

RAW 264.7 apoptosis

Abstract

Effects of Selenium on Apoptosis Induced by Methyl Mercury Chloride in RAW 264.7 Cells

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Objective: This study was performed to evaluate the protective effects of selenium against the methyl mercury chloride (MeHgCl) induced cell apoptosis.

Methods: The effect of selenium on the MeHgCl induced cell apoptosis was observed in mouse macrophage-derived RAW 264.7 cells, in vitro. The cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM).

Results: MeHgCl exerted a dose dependent cytotoxicity, as demonstrated by the MTT assay, an assay dependent, in part, on mitochondrial function. Concurrent exposure to selenium provided complete protective effects against the cytotoxicity induced by MeHgCl. Pretreatment with selenium increased the protective effects of subsequent administrations of selenium in conjunction with MeHgCl, but pretreatment of selenium alone did not provide protection against MeHgCl when given alone. Selenium administered after exposure to MeHgCl did not repair the existing MeHgCl induced cytotoxicity.

Furthermore, the apoptosis induced by MeHgCl was revealed by the DNA fragmentation, using the terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase Biotin-dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay, alterations to the nuclear morphology, by nuclei staining, and the plasma membrane lipid organization, as shown by cell flow cytometry. The apoptosis induced by MeHgCl was prevented by the concurrent exposure to selenium, or pretreatment with selenium, prior to the administration of selenium in conjunction with MeHgCl. However, no inhibition of the MeHgCl induced apoptosis was observed with selenium pretreatment prior to exposure to MeHgCl alone, or with the administration of selenium after exposure to MeHgCl.

Conclusions: These results suggest that the coexistence of selenium and MeHgCl are essential for the protective effects of selenium against the MeHgCl-induced apoptosis, and the cytotoxicity, in RAW 264.7 cells, and may involve selenium-MeHgCl binding.

Key Words: Selenium, MeHgCl, Apoptosis, RAW 264.7 Cells

dase(GPx)

hydrogen peroxide

(Michelle , 2002;

Weixiong , 2001).

apoptosis

thioredoxin

(Guo ,

reductase(Trx Rs)

(Huawei , 2002),

1998; Shenker , 2000)

가 .

가 (Weixiong ,

2001).

apoptosis

(allergy) 가

(autoimmune disease)

(cell cycle) , thioredoxin

(Jiang , 1996; Wild

, 1997)

2 apoptosis

(Ganther , 1999;

가 , ,

Jiang , 1999).

GPx sele-

noenzyme 가

(macrophage)

(cytokine)

DNA

(Palmisano , 1995; Shanker

, 1996).

apoptosis

apoptosis

가
apoptosis

apoptosis

apoptosis

(cell death)

MTT

(Chio , 1996;

DNA

Gasso , 2001; Oyama , 2000)

ade-

apoptosis

nine nucleotide energy charge ratio가

Ca²⁺ level

(programmed cell death)

가

apoptosis

(Abedi-Balugherdi , 1999; Oyama , 1.

2000; Shenker, 1999).

RAW 264.7

gluthathione peroxi- 10% FBS DMEM (Gibco; Grand Island, NY,

USA) 0.25% trypsin (Gibco; Grand Island, NY, USA) EDTA 2 - well 25 μl 가 3 37 , 5% CO₂ incubator

MTT(5 mg/ml)

methyl mercury chloride (MeHgCl, Kanto Chemical Co., Japan), 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT, Sigma Chemical Co., USA), sodium selenite (Na₂SeO₃, Sigma Chemical Co., USA), terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase Biotin-dUTP nick end labelling (TUNEL, Sigma Chemical Co., USA), propidium iodide (PI, Sigma Chemical Co., USA), Hoechst 33258 (Sigma Chemical Co., USA), annexin V-FITC Kit (Pharmingen, San Diego, USA)

3. DNA

RAW 264.7 (2×10⁶) 60 mm tissue culture dish seeding 37 4 CO₂ incubator (2 μM) (8 μM) , , 12 DNA laddering (Jung , 2001; Munder , 1998). 2×10⁶ trypsin 4 3000 rpm 50 mM Tris-buffer(pH 8.0) 가 37 1 Proteinase K(250 μg/ml) 50 3~4 phenol/chloroform 가 3000 rpm 15 3 10 M ammonium acetate 3000 rpm 15 DNA 70% TE buffer(pH 8.0) genomic DNA 2% agarose gel

2.

