation of 3T3 cells ($r=0.538, P<0.05$). Paeoniflorin (200, 400, 600, 800, and 1 000 mg/L) inhibited proliferation of 3T3 cell stimulated by rIL-13 in a concentration-dependent manner ($1.780\pm 0.177, 1.636\pm 0.073, 0.965\pm 0.066, 0.623\pm 0.037, 0.337\pm 0.022, r=-0.971, P<0.01$), and among all groups there existed a significant difference ($F=198.537, P<0.01$). Moreover, paeoniflorin also suppressed secretion of hydroxyproline from 3T3 cell stimulated by rIL-13 in a concentration-dependent manner ($3.030\pm 0.094, 2.976\pm 0.047, 2.814\pm 0.047, 2.652\pm 0.124, 2.408\pm 0.124, r=-0.916, P<0.01$) with a statistical significance among all groups ($F=13.642, P<0.01$). Further investigations showed that paeoniflorin decreased both protein expression of α-SMA, IL-13Ra1, and STAT6, and mRNA expression of Col-I, Col-III, IL-13Ra1, and STAT6 in 3T3 cell stimulated by rIL-13. Conclusion Paeoniflorin inhibits activation, proliferation of fibroblasts and production of collagen from fibroblasts through IL-13/STAT6 signaling pathway, which might be one of mechanisms of anti-hepatic fibrosis of paeoniflorin in schistosomiasis japonica.

Service

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶ 加入我的书架
- ▶ 加入引用管理器
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ RSS

作者相关文章

Keywords: Paeoniflorin; Fibroblast; Interleukin-13; Interleukin-13R α 1; Collagen I; CollagenIII

引用本文:

杜明占1, 沈继龙2, 吴强1, 胡向阳1, 储德勇2*.芍药苷通过IL-13/STAT6信号转导通路抑制成纤维细胞产生胶原[J] 中国寄生虫学与寄生虫病杂志, 2011,V29(2): 93-98

DU Ming-zhan1, SHEN Ji-long2, WU Qiang1, HU Xiang-yang1, CHU De-yong2*.Inhibitory Effect of Paeoniflorin on the Collagen Production by Fibroblasts through IL-13/STAT6 Signaling Pathway[J] , 2011,V29(2):93-98

Copyright 2010 by 中国寄生虫学与寄生虫病杂志