

论著

## 核因子- $\kappa$ B活化参与Ox-LDL诱导人肾小球系膜细胞表达单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(英文)

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**摘要** 目的: 研究核因子- $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)在氧化低密度脂蛋白(Ox-LDL)诱导的体外培养的人肾小球系膜细胞表达单核/巨噬细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)中的作用。方法: 采用凝胶迁移率变动分析检测NF- $\kappa$ B的DNA结合活性变化, 以免组化观测细胞内REL P65的核转位, 用细胞ELISA法检测细胞内MCP-1及I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 蛋白含量变化。结果: 不同浓度(10、25、50、100 mg/L)Ox-LDL刺激肾小球系膜细胞均可引起细胞NF- $\kappa$ B的DNA结合活性增强, 50 mg/L Ox-LDL活化MCs效果最明显(8.50 $\pm$ 1.14, P<0.01 vs control; P<0.05 vs 10, 25和100 mg/L Ox-LDL)。Ox-LDL刺激MCs 30-240 min均可以活化NF- $\kappa$ B, 60 min时相点活性最强(11.0 $\pm$ 2.11, P<0.01 vs control; P<0.05 vs 30 min or 240 min)。以50 mg/L Ox-LDL刺激MCs 1 h后, 细胞内I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ 蛋白水平最低(0.050 $\pm$ 0.006, n=5, P<0.01 vs control), 作用24 h MCP-1表达水平最高(0.331 $\pm$ 0.016, n=5, P<0.01 vs control)。NF- $\kappa$ B活化的同时伴有REL P65核转位。上述效应可被NF- $\kappa$ B特异性抑制剂吡咯二硫氨基甲酸酯(PDTC)所抑制。结论: Ox-LDL刺激人肾小球系膜细胞产生MCP-1是由NF- $\kappa$ B调控, NF- $\kappa$ B参与了脂质肾损害的发病过程。

**关键词** [脂蛋白类,LDL](#); [系膜细胞](#); [单核细胞化学吸引蛋白质1](#); [NF- \$\kappa\$ B](#)

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## Nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B activation is involved in MCP-1 expression in human mesangial cells induced by Ox-LDL

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### Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>AIM: To investigate the role of nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B) in the expression of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) in human mesangial cells (HMCs) induced by oxidized low-density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL). METHODS: HMCs were used as target cells. Inhibitory  $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  (I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ ) and MCP-1 protein level was measured by cell ELISA. Activities of transcriptional factors NF- $\kappa$ B were determined by electrophoresis mobility shift assay (EMSA). Immunohistochemistry was used to detect the translocation of Rel p65. RESULTS: NF- $\kappa$ B DNA-binding activation in MCs was observed when 10-100 mg/L Ox-LDL was added to the medium, and 50 mg/L Ox-LDL caused the strongest effect (8.50 $\pm$ 1.14, P<0.01 vs control; P<0.05 vs 10, 25 and 100 mg/L Ox-LDL). The most optimal stimulation time was 60 min (11.0 $\pm$ 2.11, P<0.01 vs control; P<0.05 vs 30 min or 240 min). I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  protein level in MC dropped down most obviously after 60 min incubation with 50 mg/L Ox-LDL (0.050 $\pm$ 0.006, n=5, P<0.01 vs control), while MCP-1 expression level was the highest (0.331 $\pm$ 0.016, n=5, P<0.01 vs control). The translocation of Rel p65 from cytoplasm to nucleus was detected too. NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitor pyrroledithiocarbamate (PDTC) could inhibit these effects induced by Ox-LDL. CONCLUSION: Activation of NF- $\kappa$ B regulate the expression of MCP-1 in HMCs induced by Ox-LDL.</FONT>

**Key words** [Lipoproteins](#) [LDL](#) [Mesangial cells](#) [Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1](#) [NF-kappa B](#)

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