(cytotoxicity)

MTT

dehydrogenase

(Hart 1999; Madesh , 2

1999; Nath , 1996). RAW 264.7 (1×10⁴/well) 96 well plate seeding 가 CO₂ incubator (0~4 μM)

24, 48 72 MTT(5 mg/ml) well 25 μl 가 37 4

well (formazan; dark blue crystal) ethanol well 100 μl 가

5~15 ELISA reader(SpectraCount) 540 nm

RAW 264.7 (1×10⁴/well) 96 well plate seeding

4.

Apoptosis necrosis

Hoechst-33258

PI (Romamoorthy , 1998).

RAW 264.7 (4×10⁵) 6 well plate 11 mm glass coverslip seeding , 37 4 CO₂ incubator (2 μM) (8 μM) , 48 ice-cold PBS coverslip

coverslip 2
 ~3 coverslip Hoechst 48
 33258(8 μg/ml) 가 ice cold PBS 가 2 500
 15 ice-cold x g 5 1x binding
 PBS PI(5 μg/ml) buffer (10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 140 mM
 ice-cold NaCl, 2.5 mM CaCl₂)
 PBS cover 100 μl(1x10⁵)
 slip mounting (glycerol, 1: PBS, 1 v/v) Annexin V-FITC PI(50 ug/ml) 5 μl
 UV excitation filter (x100) 가 15
 (Olympus BH2 compound FACScan flow cytome-
 microscope; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) ter(Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA)
 apoptosis Forward light
 scatter side light scatter (575~590 nm)
 linear mode , phos-
 phatidylethanolamine FITC(515~545 nm)
 5. TUNEL apoptosis logarimetric mode
 TdT dUTP-FITC nick-end label- CellQuest software (Becton Dickinson
 ing(TUNEL) apoptosis Immunocytometry Systems, San Jose, USA)
 DNA (Shen
 , 2002; Tai , 1998). RAW 264.7 60
 mm dish seeding , 37 4
 CO2 incubator (2 μM) 7.
 (8 μM)
 SPSS 10.0
 MTT reduction
 48 unpaired t-test
 ice cold PBS 2
 500xg 5 4%
 paraformaldehyde TdT
 Biotin-dUTP 1
 PBS , avidin-FITC
 PBS (Olympus BH2 1.
 compound microscope; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) 24
 dehydrogenase
 6. Flow cytometry apoptosis : 가 , 48 2 μM
 , 72 1 μM
 dehydrogenase
 Flow cytometry Annexin V-FITC 가
 apoptosi 가 (p<0.01, Fig. 1).
 (Brune ,1997; Ciriolo ,
 2001; Hortelano , 1999). RAW 264.7 2.
 (2 μM) (8 μM)

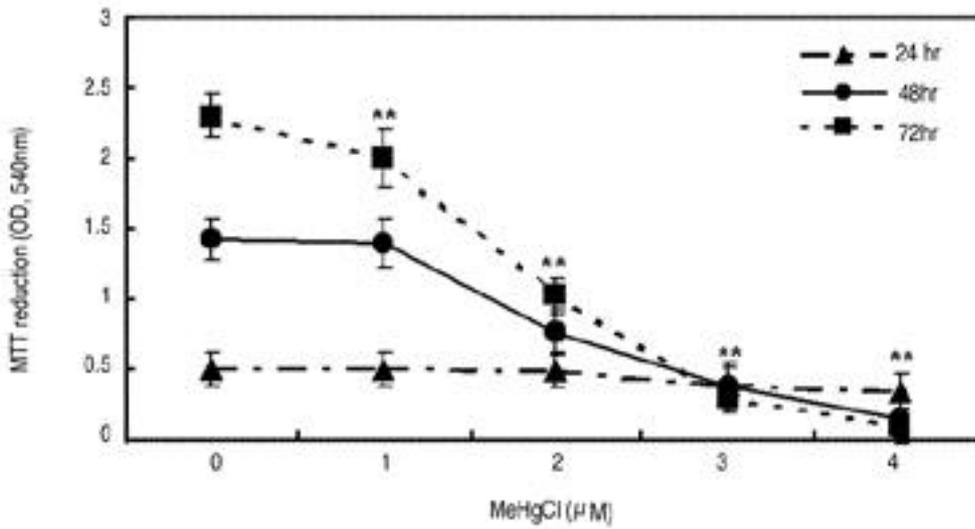


Fig. 1. Effects of methyl mercury chloride (MeHgCl) expressed as MTT reduction (OD, 540 nm) in RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated at 37 °C in a CO₂ incubator with various concentrations of MeHgCl for 24 hr, 48 hr and 72 hr. The differences between the control and the MeHgCl treated groups were tested by unpaired t-test. : ** p<0.01

