

地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇对巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部基质金属蛋白酶-9的抑制作用

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摘要：目的 研究巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)的表达，以及地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇对MMP-9表达的影响。方法 免疫组织化学法测定巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部MMP-9表达，明胶酶谱法测定U937细胞MMP-9表达。结果 地塞米松和吲哚美辛以及白藜芦醇对巴豆油引起的小鼠耳肿胀有明显抑制作用；对巴豆油引起的小鼠耳部MMP-9表达以及PMA诱导的U937细胞MMP-9表达也有显著抑制作用。结论 巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部MMP-9表达增高；地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇的抗炎作用可能与抑制MMP-9表达增高有关。

关键词：基质金属蛋白酶-9；地塞米松；吲哚美辛；白藜芦醇

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

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Abstract: **Aim** To investigate the expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in mouse ears induced with croton oil and the inhibitory effect of dexamethasone, indomethacin and resveratrol on MMP-9 expression, and further explore the relationship between anti-inflammation and MMP-9 inhibition of these three medicines. **Methods** Immuno-histochemistry was used to detect the expression of MMP-9 in mouse ears. Expression of MMP-9 in U937 cells was analyzed by gelatin zymography. **Results** Mouse ear edema induced with croton oil was inhibited significantly by dexamethasone and indomethacin at the dose of $10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and resveratrol at $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ administered subcutaneously. The inhibitory rate was 76.2% ($P < 0.001$), 56.7% ($P < 0.001$) and 36.9% ($P < 0.001$) respectively. The MMP-9 expression increased in mouse ears induced with croton oil and inhibited by dexamethasone, indomethacin and resveratrol at above doses. Gelatin zymography results showed that MMP-9 expression in U937 cells increased significantly after exposed to PMA at $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($P < 0.001$) ; MMP-9 expression induced with phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) was inhibited by dexamethasone at 1×10^{-9} , 1×10^{-7} and $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, indomethacin at 1×10^{-6} and $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and resveratrol at 1×10^{-6} and $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. **Conclusion** The inhibition of MMP-9 expression may be one of the anti-inflammatory mechanisms of dexamethasone, indomethacin and resveratrol.

Key words: matrix metalloproteinase-9; dexamethasone; indomethacin; resveratrol

基质金属蛋白酶-9 (matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9)，又称明胶酶B(gelatinase B)，在体内可由多

种细胞分泌，如淋巴细胞、粒细胞、巨噬细胞、角质细胞、成纤维细胞、内皮细胞、结缔组织细胞及肿瘤细胞。MMP-9可降解多种细胞外基质，如明胶I, IV, V, VII, X, XI 和 XIV型胶原、纤连蛋白(fibronectin)、弹性蛋白(elastin)、层连蛋白(laminin)、蛋白聚糖(agrecan) 及玻连蛋白(vitronectin)，在胚胎发生、形

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态形成、组织重建和伤口愈合等生理过程以及炎症、肿瘤侵袭和转移、血管生成等病理过程中发挥关键作用^[1]。正常情况下,MMPs与基质金属蛋白酶组织抑制剂(tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases, TIMPs)处于平衡状态,但在各种外源和/或内源因素刺激下两者可出现失衡,导致系列疾病的发生^[2]。本文研究巴豆油诱导的小鼠急性耳炎模型中MMP-9的表达,以及地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇对MMP-9表达的影响,并在人前单核细胞株U937细胞上验证这3种药物对MMP-9表达的影响,以观察炎症与MMP-9的关系,并进一步探讨地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇的抗炎作用机理。

材料和方法

动物 ICR小鼠,♂,18~22g,由中国医学科学院实验动物中心提供。

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 小鼠抗人MMP-9单克隆抗体、生物素偶联羊抗小鼠多克隆抗体及辣根过氧化物酶亲和素均购自福建迈新生物技术开发公司;地塞米松(dexamethasone,Dexa)、明胶(gelatin)及牛血清白蛋白(BSA)均购自Sigma公司;白藜芦醇(resveratrol,Resv)由本所植化室林茂教授惠赠;地塞米松(dexamethasone,Dexa)为Sigma产品;吲哚美辛(indomethacin,Indo)由北京市第三制药厂提供。

