

-46 KDa

가 1), 2)
1) , 2) , 1)

Abstract

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

You Mie Kim¹⁾, Young Jin Kim²⁾, Soo Young Lee¹⁾

*Department of Natural Sciences¹⁾, Plastic Surgery²⁾,
College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea*

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:O₂, 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-
tamyI) lysine NIH Folk

(silica)

2.

(Mossman et al., 1998).

(sandblaster), ,

500 μ

50 mg

(Sigma, S:O₂, 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 analysis of the protein was performed using IgG() Sepharose 4B column. The column was equilibrated with 2% (v/v) mercaptoethanol, 50% (v/v) methanol, 22.4 mM OPA, 0.4 M sodium carbonate (Beninati et al., 1988), 10 mM sodium acetate (pH 5.0), and 10 mM sodium acetate-acetonitril (20:80, v/v) (linear gradient) at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min. The protein was detected using a 330 nm wavelength HPLC system with a 30 cm x 3.9 mm μ Bondapak C18 column.

1) The protein was purified using a thymol column (Flok et al., 1980). The column was equilibrated with 18 mM urea, 5 mg pronase (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA), 5 mg pronase, 8 mM leucine aminopeptidase, 65 mM carboxypeptidase A, 10 mM carboxypeptidase B, 10 mM carboxypeptidase Y, and 24 mM 10% trichloroacetic acid (TCA). The protein was detected using SDS-PAGE (Fig. 1), showing bands for alanine (16.0%), glycine (12.3%), and leucine (11.7%) (Table 1).

2) High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis of the protein was performed using an isopeptide-

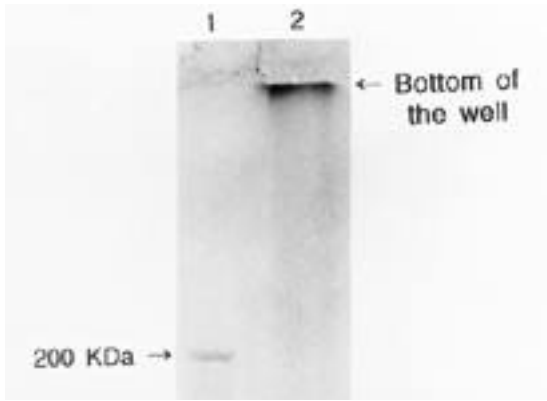


Fig. 1. SDS-PAGE of isopeptide linked protein. Mature silicotic nodules from rats raised 4 weeks after silica instillation were boiled for 4 days in Tris buffer, pH 8.5 containing 10 M urea, 2% SDS, 40 mM DTT. Isolated isopeptide linked protein was electrophoresed on 4-12% gradient SDS-PAGE, and stained with Coomassie blue R. lane 1: molecular weight marker; lane 2: isopeptide linked protein.

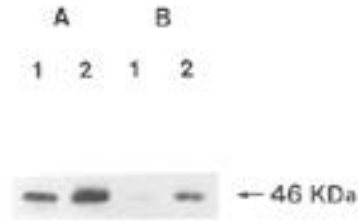


Fig. 2. Identification of isopeptide-linked protein. Rabbit anti-isopeptide-linked protein IgG was coupled to CNBr-activated Sepharose 4B gel. And then affinity chromatography was performed using supernatant of rat lung homogenates (A) or rat plasma (B). The protein isolated by affinity chromatography was electrophoresed on 4-20% gradient SDS-PAGE, and then examined by Western blot analysis using the same antibody as the affinity chromatography. lane 1: lung homogenate of control rats or plasma of normal rats was bound to rabbit anti-isopeptide-linked protein from control lungs IgG; lane 2: lung homogenate of silicotic rats or plasma of normal rats was bound to rabbit anti-isopeptide-linked protein from silicotic nodules IgG.

