

## Cyclosporine A (Apoptosis)

1, 2, 3  
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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 <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine uptake in a dose dependent manner (0.1 µg/ml to 1 mg/ml), indicating that DNA damage is a sensitive indicator of CsA induced nephrotoxicity. A dose of 10 µg/ml CsA caused a significant increase in LDH release (M±S.D., 11.0±3.0% vs 27.0±9.8, p<0.05). On flow cytometric analysis, 9.9±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±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 µg/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

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(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

.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<sub>2</sub> plate PBS  
 1 7 10 trypsin/ 1500 g 5 (cell pellet)  
 EDTA 3 30 10 mM EDTA가 Ca<sup>2+</sup>,  
 . CsA DMSO 100 Mg<sup>2+</sup>-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/  
 . ml proteinase K, pH 7.6) 가 42°C over-  
 (2) 가: CsA night phenol-chloroform-isoamyl  
 3H-thymidine uptake DNA . Lysis buffer  
 lactate dehydro- phenol-chloroform-isoamyl (25 : 24 : 1) 가 2  
 genase (LDH) 가 . 3H-thymidine 12,000 g 2  
 uptake 96 well 1 × 10<sup>4</sup> 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 3H-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<sup>6</sup> 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 10% SDS-  
 가: Choi 1) . 12,000 g 10 10% SDS-  
 6 well plate 1 × 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml CsA PAGE size western blot  
 24 Bradford  
 200 g 5 Immobilon filter 100 mA overnight trans-  
 phosphate buffered saline (PBS) fer 5% nonfat milk가 Tris-buffered  
 PBS : propidium iodide 1 : 1 가 saline-Tween buffer (TBST) blocking buffer  
 flow cytometry FACStar plus (Becton- Fas carboxy terminal  
 Dickinson, Mountain View, CA, USA) 가 polyclonal (Santa cruz,  
 propidium iodide CA, USA) 1000 1  
 1 가 membrane 5 3 TBST  
 . TBST anti-  
 (4) DNA (fragmentation) 가: Peralta 12) rabbit IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugated Ab (Amer-  
 . Flow cytometry sham, Pharmacia Biotech UK Ltd., Buckinghamshire,  
 , 6 well England) 5,000 1

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 × 10<sup>6</sup> 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 side scatter 가 forward light scatter (%) CsA 10 μg/ml 24 9.9 ± 4.2% 38.9 ± 13.5 가 , 1 mg/ml 가 (Fig. 1).

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	<b>Fas</b>
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  
 15) (human) DNA Blaehr .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  
 가 CsA  
 DNA . Liberthal 19) cis-  
 . Skorecki 17) platin, HgCl2  
 vasopressin phos- , CsA  
 18)  
 pholipase C ,  
 PDGF PLA2 가  
 CsA CsA

가 Dominguez 14) GLUT1 가 가

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

가 가 GLUT1

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

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

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

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

GLUT1 가

, CsA 가가 20) DNA CsA 가

GLUT1 Singh 26) calcineurin deltamethrin GLUT1 가

c-Myc, Bcl-2 receptor superfamily Fas TNF , calcineurin CsA

.724) Fas NK cell, T GLUT1 가

Fas , CsA GLUT1 가 (trans-

.812) Yokoyama 13) Fas cription) , 가

CsA Fas 가 가 가

, CsA Fas 가 가 CsA

Fas (APO-1/CD95) 45 kD 가 . CsA

CsA Fas , ligand 가 가 GLUT1 CsA

가 Fas DNA cycloheximide CsA 가

DNA TNF- 가 가

TNF- CsA 가 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) CsA DNA gel 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 Fas GLUT1 가 , Fas antigen-ligand

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