

地塞米松和吲哚美辛对基质金属蛋白酶-9的抑制作用及其机制研究

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摘要: 目的 研究地塞米松和吲哚美辛对 U937 细胞中基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)活性的影响及抗炎作用机理。方法 明胶酶谱法测定 MMP-9 的活性; Western blot 法测定细胞培养上清液中 MMP-9 蛋白; RT-PCR 法测定 MMP-9 mRNA 的表达。结果 地塞米松和吲哚美辛可显著抑制 PMA 诱导的 U937 细胞培养上清液中 MMP-9 的活性,且抑制强度随浓度的增大而增加;地塞米松和吲哚美辛可显著抑制 PMA 诱导的 U937 细胞 MMP-9 蛋白分泌及 mRNA 表达,且变化趋势与活性变化一致。结论 对 MMP-9 活性的抑制作用可能是地塞米松和吲哚美辛抗炎作用的机理之一。

关键词: 基质金属蛋白酶-9; 地塞米松; 吲哚美辛; 抗炎作用

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Inhibition of dexamethasone and indomethacin on matrix metalloproteinase-9 and the mechanism of inhibition

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Abstract: **Aim** To study the inhibitory effect of dexamethasone and indomethacin on matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) and investigate their mechanism of MMP-9 inhibition on the level of protein and mRNA. **Methods** U937 cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium with 10 % fetal calf serum (FCS). After U937 cells were exposed to $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) for 24 hours without FCS, the activity of MMP-9 in the supernatant was analyzed by gelatin zymography. The MMP-9 protein secreted from U937 in serum-free conditional media was detected by Western blot using special polyclonal antibodies. The mRNA expression of MMP-9 was investigated by RT-PCR. **Results** Gelatin zymography showed that MMP-9 activity in U937 cells supernatant increased significantly after exposed to $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ PMA for 24 hours without FCS. Dexamethasone at 1×10^{-5} , 1×10^{-7} , $1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and indomethacin at 1×10^{-5} , 1×10^{-6} , $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ can inhibit this increase. Western blot showed that MMP-9 secretion from U937 cells in serum-free conditional media was increased under the same stimulating condition, Dexamethasone and indomethacin can inhibit MMP-9 secretion in U937 cells stimulated by $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ PMA and the inhibitory effect was increased as their concentration increased. RT-PCR showed that MMP-9 mRNA expression of U937 cells was also inhibited and the inhibitory effect was increased as their concentration increased. **Conclusion** Inhibition of MMP-9 activity may be one of the anti-inflammatory mechanisms of dexamethasone and indomethacin; the inhibition of MMP-9 activity is coherent with the inhibition of MMP-9 secretion and mRNA expression.

Key words: matrix metalloproteinase-9; dexamethasone; indomethacin; Anti-inflammatory effect

病理条件下白细胞向特定的聚集是炎症反应的主要特点,在某些组织如关节、肠或血管床会引起组织损伤并伴随慢性疾病,如类风湿性关节炎、肠炎和局部再灌注损伤^[1]。白细胞外渗和移行要求降解血管基底膜和细胞外基质,IV型胶原是组成血管基底膜和细胞外基质的主要结构蛋白,基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)作为主要降解IV型胶原的一种基质蛋白水解酶,在炎症情况下发挥重要作用^[2]。地塞米松和吲哚美辛分别是传统的甾体和非甾体抗炎药,对其抗炎作用的机制研究已有大量报道,但系统地研究其对白细胞MMP-9的影响还不多见,本文拟从蛋白及mRNA水平上研究地塞米松和吲哚美辛对MMP-9的影响,以期对其抗炎作用机制进行补充并对抗炎药物的研发提供新的思路。

材料和方法

细胞 U937细胞株,由中国医学科学院基础医学研究所细胞中心提供。

药品和试剂 地塞米松(dexamethasone),gelatin,BSA,SDS为Sigma产品;吲哚美辛(indomethacin)由北京市第三制药厂提供;Phast Gel Blue R为Pharmacia Biotech产品;随机引物、佛波酯(PMA)和硝酸纤维素(NC)膜为Promega产品;胎牛血清(FCS)为Hyclon产品;TRizol,RPMI 1640培养基和预染蛋白标记为Gibco产品;羊抗人MMP-9 IgG为R&D System公司产品;碱性磷酸酶标记的兔抗山羊IgG为Santa Cruz公司产品;NBT/BCIP染色试剂盒为华美公司产品;Taq酶为Takara公司产品;hMMP-9及hGAPDH引物由上海生工公司合成;dNTP,MMLV为北京鼎国公司产品;pUC19 DNA/MspI DNA梯度标准品为MBI产品。