巴豆油诱导小鼠耳部急性炎症模型^[3] 小鼠随机分为对照组和给药组,每组10只,sc,地塞米松和吲哚美辛10mg·kg⁻¹,白藜芦醇50mg·kg⁻¹,30min后,左耳两面涂抹2%巴豆油(巴豆油:乙醇:乙醚=2:20:78)50μL,4h后处死动物,剪下左右耳廓,用直径8mm的不锈钢打孔器剪下耳片,称左、右耳片重量,并计算样品组的抑制率。

免疫组织化学方法^[4] 小鼠随机分为对照组和给药组,每组3只。造模型方法同上。剪下左右耳廓,用包埋剂包埋,冰冻切片,厚5μm,冷丙酮固定,蒸馏水洗后用3%H₂O₂封闭,再用蒸馏水、0.01mol·L⁻¹PBS(pH7.2~7.4)洗涤,然后用非免疫血清封闭。倾去余液,直接滴加MMP-9抗体(1:250稀释),4℃过夜。滴加生物素标记的羊抗小鼠抗体(1:200稀释),37℃,30min。滴加辣根过氧化物酶亲和素(1:200稀释),37℃,30min,DAB显色。各操作步骤间均以PBS漂洗3次,每次3min,苏木素复染。透明封片。以上试验设不加MMP-9

抗体的阴性对照组。

明胶酶谱法(gelatin zymography) 测定MMP-9的表达^[5] 取对数生长期的U937细胞,调细胞数为5×10⁸·L⁻¹,以0.5mL/孔接种于48孔培养板中,无血清培养2h后,加入药物、溶剂和刺激剂,24h后收集上清液,200×g离心去细胞碎片,上清液-20℃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8V·cm⁻¹电泳(电泳缓冲液:0.025mol·L⁻¹tris base,0.192mol·L⁻¹甘氨酸,质量浓度0.1%十二烷基磺酸钠)至溴酚蓝前沿进入分离胶,然后将电压加至10V·cm⁻¹,继续电泳至溴酚蓝前沿距凝胶前端约2cm时停止电泳。将凝胶转移入2.5%Triton X-100溶液200mL中,低速摇动1h以洗脱SDS,其间换液1次。取出凝胶浸入明胶酶缓冲液(50mmol·L⁻¹Tris,10mmol·L⁻¹CaCl₂,200mmol·L⁻¹NaCl,1μmol·L⁻¹ZnCl₂,pH7.5),37℃孵育12~16h。然后转移入染色液中(1片Phast Gel Blue溶于蒸馏水80mL,甲醇120mL中,用时取10mL加入冰醋酸20mL,甲醇60mL,水120mL),染色2h^[4],至刺激组出现明显的负染酶带,蒸馏水漂洗,照像。

统计学分析 结果数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较用Student *t* test作统计学检验。

结果

1 药物对巴豆油引起的小鼠耳肿胀的影响

结果如表1所示,地塞米松、吲哚美辛10mg·kg⁻¹和白藜芦醇50mg·kg⁻¹sc对巴豆油引起的小鼠耳肿胀抑制率分别为:76.2%(P<0.001),56.7%(P<0.001)和36.9%(P<0.001),显示对小鼠耳部巴豆油炎症均有明显的抑制作用。

Table 1 Effects of dexamethasone, indomethacin and resveratrol on mouse ear edema induced with croton oil

Group	Dose/ mg·kg ⁻¹	Ear edema/ mg	Inhibition/ %
Control		23 ± 3	
Dexamethasone	10	5.5 ± 2.2***	76.2
Indomethacin	10	10 ± 3***	56.7
Resveratrol	50	14.8 ± 2.3***	35.9