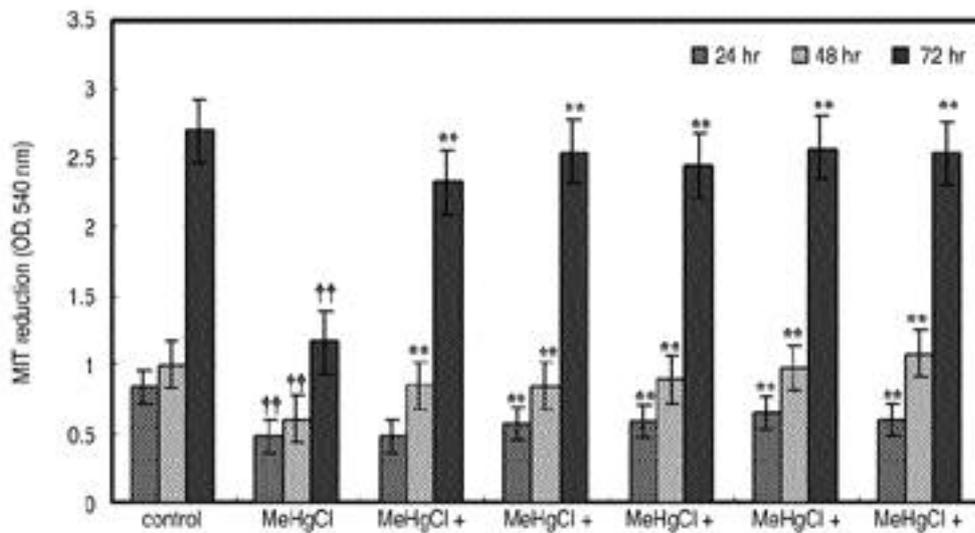


Fig. 2. Effects of concurrent exposure to MeHgCl and selenium (Na₂SeO₃) expressed as MTT reduction in RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were concurrently exposed to MeHgCl and various concentrations of selenium for 24 hr, 48 hr and 72 hr.: control; medium only; MeHgCl only; MeHgCl (2 µM); MeHgCl + Se; MeHgCl (2 µM) plus selenium (1 - 10 µM). The differences between the control and the MeHgCl treated group were tested by unpaired t-test. : ++ p<0.01 The differences between the MeHgCl treated group and the MeHgCl + Se treated groups were tested by unpaired t-test. : ** p<0.01

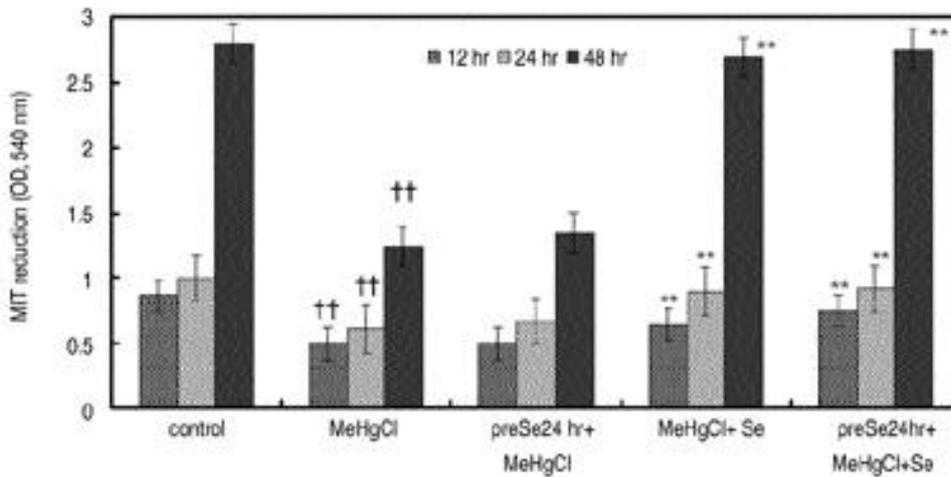


Fig. 3. Effects of pretreatment with selenium expressed as MTT reduction in RAW 264.7 cells.: control; medium only; MeHgCl; MeHgCl (2 μ M) only; pre Se-MeHgCl; pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M); MeHgCl + Se; concurrently exposed to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M); pre Se-MeHgCl + Se; pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M). Cytotoxicity was expressed as MTT reduction following incubation for 12 hr, 24 hr and 48 hr after pretreatment or no pretreatment. The differences between the control and the MeHgCl treated group were tested by unpaired t-test.: †† $p < 0.01$ The differences between the MeHgCl treated group and the MeHgCl + Se treated groups were tested by unpaired t-test.: ** $p < 0.01$