CNBr-Sepharose beads
 Western blotting
 isopeptide-
 46 KDa
 46 KDa
 (Fig. 2).
 3. N-(-glutamyl) lysine
 lysine isopeptide
 HPLC
 N-(-glutamyl) lysine
 dipeptide
 가
 (Fig. 3).
 N-(-glutamyl) lysine dipeptide
 가 , 46 KDa
 (Richards et al., 1991).
 TGase
 (Richards & Curtis, 1984).

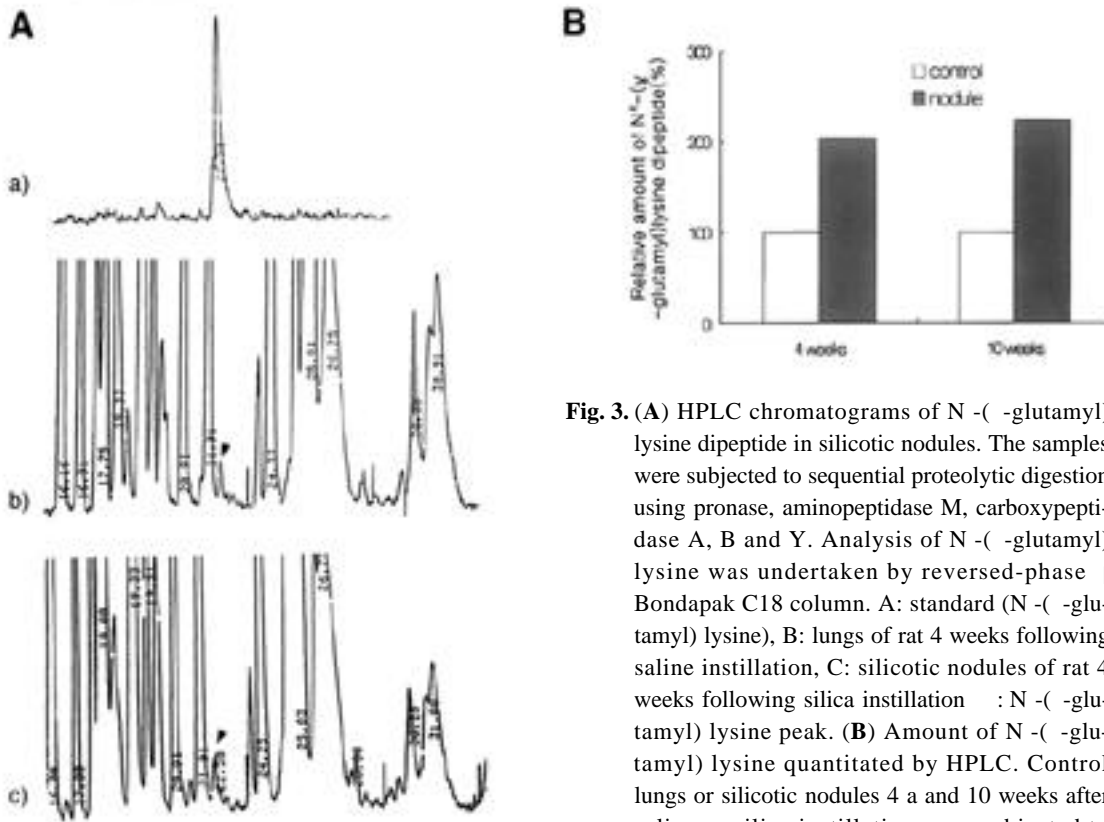


Fig. 3. (A) HPLC chromatograms of N-(γ -glutamyl) lysine dipeptide in silicotic nodules. The samples were subjected to sequential proteolytic digestion using pronase, aminopeptidase M, carboxypeptidase A, B and Y. Analysis of N-(γ -glutamyl) lysine was undertaken by reversed-phase μ Bondapak C18 column. A: standard N-(γ -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-(γ -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-(γ -glutamyl) lysine was converted into relative value.

가 N-(γ -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-(γ -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

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: 500 μ 50 mg
 (S:O₂, 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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