

Cyclosporine A (Apoptosis)

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= Abstract =

The Study on the Mechanism of Cyclosporine A Induced Apoptosis in Renal Tubular Epithelial Cells

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A major limiting factor in the use of cyclosporine A (CsA) is nephrotoxicity, but the mechanisms of nephrotoxicity are not fully understood. In order to elucidate the pathogenesis of CsA tubulotoxicity, we examined mechanisms (DNA synthesis, necrosis and apoptosis) of cellular injury induced by CsA in cultured LLC-PK1 renal tubular cell line. The possible role of Fas antigen in the mediation of CsA-induced cell death and the hypothesis that CsA-mediated injury activates the glucose transporter GLUT1, a stress response gene in renal tubular cells were also investigated. CsA treatment for 24 hours in LLC-PK1 cells showed significantly decreased ^3H -thymidine uptake in a dose dependent manner (0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ to 1 mg/ml), indicating that DNA damage is a sensitive indicator of CsA induced nephrotoxicity. A dose of 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ CsA caused a significant increase in LDH release (M \pm S.D., 11.0 \pm 3.0% vs 27.0 \pm 9.8, $p < 0.05$). On flow cytometric analysis, 9.9 \pm 4.2% of control cells appeared in a region of decreased forward light scatter and increased side scatter, respectively. Both indices representing characteristics of apoptotic cell death. Compared to control, treatment with 10 ng/ml of CsA for 24 hours significantly increased the proportion of cells in apoptotic region to 38.9 \pm 13.5%. This finding was supported by electrophoretic analysis of the DNA extracted from CsA-treated cells, where a series of bands corresponding to integer multiples of 180 to 200 base pairs was visualized. CsA (0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) treatment for 24 hours was seen to cause a significant elevation in the expression of the 45 kD Fas protein by Western blot analysis. In addition, the exposure to CsA was also associated with an increase of GLUT1 protein levels up to 2.2 fold (mean) on Western blot analysis.

In conclusion, CsA is directly toxic to tubular cells with inhibiting DNA synthesis and inducing cell death in the form of necrosis or apoptosis. Fas antigen-ligand system and glucose transporter GLUT1 may play roles in mediating CsA induced tubular cytotoxicity.

Key Words: Cyclosporine A, Apoptosis, Fas, GLUT1, Renal tubular cell

: 134, : 120-752
Tel: 02-361-5437

1998

(apoptosis) .78)

Cyclosporine A (CsA) T 가
helper (CD4) T interleukin-2

.9)

1978

HgCl2, Cis-platin, actinomycin D

.1) minimal change nephrotic syndrome focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

.9) CsA

가

가 2)

CsA

CsA 가

CsA

CsA

가

가

.34) CsA

CsA

DNA

Fas

CsA

(stress gene)

(glucose transporter) GLUT1

.1) CsA

45)가

CsA

가

1)

,4)

minimum essential medium (MEM)

GIBCO Co. (Grand Island, NY. USA)

, CsA

.5) CsA

Sigma chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO. USA)

. Fas GLUT1 Santa Cruz Bio-

technology Co. (Santa Cruz, CA. USA)

CsA

가

CsA

가

2)

가

Rubin-Kelley Jevnikar6)

(1)

가

(antigen presenting)

American Tissue Culture Collection (Rockville,

MD. USA) LLC-PK1 (CRL-1392)

CsA

. Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)

37°C

5%

, 100U/ml

(necrosis)