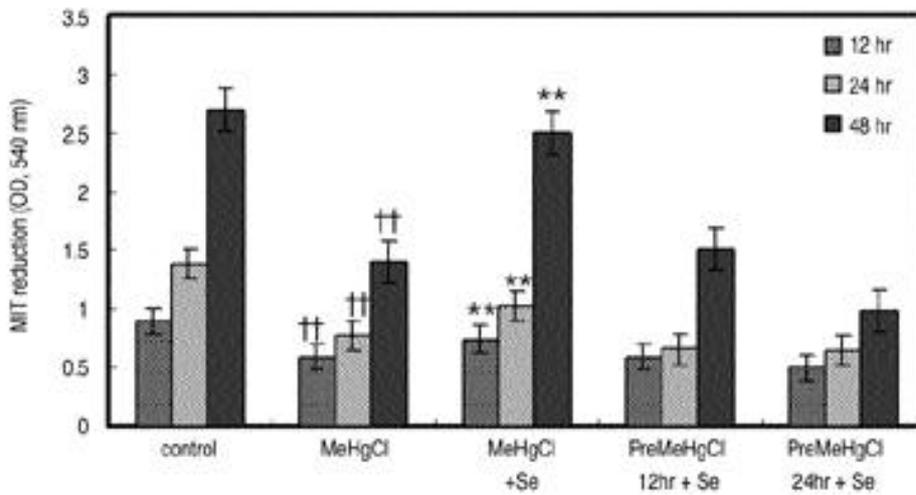


Fig. 4. Effects of selenium on reperation of existing damage caused by MeHgCl expressed as MTT reduction in RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were treated with selenium following exposure to MeHgCl.: control; medium only; MeHgCl; MeHgCl (2 μ M); MeHgCl + Se; concurrently exposed to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M); pre MeHgCl 12 hr + Se; pretreated with MeHgCl (2 μ M) for 12 hr prior to selenium (8 μ M); pre MeHgCl 24 hr + Se; pretreated with MeHgCl (2 μ M) for 24 hr prior to selenium (8 μ M). Cytotoxicity was expressed as MTT reduction following incubation for 12 hr, 24 hr and 48 hr after pretreatment or no pretreatment. The differences between the control and the MeHgCl treated group were tested by unpaired t-test.: †† $p < 0.01$ The differences between the MeHgCl treated group and the MeHgCl + Se treated groups were tested by unpaired t-test.: ** $p < 0.01$

dehydrogenase (p<0.01), apoptosis dehydrogenase

dehydrogenase 가 dehydrogenase

2). 가 (p<0.01, Fig. 가 (p<0.01, Fig. 4).

dehydrogenase 3.

가

(Figure 5A) Hoechst-33258

dehydrogenase 가 (p<0.01, 5B) apoptosis pale blue 가 (Fig. 3).

dehydrogenase 가 apoptosis bright blue 가

genase 가 PI (bright pink)

