

## -46 KDa

가 1), 2)  
1) , 2) , 1)

### Abstract

#### Identification of Cross-Linked 46 KDa Protein in Experimentally Induced Silicotic Nodule in Rat Lung

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**Objectives:** This study was conducted in order to understand the cellular events associated with silica-induced pathogenesis of the rat lung.

**Methods:** Silicosis was induced by an intratracheal instillation of 50 mg of silica (S:O<sub>2</sub>, 0.15~10 μm) suspended in 500 μl of a sterile saline solution in Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 200 g. Silicotic nodules were excised from the rat lungs 4 weeks after silica instillation, then boiled for 4 days at 110 °C in solution containing 2% SDS, 10 M urea and 40 mM DTT. The insoluble cellular encapsulates were electrophoresed on 4~12% gradient SDS-PAGE, and the amino acid composition was analyzed. Affinity chromatographies of the homogenate supernatants of the control lung, silicotic nodule, and normal rat plasma were performed using rabbit anti-rat cross-linked protein from the silicotic nodule IgG. The amounts of N-(γ-glutamyl) lysine cross-link in the control lungs and silicotic nodules were determined using HPLC analysis.

**Results:** The remaining cross-linked protein was insoluble in the 10 M urea and 40 mM sulfhydryl reagents even under prolonged boiling conditions. The encapsulate revealed the retention of silica particles within the protein whose amino acid composition showed a high percentage of alanine, leucine and glycine. A 46 KDa protein was identified as a cross-linked protein in the silicotic nodule by affinity chromatography. The level of N-(γ-glutamyl) lysine dipeptide in the nodule digest was prominently increased compared with that in the control lung.

**Conclusions:** Transglutaminase (TGase)-catalyzed cross-linking appears to be involved in the silicotic nodule formation, and the 46 KDa protein may be cross-linked to itself and other extracellular matrix proteins during fibrosis and the formation of eventually insoluble nodule.

**Key Words:** Silicotic nodule, N-(γ-Glutamyl) lysine dipeptide, Cross-linked protein

(Milford, MA) , N-( -glu-  
tamy) lysine NIH Folk

(silica)

2.

(Mossman et al., 1998).

(sandblaster),

500 μ

50 mg

(Sigma, S:O<sub>2</sub>, 0.15~10 μm)

(American

200 g

Sprague-Dawley

Thoratic Society, 1997).

40

2,

3, 4

(proteoglycan, fibronectin tenascin)

(Aeschliman & Thomazy V, 2000).

3.

(1)

4

2% SDS, 10

(Wagner et al., 1975).

M urea, 40 mM DTT가

가

8 M urea

110 4

0.05% dithiothreitol

4

15,000 pm 30

(cross-link

2

ing)

. PBS

(Wagner et al., 1975).

4~12%

SDS-polyacrylamide

gel

Coomassie-brilliant

blue

6 N

envelope)

(cellular

110

가

minase,; E.C. 2,3,2,13, TGase)

(transgluta

가

(Beckman Model

isopeptide

117, Fullerton, CA)

(2)

1.

Freund complete adjuvant

5

. 3 0.5 ml

CNBr Sepharose 4B, amino peptidase,

PBS

Freund complete adjuvant

carboxypeptidase A, carboxypeptidase B,

carboxypeptidase Y Sigma(St. Louis, MO)

3

boost

, Bondapak C18 10 μM

Waters

1

**Table 1.** Amino acid composition of the isopeptide-linked protein isolated from silicotic nodule.

Amino acid	%	Amino acid	%
CYS	0.1	TYR	2.2
ASX*	9.2	VAL	7.8
GLX*	6.1	MET	0.6
SER	2.0	ILE	5.0
GLY	12.3	LEU	11.7
HIS	2.4	PHE	3.6
ARG	5.7	TRP	0
THR	1.9	LYS	4.0
ALA	16.0	PRO	9.7

ASX\* : the sum of asparagine and aspartic acid.

GLX\* : the sum of glutamine and glutamic acid.

Western blot

(3) N-( -glutamyl) lysine

1) thymol

37 (Flok et al., 1980).

5 mg pronase(Calbiochem, San Diego, CA); 5 mg pronase 8 ; 0.625 mg leucine aminopeptidase 65 ; 10 unit carboxypeptidase A, 10 unit carboxypeptidase B 10 unit carboxypeptidase Y 24

10% trichloroacetic acid(TCA) 가

3

2) High-performance liquid chromatography(HPLC)