penicillin, 100 µg/ml streptomycin

pH 7.4

MEM	37°C, 5% CO ₂		plate	PBS
1	7 10	trypsin/	1500 g	5 (cell pellet)
EDTA		3 30		10 mM EDTA가 Ca ²⁺ ,
	CsA DMSO	100	Mg ²⁺ -free PBS	4°C pipetting
mg/ml (83 mM)	stock solution	-20°C	cell plug	lysis buffer (0.2% SDS,
	가		50 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris, 10 mM EDTA, 200 µg/	가 42°C over-
(2)	가:	CsA	night	phenol-chloroform-isoamyl
³ H-thymidine uptake		DNA	DNA	Lysis buffer
		lactate dehydro-	phenol-chloroform-isoamyl (25 : 24 : 1)	가 2
genase (LDH)	가	³ H-thymidine	12,000 g	2
uptake	96 well	1 × 10 ⁴ cells/well	3 M sodium acetate	100% ethanol
5%			가 -70°C	2 13,000
CsA	가 24	6	g 20	DNA DNA
1 µCi/well	³ H-thymidine (Amers-		pellet 70% Ethanol	pellet
ham, Arlington Heights, IL, USA)	가		RNAse A	Tris/EDTA 37°C
cell harvester (Titertek Cell Har-			30	1.5% agarose gel standard
vester 550, Flow laboratories, Irvine, Scotland, UK)				ethidium bromide
glass microfiber filter paper		scintil-	(5) Fas	가: Yokoyama 13)
lation	-counter			1 × 10 ⁶ cells/ml 100
LDH Hitachi 747 (Hitachi, Tokyo Japan)			mm dish	confluency CsA
,	200 g 5		가	Rubber policeman dish
4°C				
LDH	LDH		PBS	protease inhibitor
	LDH	LDH	cocktail	Lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 1%
LDH percentage (%)				NP-40, 0.5% DOC, 50 mM Tris, 0.1% SDS, pH 8.0)
(3)	(Flow cytometry)		가 1	
가: Choi 11)			12,000 g 10	10% SDS-
6 well plate 1 × 10 ⁶ cells/ml		CsA	PAGE size	western blot
24				Bradford
200 g 5				Immobilon filter 100 mA overnight trans-
				fer 5% nonfat milk가 Tris-buffered
phosphate buffered saline (PBS)				saline-Tween buffer (TBST) blocking buffer
PBS : propidium iodide 1 : 1 가				Fas carboxy terminal
flow cytometry FACStar plus (Becton-				가 polyclonal (Santa cruz,
Dickinson, Mountain View, CA, USA)			CA, USA) 1000	1
propidium iodide			membrane 5 3	TBST
1		가		TBST anti-
				rabbit IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugated Ab (Amer-
(4) DNA (fragmentation)	가: Peralta 12)			sham, Pharmacia Biotech UK Ltd., Buckinghamshire,
	Flow cytometry		England) 5,000	1
	6 well			

ECL plus western blot detection system (Amersham, Pharmacia Biotech UK Ltd., Buckinghamshire, England) ECL film

(6) Glucose transporter GLUT1 : Dominguez

14) Fas Western blot 가 1 × 10⁶ cells/ml 100 mm dish CsA 1 μl protease inhibitor가 TES-PI buffer (20 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, 255 mM sucrose, 1% Triton X-100, pH 7.4) 100 μl 10% SDS-PAGE size western blot GLUT1 carboxy terminal 가 polyclonal (Fas 가 western blot

(7) : 干 , ANOVA one-way analysis Scheffe's F-test p < 0.05

1) CsA LLC-PK1

CsA LLC-PK1 3H-thymidine uptake 5% CsA 0.1 μg/ml 24

Table 1. Effects of cyclosporine A on DNA synthesis and lactate dehydrogenase release in LLC-PK1 cells

	3H-thymidine uptake (cpm/well)	LDH release (%)
Control	4045.5 ± 385.7	11.0 ± 3.0
CsA (μg/ml)		
0.1	1560.0 ± 211.8*	12.5 ± 8.3
1	974.6 ± 199.2*	14.3 ± 11.5
10	327.6 ± 87.8*	27.0 ± 9.8*
100	100.7 ± 45.0*	45.5 ± 15.9*
1000	80.3 ± 17.1*	68.8 ± 21.7*

15% fetal calf serum
*p < 0.05, vs control

(4045.5 ± 385.7 cpm/well vs 1560.0 ± 211.8, p < 0.05, Table 1),

LDH CsA 10 μg/ml 가 (11.0 ± 3.0% vs 27.0 ± 9.8, p < 0.05, Table 1),

CsA (6, 12, 24, 48) 3H-thymidine uptake LDH 24 가

2) CsA

CsA (granularity) 가 forward light scatter side scatter 가 (%) CsA 10 μg/ml 24 9.9 ± 4.2% 38.9 ± 13.5 가 , 1 mg/ml 가 (Fig. 1).

CsA DNA gel 200 base pair DNA (Fig. 2).

DNA 10 μg/ml cycloheximide 가

Table 2. Effects of cyclosporine A on apoptosis in LLC-PK1 cells

	% Apoptosis
Control	15.4 ± 7.2
CsA (μg/ml)	
0.1	13.8 ± 8.8
1	18.3 ± 6.7
10	38.9 ± 13.5*
100	51.6 ± 8.4*
1000	72.5 ± 11.7*

*p < 0.05, vs control

Fig. 1. Flow cytometric assessment of the effects of cyclosporine A on the size and granularity of LLC-PK1 cells. On flow cytometric analysis, approximately 17% of control cells appeared in a region of decreased forward light scatter (FSC) and increased side scatter (SSC), respectively, both indices representing characteristics of apoptotic cell death. Treatment with 10 ng/ml of CsA for 24 hours increased the proportion of cells in apoptotic region to 45%.