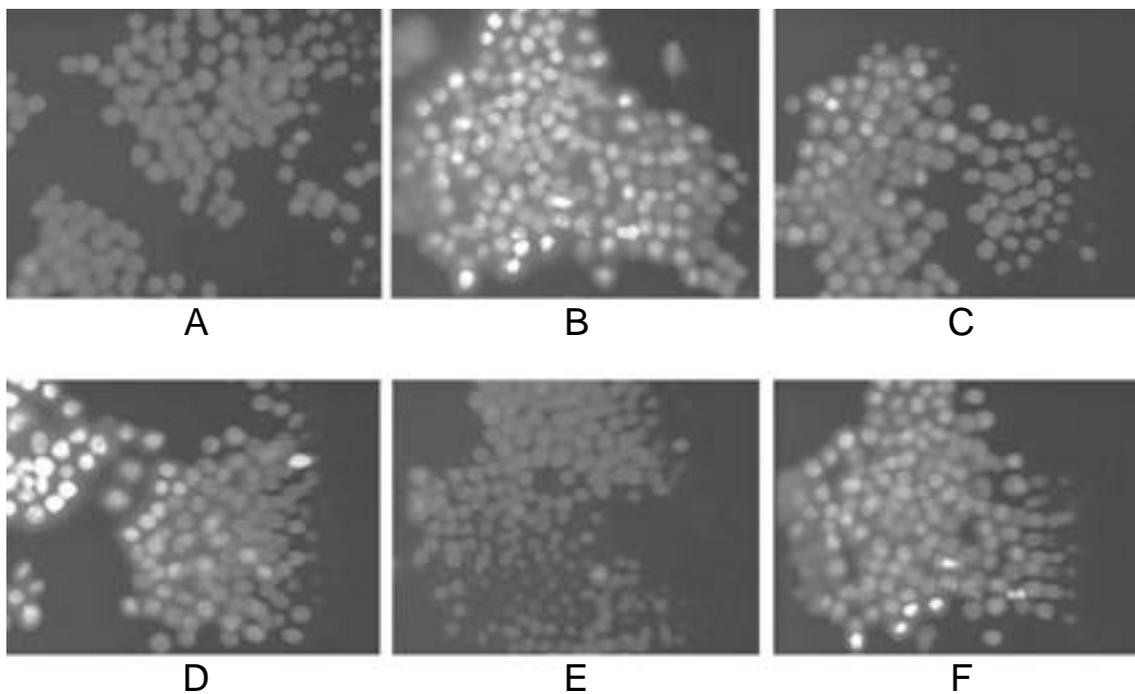


Fig. 5. Effects of selenium on apoptotic nuclear morphology as the evidence for MeHgCl-induced apoptosis. Cells were incubated with various experimental conditions for 48 hr and then stained with Hoechst 33258 dye and propidium iodide (PI): (A); control (medium only): (B); MeHgCl (2 μM) only: (C); concurrently exposed to MeHgCl (2 μM) plus selenium (8 μM): (D); pretreated with selenium (8 μM) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μM): (E); pretreated with selenium (8 μM) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μM) plus selenium (8 μM): (F); pretreated with MeHgCl (2 μM) for 24 hr prior to selenium (8 μM).

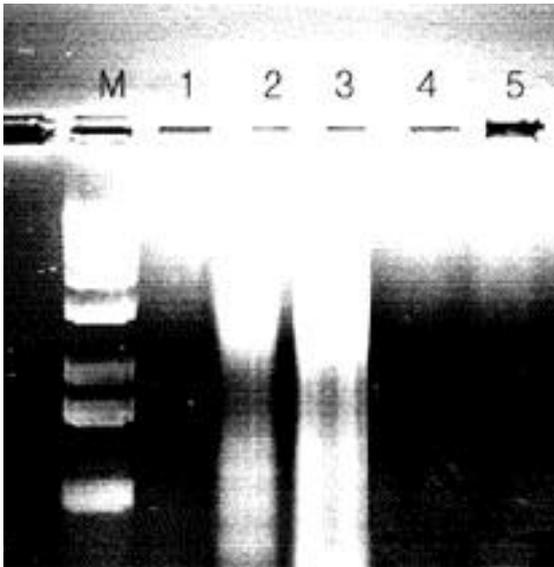


Fig. 6. Effects of selenium treatment on MeHgCl-induced apoptosis. Apoptosis were analysed by DNA fragmentation and analysis of DNA by 2% agarose gel electrophoresis indicated the occurrence of apoptosis.: M; 1kb DNA ladder: lane 1; control (medium only): lane 2; MeHgCl (2 μ M): lane 3; pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M): lane 4; concurrently exposed to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M): lane 5; pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M).