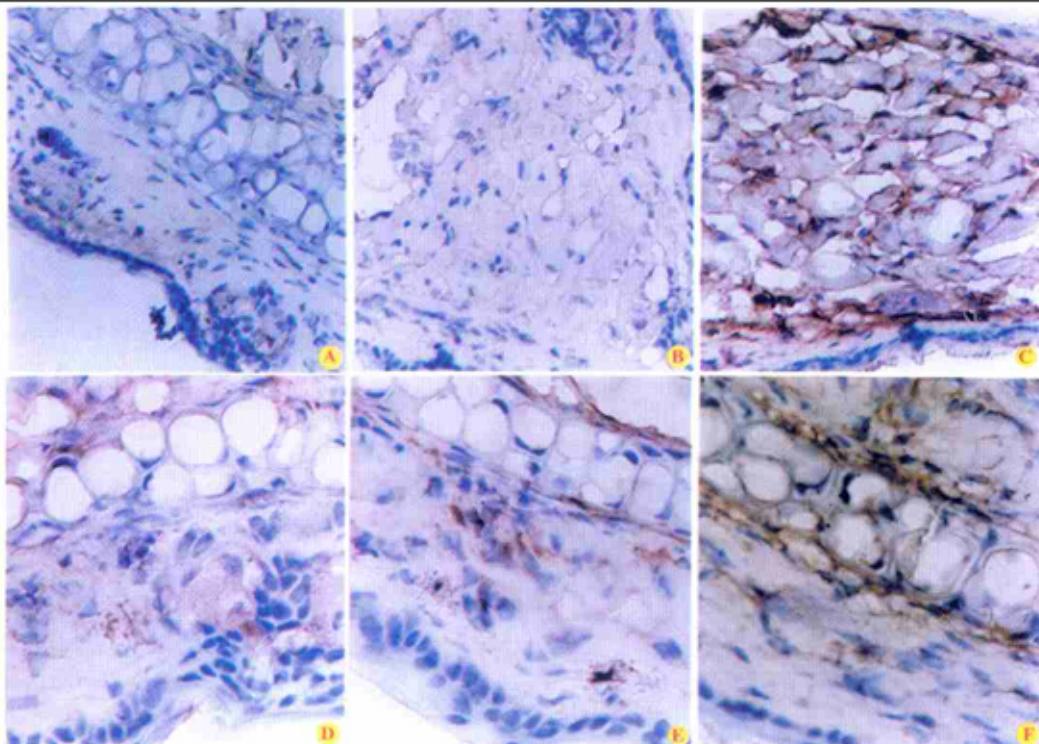
The mice were subcutaneously injected with dexamethasone and indomethacin at 10 mg·kg⁻¹ and resveratrol at 50 mg·kg⁻¹ 0.5 h before croton oil. The degree of ear edema in mice was monitored with the weight difference between the two ears. n = 10, $\bar{x} \pm s$.

*** P < 0.001 vs control

2 巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部 MMP-9 的表达

镜下观察可见,有 MMP-9 表达的细胞呈棕黄色,且 MMP-9 主要由巨噬细胞和结缔组织细胞分泌,定位在细胞外。正常对照组几乎没有 MMP-9 表

达(图 1B),巴豆油刺激组 MMP-9 表达显著增加(图 1C)。未加 MMP-9 抗体的阴性对照组结果呈阴性,未见棕黄色(图 1A)。



A: Negative control (no anti-mouse MMP-9 antibody), $\times 400$; B: Normal control (no croton oil), $\times 400$; C: Model control, $\times 400$; D: Croton oil + dexamethasone ($10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), $\times 400$; E: Croton oil + indomethacin ($10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), $\times 400$; F: Croton oil + resveratrol ($50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), $\times 400$

Figure 1 Expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in mouse ear stimulated by croton oil (2%, 50 μL) and inhibitory effects of dexamethasone, indomethacin and resveratrol on MMP-9

3 药物对巴豆油诱导的小鼠耳炎中 MMP-9 表达的影响

由图 1D,1E 和 1F 可见,地塞米松、吲哚美辛 $10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和白藜芦醇 $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 组染色明显弱于刺激组,皮下炎性细胞渗出减少,染色变浅,说明地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇在此剂量下对巴豆油引起的小鼠耳部 MMP-9 表达有显著抑制作用。

4 药物对 U937 细胞 MMP-9 表达的抑制

U937 是人前单核细胞株,在炎性因子的刺激下,MMP-9 的表达增加,可在一定程度上反映炎症时体内白细胞的状态^[6]。明胶酶谱实验结果如下(图 2),白色的负染条代表 MMP-9 的活性。将图 2 用柯达凝胶成像系统扫描,并用其自带软件进行定量分析,数据见表 2,由此可见,静息状态下 U937 细胞表达极少量的 MMP-9,在佛波脂(phorbol myristate acetate,PMA)诱导下,U937 细胞 MMP-9 表达显著增加,地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇可抑制 PMA 诱导的