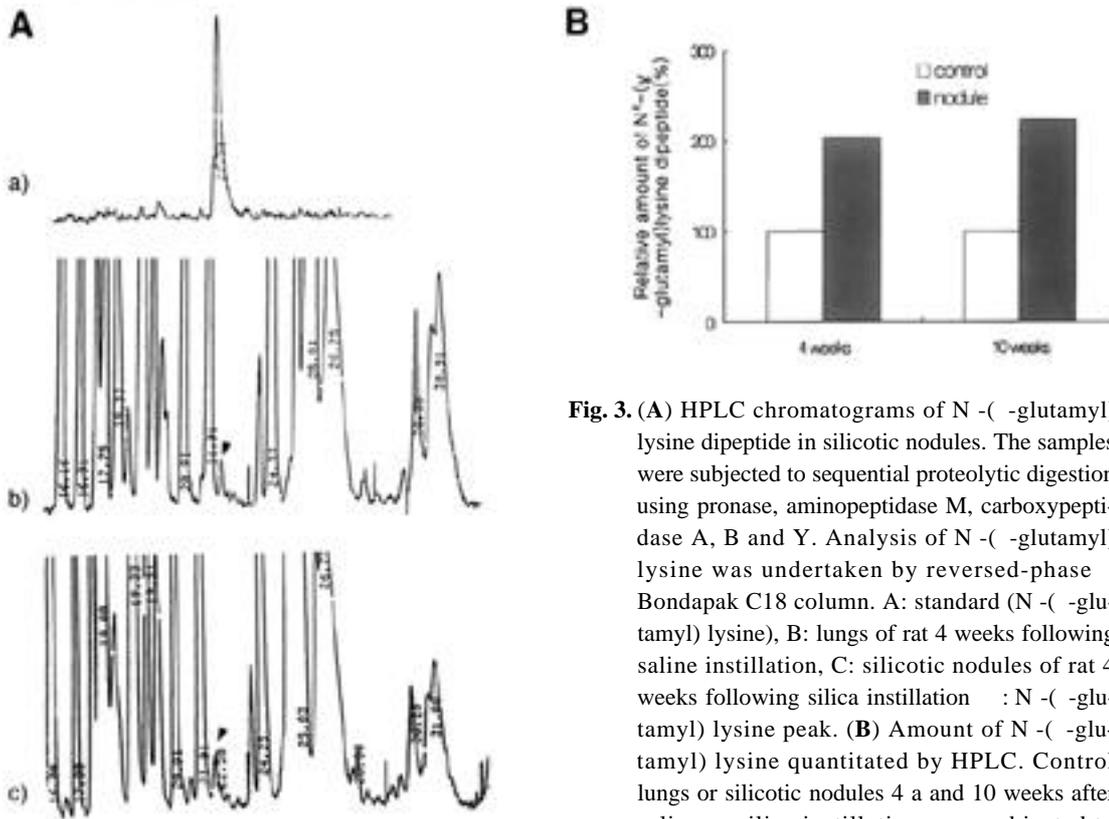
Isopeptide-

OPA ( 2%(v/v) - mercaptoethanol 50%(v/v) methanol 22.4 mM OPA 0.4 M sodium carbonate) 가 (Beninati et al., 1988). 10 mM sodi-um acetate(pH 5.0) 10 mM sodi-um acetate-acetonitrill(20:80, v/v) (linear gradient) 1.0 ml/min 33 30 cm x 3.9 mm μ Bondapak C18 10 μm HPLC

1. urea SDS-PAGE 4~12% SDS-PAGE (Fig. 1), alanine(16.0%), glycine(12.3%) leucine(11.7%) (Table 1).

2.





**Fig. 3.** (A) HPLC chromatograms of N-( $\gamma$ -glutamyl) lysine dipeptide in silicotic nodules. The samples were subjected to sequential proteolytic digestion using pronase, aminopeptidase M, carboxypeptidase A, B and Y. Analysis of N-( $\gamma$ -glutamyl) lysine was undertaken by reversed-phase  $\mu$  Bondapak C18 column. A: standard N-( $\gamma$ -glutamyl) lysine, B: lungs of rat 4 weeks following saline instillation, C: silicotic nodules of rat 4 weeks following silica instillation. (B) Amount of N-( $\gamma$ -glutamyl) lysine quantitated by HPLC. Control lungs or silicotic nodules 4 a and 10 weeks after saline or silica instillation were subjected to sequential proteolytic digestion and then HPLC was performed as described in Materials and Methods. Amount of N-( $\gamma$ -glutamyl) lysine was converted into relative value.

가 N-( $\gamma$ -glu- fibrin, fibronogen, fibronectin  
 tanyl) lysine 가 가  
 (Folk & TGase 가  
 Finlayson, 1977). TGase (Wagner et al.,  
 가 (Griffin et al., 1979; 1975; Richards & Curtis, 1984; Richards et  
 Mirza et al., 1997; Johnson et al., 1997). al., 1991).  
 가 , p46  
 TGase  
 ( ,  
 (fibrinogen), (frbrin)) TGase  
 ( ), ( ),  
 ( )  
 (Folk & Finlayson, 1977).  
 N-( $\gamma$ -glutamyl) lysine  
 dipeptide 46 KDa  
 가 46  
 KDa

. TGase peptide- glutamyl dipeptide  
 carboxamide group 가 amine 가  
 acyl transfer : Transglutaminase  
 (post-translational modification) , 46 KDa  
 - (Folk & Finlayson, 1977).  
 N-( -glutamyl) lysine  
 가 (Folk & Finlayson,  
 1977). N  
 -( -glutamyl) lysine dipeptide가  
 가 , 46 KDa  
 1997  
 (HMP-97-M-2-0043) 2003

:  
 : 500 μ 50 mg  
 (S:O<sub>2</sub>, 0.15~10 μm) 200 g  
 Sprague-Dawley  
 4 , 2%  
 SDS, 10 M urea, 40 mM DTT  
 4 110  
 4~12% SDS-PAGE  
 N-( -glutamyl)  
 lysine HPLC  
 : 10 M urea 40 mM  
 sulfhydryl  
 alanine, leucine glycine  
 . 46 KDa

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