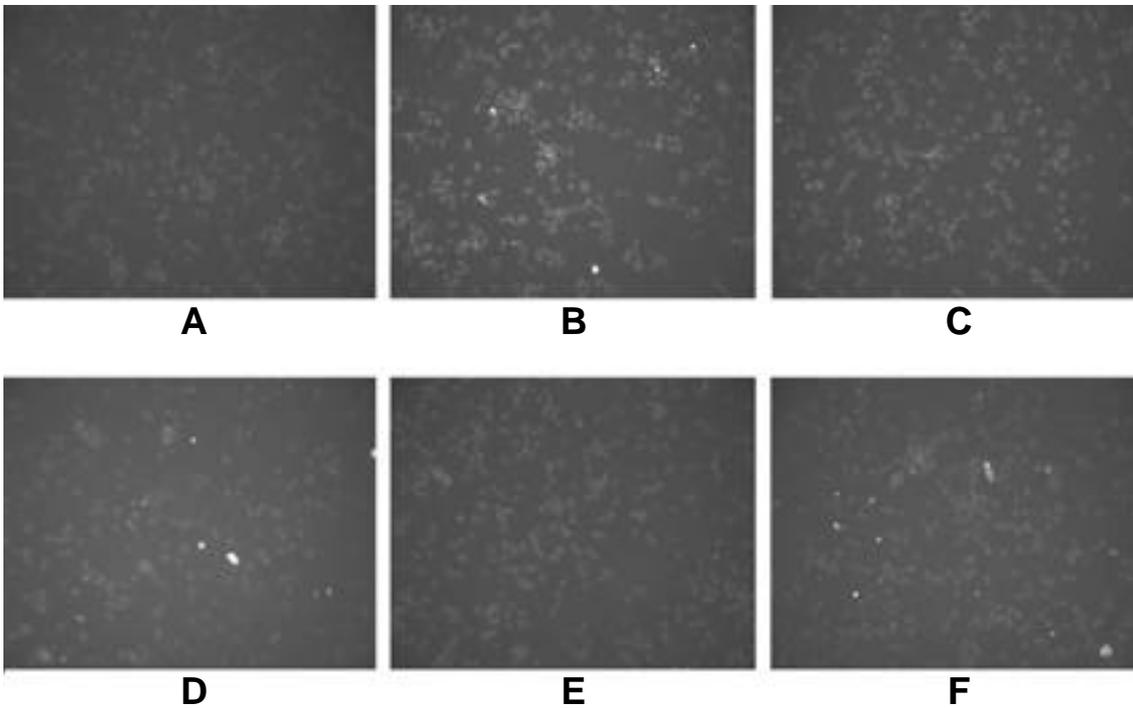


Fig. 7. Effects of selenium on MeHgCl-induced apoptosis measured by Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase Biotin-dUTP Nick End Labelling (TUNEL) assay.: (A); control (B); MeHgCl (2 μ M) only (C); concurrently exposed to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M) (D); pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M) (E); pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M) (F); pretreated with MeHgCl (2 μ M) for 24 hr prior to selenium (8 μ M).

(Fig. 5C) 24 apoptosis 가 가 .
 5E) 가 apoptosis (Fig. 5D) 24
 bright blue 가 pale blue bright blue (Fig. 5F) 가 가