MMP-9 表达增加,且抑制强度随浓度的增大而增大。

Table 2 Inhibitory effect of dexamethasone, indomethacin and resveratrol on MMP-9 in cultured U937 cells stimulated with phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) for 24 h

Group	Concentration/ $\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	Net density	Inhibition/%
Control		1.7 ± 0.4	
PMA($1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)		$7.2 \pm 1.3^{\# \#}$	
PMA + dexamethasone	1×10^{-5}	$2.7 \pm 0.4^{***}$	62.7
	1×10^{-7}	$3.4 \pm 0.4^{***}$	53.0
	1×10^{-9}	$5.4 \pm 0.4^*$	24.7
PMA + indomethacin	1×10^{-5}	$2.9 \pm 0.4^{***}$	59.6
	1×10^{-6}	$3.4 \pm 0.8^{**}$	52.3
	1×10^{-7}	5.9 ± 0.28	17.8
PMA + resveratrol	1×10^{-5}	$3.1 \pm 0.9^{**}$	56.8
	1×10^{-6}	$3.7 \pm 1.6^*$	48.4
	1×10^{-7}	6.1 ± 1.3	15.7

MMP-9 bands were scanned with Kodak system. The amount and activity of the enzyme were reflected by the density and area of the clear band. $n = 4$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. $^{\# \#} P < 0.001$ vs control, $^* P < 0.05$, $^{**} P < 0.01$, $^{***} P < 0.001$ vs PMA group



Lane 1 : Control ; Lane 2 : PMA ; Lane 3 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-5} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ dexamethasone ; Lane 4 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-7} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ dexamethasone ; Lane 5 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-9} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ dexamethasone ; Lane 6 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-5} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ indomethacin ; Lane 7 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-6} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ indomethacin ; Lane 8 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-7} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ indomethacin ; Lane 9 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-5} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ resveratrol ; Lane 10 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-6} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ resveratrol ; Lane 11 : PMA + 1.0×10^{-7} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$ resveratrol

Figure 2 Inhibitory effect of dexamethasone, indomethacin and resveratrol on MMP-9 in cultured U937 cells stimulated with PMA (1.0×10^{-8} mol \cdot L $^{-1}$) for 24 h. The amount and activity of the enzyme were reflected by the density and area of the clear band. The similar results were obtained in four experiments.

讨论

小鼠巴豆油耳炎是经典的急性炎症模型,致炎小鼠耳部充血、渗出增多、前列腺素分泌增加,现已被广泛地应用于抗炎药物筛选。目前国内尚无巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部MMPs表达的报道,考虑到急性炎症模型以血管通透性增加和白细胞游走为主要特征,与MMP-9关系密切,本文考察了巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部MMP-9的表达情况。免疫组化实验结果表明,正常小鼠耳部MMP-9表达量很少,巴豆油致炎小鼠耳部MMP-9表达显著增高,并且耳肿胀剧烈者,MMP-9表达量也较多;各给药组均可降低MMP-9的表达,其中地塞米松对小鼠MMP-9表达的抑制作用最强,同时它的抗炎作用最强,表明此急性炎症模型有MMP-9的参与,并且地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇的抗炎作用可能与MMP-9抑制作用相关。

本文还观察了地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇对U937细胞MMP-9表达的影响。U937细胞为人前单核细胞株,静息状态下主要分泌弹性蛋白酶和组织蛋白酶G,在炎性因子的刺激下,MMP-9表达显著增加,可一定程度上模拟炎症时体内白细胞的状态,

所以选择它为靶细胞^[6]。实验结果表明,正常U937细胞MMP-9表达量很少,PMA刺激后,MMP-9表达显著增加,地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇可显著抑制PMA诱导的MMP-9表达增加,且抑制强度随着浓度的增大而增大。由此说明,地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇有确切的MMP-9抑制活性,并且以MMP-9为靶点筛选抗炎药将有一定的应用前景。进一步观察了地塞米松、吲哚美辛和白藜芦醇抑制MMP-9的原因,发现它们可抑制PMA诱导的激活蛋白-1(AP-1)的活化,降低MMP-9 mRNA表达和蛋白生成,抑制MMP-9的活性^[7]。

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