Fig. 2. The effect of cyclosporine A on DNA fragmentation in LLC-PK1 cells. Lane 1: 123-base pair standard ladder; lane 2: control; lane 3: CsA 1 ng/ml; lane 4: CsA 10 ng/ml lane 5: CsA 10 ng/ml + cycloheximide 10 µg/ml. Gel electrophoresis of the DNA extracted from CsA-treated cells showed a series of bands corresponding to integer multiples of 180 to 200 base pairs.

Fig. 3. Western blot analysis of Fas expression in cyclosporine A-treated LLC-PK1 cells. Lane 1: control; lane 2: CsA 1 ng/ml; lane 3: CsA 100 ng/ml. CsA (100 ng/ml) treatment for 24 hours was seen to cause a significant increase in the expression of the 45 kD Fas protein in LLC-PK1 cells.

3) CsA	Fas
CsA	Western blot
Fas	0.1 µg/ml CsA 24
가	Fas (Fig. 3).

Fig. 4. Western blot analysis of GLUT1 in cyclosporine A-treated LLC-PK1 cells. Lane 1: RBC (positive control); lane 2: control; lane 3: CsA 100 ng/ml. The exposure of LLC-PK1 cells to CsA (100 ng/ml) for 4 hours was associated with an increase of GLUT1 protein.

4) CsA GLUT1 DNA
 Western blot CsA LLC-PK1
 GLUT1 CsA 0.1 μg/ml
 GLUT1 2.2 가 .1216 LLC-PK1
 (Fig. 4).

CsA 10 μg/ml CsA
 LDH 가 가 가 DNA
 DNA , CsA 10 μg/ml 24
 DNA CsA . Blaehr 15) DNA
 가 1 μg/ml 가
 가 LDH 가 1 μg/ml
 CsA 가
 CsA DNA 가
 DNA DNA Blaehr
 15) (human) .519
 CsA 3H-thymidine uptake
 Healy 16) CsA 10 g/ml LLC-PK1
 CsA G0/G1 S, . CsA
 G2/M DNA Healy 16) 4.2 nM
 CsA DNA 10 μg/ml (8.3 nM)
 CsA
 DNA DNA CsA
 가
 가
 DNA . Liberthal 19) cis-
 . Skorecki 17) platin, HgCl2
 vasopressin phos- , CsA
 , 18)
 pholipase C 가
 PDGF PLA2 가
 CsA CsA

가 Dominguez 14) GLUT1 가 가

,820) 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ CsA 2122) ,

가 가 GLUT1

가 phloretin .25) Song 25) GLUT1 (lactate)

ICE (interleukin-1 converting enzyme), calpain protease GLUT1 CsA

.20) DNA DNA endonuclease CsA 0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ GLUT1

가 Smith23) DNA p53 Williams 가 Dominguez 14) G0/G1 가

GLUT1 가

, CsA 가가 20) 가

DNA GLUT1 CsA 가

GLUT1 Singh 26) calcineurin deltamethrin 가

GLUT1

c-Myc, Bcl-2 TNF , calcineurin CsA

receptor superfamily Fas receptor superfamily GLUT1 가

.724) Fas NK cell, T , CsA 가 (trans-

Fas .812) Yokoyama 13) GLUT1 , 가

CsA Fas 가 가 가 CsA

, CsA 가 가

Fas 가 가

CsA 45 kD 가 . CsA

CsA Fas (APO-1/CD95) 가 GLUT1 CsA

가 Fas , ligand 가 가 가

DNA cycloheximide CsA 가 가

TNF- CsA 가 TNF

TNF- Fas 가 가

CsA

가 CsA DNA Fas (stress gene) (glucose transporter) GLUT1

1) CsA 0.1 µg/ml 24 3H-thymidine uptake 5% (4045.5±385.7 cpm/well vs 1560.0±211.8, p<0.05),

2) LDH CsA 0.1 µg/ml 가 (11.0±3.0% vs 27.0±9.8, p<0.05, Table 1),

3) CsA 가 , CsA 10 µg/ml 24 15.4±7.2% 38.9±13.5 가 , 1 mg/ml 72.5±11.7% 가

4) DNA gel CsA 200 base pair DNA 10 µg/ml cycloheximide 가

5) Fas CsA 0.1 µg/ml 24 Western blot 가

4) CsA GLUT1 Western blot 2 GLUT1 가 CsA DNA CsA 가 가 가 Fas GLUT1 가 , Fas antigen-ligand

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