明胶酶谱法(gelatin zymography)测定MMP-9的活性^[3] 取对数生长期的U937细胞,调细胞数为 $5 \times 10^5 \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$,以0.5 mL/孔接种于48孔培养板中,无血清培养2 h后,加入药物、溶剂对照和刺激剂,24 h后收集上清液,200 × g离心去细胞碎片,上清液-20 °C冻存备用。取等量上清液与样品缓冲液混合均匀,上样。开始以 $8 \text{ V} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ 电泳至溴酚蓝前沿进入分离胶,然后将电压加至 $10 \text{ V} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$,继续电泳至溴酚蓝前沿离凝胶前端约2 cm时停止电泳。将凝胶转移入2.5% Triton X-100溶液200 mL中,低速摇动1 h以洗脱SDS,其间换液1次。取出凝胶浸入明胶酶缓冲液($50 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Tris, $10 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl₂, $200 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl, $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ZnCl₂,pH

7.5),37 °C孵育12~16 h。然后转移入染色液中(1片Phast Gel Blue溶于蒸馏水80 mL,甲醇120 mL中,用时取10 mL加入冰醋酸20 mL,甲醇60 mL,水120 mL),染色2 h^[4],至刺激组出现明显的负染酶带,蒸馏水漂洗,照像。

Western Blot测定MMP-9蛋白 将上述冻存上清液常规电泳分离后进行转膜(参照半干式石墨电转槽说明书),首先将预先浸润阴极转移液的滤纸置于转移电极负极,然后将SDS胶置于滤纸上,最后将浸润阳极转移液的NC膜和滤纸分别覆盖其上,避免阴、阳极直接接触。盖上阳极电极, $0.8 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 电转3~4 h。5% BSA 4 °C封闭过夜,TBST($25 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ Tris base, $0.125 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20)洗涤,加入羊抗人MMP-9 IgG(终浓 $1 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$),37 °C孵育2 h,洗涤,加入碱磷酶标记的兔抗山羊IgG(1:1 000稀释),37 °C孵育2 h,洗涤,染色(按试剂盒说明书),拍照。

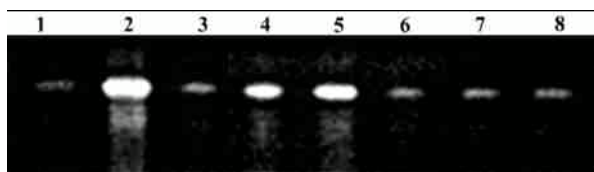
RT-PCR法检测MMP-9 mRNA表达 (1)总RNA的提取:取U937细胞($1 \times 10^6 \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$) 6 mL加入直径为6 cm的玻璃培养皿内,培养2 h,加入药物和刺激剂,24 h后提总RNA,提取步骤参照TRizol试剂说明书。(2)RT-PCR法扩增MMP-9 mRNA:调整各管总RNA量一致,用随机引物进行逆转录,方法参照逆转录酶MMLV说明书,取逆转录产物进行PCR。引物核苷酸序列为,hMMP-9:sense 5'-CGG GAC GGC AAT GCT GAT-3'; antisense 5'-AGG GCG AGG ACC ATA GAG G-3'。hGAPDH:sense 5'-ACG GAT TTG GTC GTA TTG GG-3'; antisense 5'-CGC TCC TGG AAG ATG GTG AT-3'。MMP-9和GAPDH分别逆转录和扩增,MMP-9的反应条件为:94 °C 5 min;94 °C 0.45 min;63 °C 0.45 min;72 °C 0.45 min;27个循环;72 °C延伸7 min。GAPDH的反应条件为:94 °C 5 min;94 °C 0.45 min;55 °C 0.45 min;72 °C 0.45 min;30个循环;72 °C延伸7 min。准确吸取上述PCR产物电泳,紫外凝胶成像系统照像。

结果

1 地塞米松和吲哚美辛对MMP-9活性的抑制

由gelatin zymography实验结果可知,静息状态下无血清培养的U937细胞几乎不表现MMP-9活性,但在 $1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ PMA的诱导下,U937细胞上清液中MMP-9的活性显著增加,地塞米松和吲哚美辛可抑制PMA诱导的MMP-9活性增加,且抑制强度随浓度的增大而增强,其中 $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

的地塞米松抑制效果最强(图1)。



Lane 1: Control; 2: Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA); 3: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 4: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 5: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 6: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone; 7: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone; 8: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone. Similar results were obtained in four experiments

Figure 1 The inhibitory effect of indomethacin and dexamethasone on matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in cultured U937 cells stimulated with PMA ($1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) for 24 h. The amount and activity of the enzyme was reflected by the density and area of the clear band