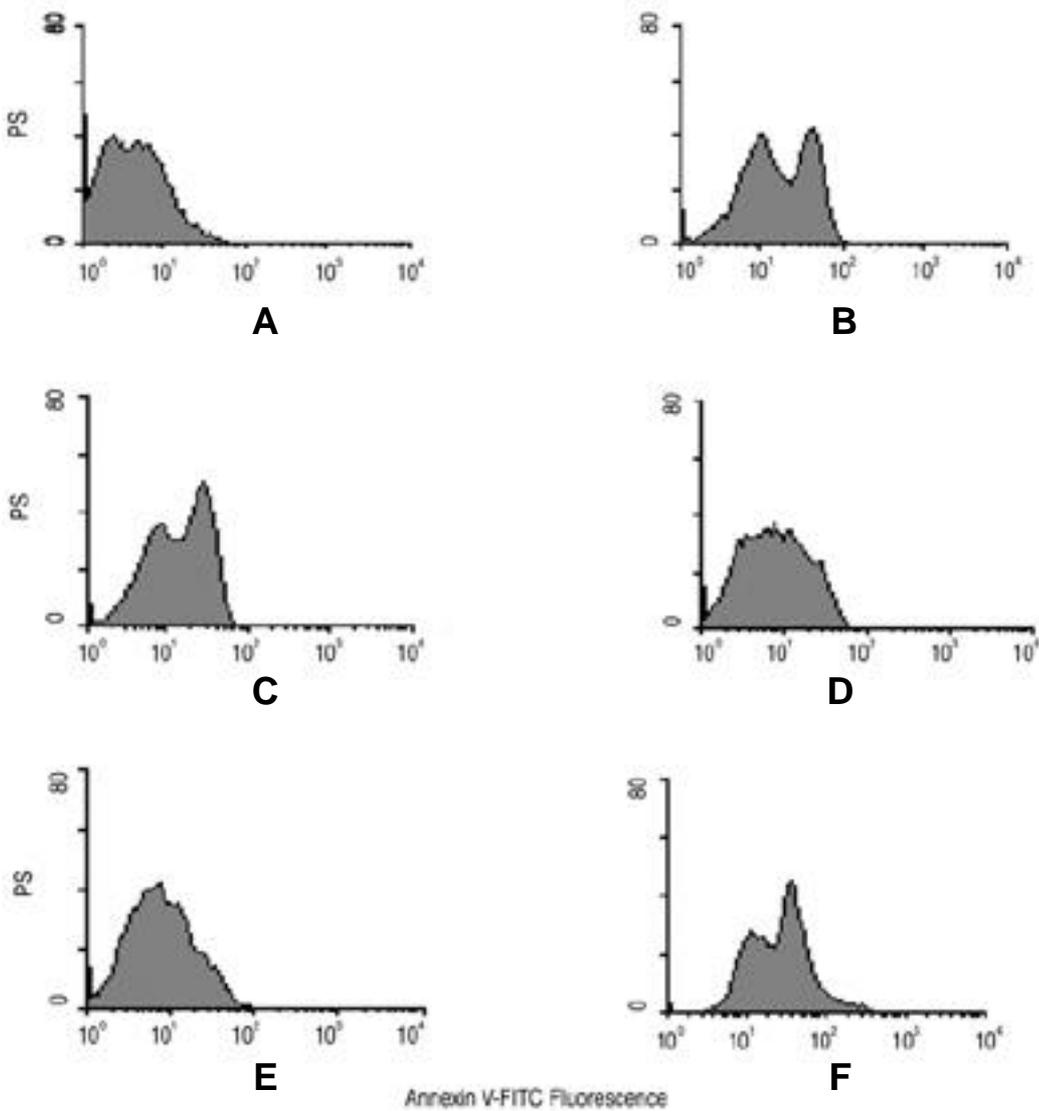


Fig. 8. Effects of selenium on plasma membrane lipid organization measured by annexin V-FITC binding to phosphatidylserine (PS) as evidence for MeHgCl-induced apoptosis. Cells were analyzed by FACS and the data are plotted as log FITC fluorescence versus relative cell number. (A); control; (B); MeHgCl (2 μ M) only; (C); concurrently exposed to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M); (D); pretreated with selenium (2 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M); (E); pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium; (F); pretreated with MeHgCl (2 μ M) for 24 hr prior to selenium (2 μ M).

apoptosis 가
PI (bright pink)

DNA 가 bright green (Fig. 7C)

4. DNA 24 (Fig. 7E) 가

DNA가 apoptosis bright green 가 pale green 가 (Fig. 7D)