2 地塞米松和吲哚美辛对 MMP-9 蛋白分泌的抑制

由 Western blot 实验结果可知,静息状态下无血清培养的 U937 细胞几乎不分泌 MMP-9,但在 $1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ PMA 的诱导下,U937 细胞上清液中 MMP-9 的分泌显著增加,地塞米松和吲哚美辛可降低 PMA 诱导的 MMP-9 分泌增加,且抑制强度随浓度的增大而增强,并与 gelatin zymography 活性抑制结果基本一致(图2)。



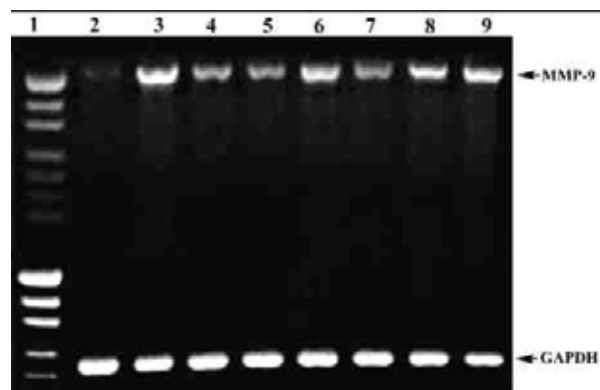
Lane 1: Prestained protein marker; 2: Control; 3: PMA; 4: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 5: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 6: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 7: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone; 8: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone; 9: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone. Similar results were obtained in four experiments

Figure 2 The inhibitory effect of indomethacin and dexamethasone on MMP-9 protein secreted from U937 cells stimulated with PMA ($1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) for 24 h

3 地塞米松和吲哚美辛对 MMP-9 mRNA 表达的抑制

由 RT-PCR 实验结果可知,静息状态下无血清培养的 U937 细胞中 MMP-9 mRNA 表达量很小,但在 $1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ PMA 的诱导下,U937 细胞中 MMP-9 mRNA 的表达量显著增加。地塞米松和吲哚

美辛可降低 PMA 诱导的 MMP-9 mRNA 的表达,且抑制强度随浓度的增大而增强,并与蛋白表达及活性变化基本一致(图3)。



Lane 1: pUC19 DNA/ MspI DNA ladder; 2: Control; 3: PMA; 4: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 5: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 6: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ indomethacin; 7: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone; 8: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone; 9: PMA + $1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ dexamethasone. Similar results were obtained in four experiments

Figure 3 The inhibitory effect of indomethacin and dexamethasone on MMP-9 mRNA expression in cultured U937 cells stimulated with PMA ($1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) for 24 h

讨论

U937 是人前单核细胞株,静息状态下主要分泌弹性蛋白酶和组织蛋白酶 G,在炎症因子的刺激下,MMP-9 的表达显著增加,可一定程度上反映炎症时体内白细胞的状态^[5]。由实验结果可见,静息状态下 U937 细胞表达极少量的 MMP-9,在 PMA 诱导下,U937 细胞 MMP-9 活性显著增加,地塞米松和吲哚美辛可抑制 PMA 诱导的 MMP-9 活性增加,且抑制强度随浓度的增大而增大。因为明胶酶谱法结果只反映 MMP-9 降解底物的变化,不能反映此种变化是由于酶量的改变还是酶活性的改变造成的,因此本实验设计了蛋白印迹法以检测酶量是否变化。由结果可见,给药组的 U937 细胞上清液中 MMP-9 的分泌量显著减小,且变化趋势与活性变化趋势一致,由此可初步断定地塞米松和吲哚美辛对 MMP-9 活性的抑制是由于酶量减少导致的。为进一步阐明细胞培养上清液中 MMP-9 酶量减少的机理,本文又设计了 RT-PCR 试验以检测 MMP-9 mRNA 表达的变化。结果表明,给药组 MMP-9 mRNA 表达显著降低,且变化趋势与蛋白量及活性变化趋势基本一致,由此可断定细胞培养上清液中酶量减少是 MMP-9 生成减少所致。至于地塞米松和吲哚美辛是通过何种途径

抑制 MMP-9 mRNA 表达,我们在后续的试验中继续探讨了地塞米松和吲哚美辛对 U937 细胞核转录因子 κ B 和 AP-1 的影响(结果待发表)。

综上所述,可以得出以下结论:1. 对 MMP-9 活性的抑制可能是地塞米松和吲哚美辛抗炎作用的机制之一;2. 对于 MMP-9 活性的抑制可能是由于抑制了 MMP-9 mRNA 表达进而抑制了 MMP-9 蛋白分泌所致,即地塞米松和吲哚美辛是 MMP-9 的生成抑制剂,而不是活性抑制剂;3. 基于 MMP-9 在基质降解、细胞移行中的重要作用,以此为靶点,建立高通量的筛选模型,筛选有效的抗炎、抗肿瘤药物将有广泛的应用前景。

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