24 DNA laddering (Fig. 6). DNA laddering (Fig. 7A) pale green 가 (Fig. 7B)

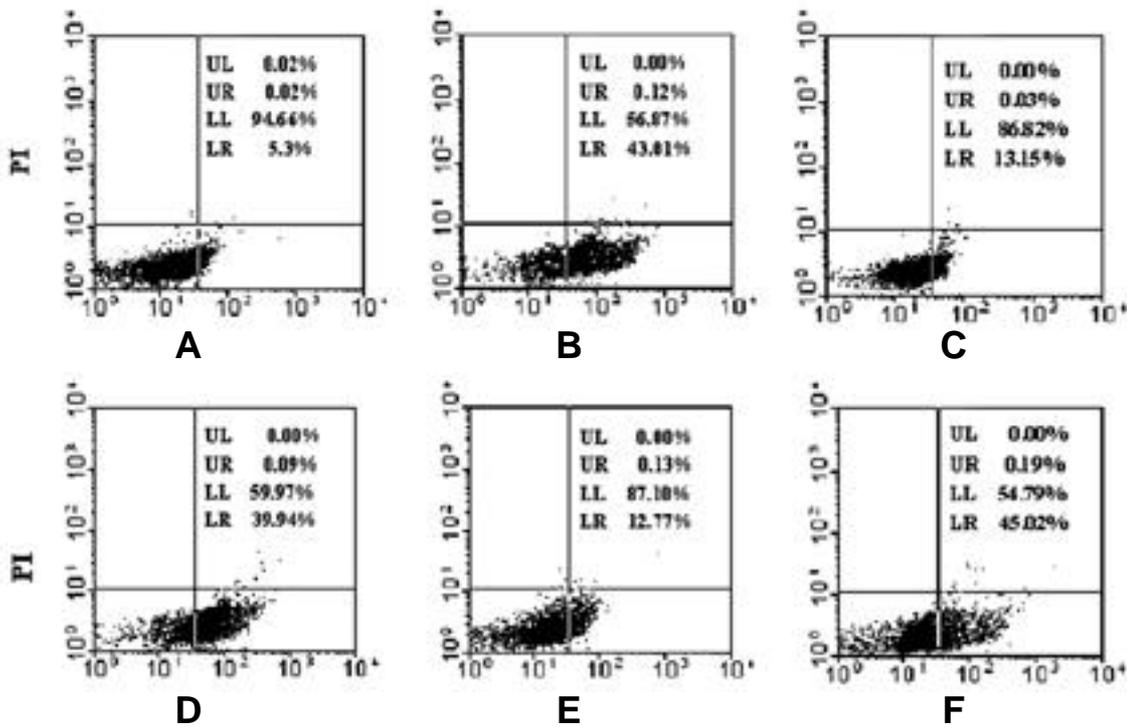


Fig. 9. Effects of selenium on plasma membrane lipid organization measured by annexin V-FITC and PI as evidence for MeHgCl-induced apoptosis. The apoptotic cells (lower right quadrant; LR) exhibit positive for annexin V-FITC and negative for PI. The cells in late stage apoptosis with secondary necrosis (upper right quadrant; UR) exhibit positive for both annexin V-FITC & PI. (A); control: (B); MeHgCl (2 μ M) only: (C); concurrently exposed to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium (8 μ M): (D); pretreated with selenium (2 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M): (E); pretreated with selenium (8 μ M) for 24 hr prior to MeHgCl (2 μ M) plus selenium: (F); pretreated with MeHgCl (2 μ M) for 24 hr prior to selenium (2 μ M).

5. apoptosis , apopto-

Annexin V-FITC PS가 apoptosis (Close , 1999; Gasso , 2001; Oyama , 2000). (Fig. 24 8B), 24 (Fig. 8D)

annexin V-FITC apoptosis (Chio 1996; Dare , 2001; Insug , 1997; Shenker , 1999). (Fig. 8F) (Fig. 8A) 가

(Fig. 8C) 24 MTT assay 가 (Fig. 8E) annexin V-FITC 가

annexin V-FITC PI apoptosis 가 apoptosis (Madesh , 1999; Nakatani , 2000; Shenker , 1998) 5.3%(LR) annexin V-FITC 가

(Fig. 9A), 43.01%(LR)가 annexin V-FITC apoptosis 가 (Fig. 9B). 24

13.15%(LR) 12.77%(LR) annexin V-FITC apoptosis (Fig. 9C, E). 24 (Shanker 1996; Shuhei , 2000; Tsutomu , 1997).

24 DNA (sister-chromatid exchange, SCE) (carcinogenesis) (mutagenesis) (Shen , 2001; Tsutomu , 1997). 39.94%(LR) 45.02%(LR)가 annexin V-FITC apoptosis (Fig. 9D, F).

가 가 selenoprotein GPx Trx 가

, apoptosis (Lianfgwei , 2000; Madiha , 2000; Shuhei , 2000). (Hg-Se complex) ,

glutathionine selenite(SeO_3) sulfhydryl
selenide(Se)가 group

(Shanker , 1996;
Wang , 2001; Yoneda , 1997). , apoptosis

sulfhydryl
group (cell
signaling protein), (transcription fac-
tor) (cell cycle regu-
latory protein)

:

(binding sites)

apoptosis

(Yoneda , 1997; Park , 2000;
Wang , 2001).

:

MTT

dehydrogenase
Hoechst-33258 PI
, TdT dUTP-FITC nick-end
labeling(TUNEL) Flow cytometry
apoptosis

:

apop-
tosis ,
, DNA

apoptosis

DNA

Hochest 33258 PI

DNA laddering

(cetacean cell) 가
apoptosis

apoptotic body
apoptosis

(Imura , 1983; Morimoto ,
1982; Yoneda , 1997)

:

annexin V-FITC

PS

가

annexin V
apoptosis

apoptosis

apoptosis

, DNA

apoptosis

가 GPx

apoptosis

sulfhydryl group

apoptosis

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