

NO H₂O₂가

Abstract

Effect of Nitric Oxide (NO) or Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂) in the Nickel Induced cytotoxicity in RAW 264.7 Cell

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Objectives: Nickel (Ni) is present in many industrial working environments and consumer products, and is one of the leading cause of allergic contact dermatitis, which is a typical delayed (type IV) hypersensitivity reaction. However, the mechanism by which nickel causes this pathology is not well known. The contact dermatitis induced by nickel is mediated, primarily, through macrophages. This property was similar to autotoxicity related nitric oxide (NO) production. NO mediated cytotoxicity was dependent on both H₂O₂ and peroxynitrite (OONO⁻). The purpose of this study was to elucidate the role of NO/H₂O₂ in the cytotoxicity induced by nickel. Therefore, this study was designed to examine whether nickel could modulate NO/H₂O₂ production and how the Ni may affect ATP production, intracellular GSH level, and cell viability.

Methods: This study was based on the observations of cultures of RAW 264.7 cells, which originated from a tumor in a Balb/c mouse that had been induced by the Abelson murine leukemia virus. RAW 264.7 cells were treated with either Ni, N-monomethyl-L- arginine (NMLA), catalase, and DTT for 24-72 h. The cytotoxicity of the nickel was measured via the cell viability and NO₂⁻, H₂O₂, GSH, and the mitochondrial function was evaluated by the adenosine triphosphate (ATP) production in the RAW 264.7 cells.

Results: The NO₂⁻ synthesis of RAW 264.7 cells increased with the increase in concentrations of Ni up to 50- μM, after 24 and 48 h of exposure, but then decreased at concentrations greater than 50- μM, and with time periods exceeding 48 h. In contrast, viability of cells and intracellular GSH level decreased in the presence of Ni in a dose and time dependent manner. However, the H₂O₂ synthesis of RAW 264.7 cells was not changed in the all experimental conditions.

The NO₂⁻ synthesis of the cells was higher than control, whereas ATP, GSH and viability were lower than control in addition of Ni and the pretreatment of catalase or DTT prior to addition of Ni.

Conclusions: These results suggest that NO plays an important role in the cytotoxicity of Ni. Cytotoxicity of Ni may exert through modulation of NO production and associate with a decrease in intracellular GSH levels.

Key Words: Ni, NO, H₂O₂, NMLA, GSH, ATP, RAW 264.7 cell

(lipid peroxidation) (Radi , 1991a) ironsulfur(Fe-S) iron-sulfur-nitrosyl (Radi , (type IV 1991b; Kolb Kolb-Bachofen, 1992; Snyder hypersensitivity) Brecht, 1992)

가 가 (Lacy , , NO OONO 1996; Ermoli , 2001). superoxide dismutase(SOD) O₂⁻ 가 hydrogen peroxide(H₂O₂) (Stamler , 1992) , nitric oxide(NO) NO L-arginine (Evans, iNOS가 H₂O₂ 가 1993; Tian Lawrence, 1996). (Pou , 1992) NO , T- H₂O₂가 IL-1, TNF cytokines . inducible nitric oxide synthase RAW 264.7 cell (iNOS)가 NO가 , iNOS competitive inhibitor N^G- monomethyl-L-arginine(NMLA)(Hibbs , Brecht, 1992). (Snyder 1987; Moncada , 1991; Green Nacy, T- 가 IL-1, TNF 1993), antioxdant catalase, GSH cytokine DTT NO (Roitt , 1989; Veronesi, 1998) H₂O₂ ATP , GSH

NO 가 (Tian Lawrence, 1996), (type IV hypersensitivity) (Lacy , 1996) NO 1.

NO RAW 264.7 RAW 264.7 cell Balb/c Abelson leukemia virus(A-MuLV) cytokine IL-1 INF- NO 가 (Ischiropoulus , 1992; Huie Padmaja, 1993). OONO (Lewis , 1995; (free radical) Wang , 1995; Hon , 1997).

· NO H₂O₂가

NO ATP
NO

100 μ Griess reagents(1:1 mixture of 0.1% N-1-naphthylethylenediamine dihydrochloride in 60% acetic acid, and 1% sulfonilamide in 30% acetic acid)

543 nm

2. , 0~100 μM sodium nitrate(NaNO₃) NO₂⁻

1) RAW 264.7 RAW 37~38

가 20 ml 5) H₂O₂

DMEM 2 H₂O₂ Heinzl (1992)

, 10% FCS-DMEM 가 1 x HCL

10⁶/ml 2~3 10 mM ferrous ammonium sulphate 20 μ

DMEM , 10% FCS NO 2.5 M potassium thiocyanate 30 μ 가

40 U/ml inter- 10 495 nm

leukin-1(rMu IL-1 , Sigma Chemical Co.) 6) GSH

20 U/ml interferon- (rMu IFN , GSH GSH assay kit(Calbiochem, USA; cat. #354102)

Sigma Chemical Co.) 가 .

2) 500xg, 4 5

RAW 264.7 ,

cytokines(IL-1 IFN-) 10,000xg, 4 10

(NiCl₂, Sigma Chemical Co.) 10% metaphosphoric acid(MPA) 10,000xg, 4

(0, 25, 50, 100, 150 μM) 가 12, 24, 8 GSH assay kit

48, 72 .

iNOS inhibitor N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine(NMLA, 100 μM, Sigma Chemical Co.) GSH

antioxidants catalase(400 U/ml, Sigma Chemical Co.), GSH protector DTT 6

(50 μM) 가 48

3) 10 20 μ

RAW 264.7 100 mM glycine 80 μ 가 , HEPES

trypan-blue dye exclusion (Phillips, buffer 2 ml luciferase 5 mg

1973) . luciferase ATP

4) NO₂⁻ luminometer

Hibbs (1987) 3.

50 μ microtiter plate SPSS(ver.

10.0) t-test . 2. 가 RAW 264.7 NO₂⁻
H₂O₂ , GSH

1. RAW 264.7 NO₂⁻ H₂O₂ cytokines
가 NO₂⁻
RAW 264.7 cytokines (data not shown).
가 , NO₂⁻ cytokines 가
48 가 (0~150 μM) (NiCl₂) 가
, 12 48 NO₂⁻ 50 μM 가
2 가 , 가 가 100 μM
48 12 가
가 (Fig. 1). H₂O₂ 가
. 가
. 48 가 (Fig. 3). 50
90% , 48 μM 80% , 100 μM
70%
(Fig. 2). (Fig.4). GSH
50 μM 가 가

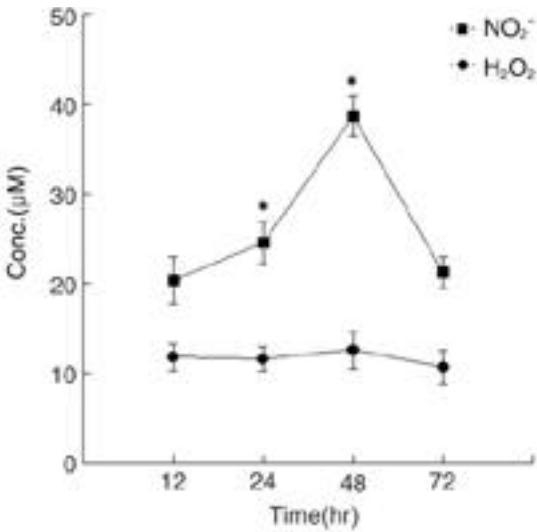


Fig. 1. The synthesis of NO₂⁻ and H₂O₂ from RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml). NO₂⁻ were continuously measured at 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the corresponding values for 12 hr at p<0.05 by t-test.

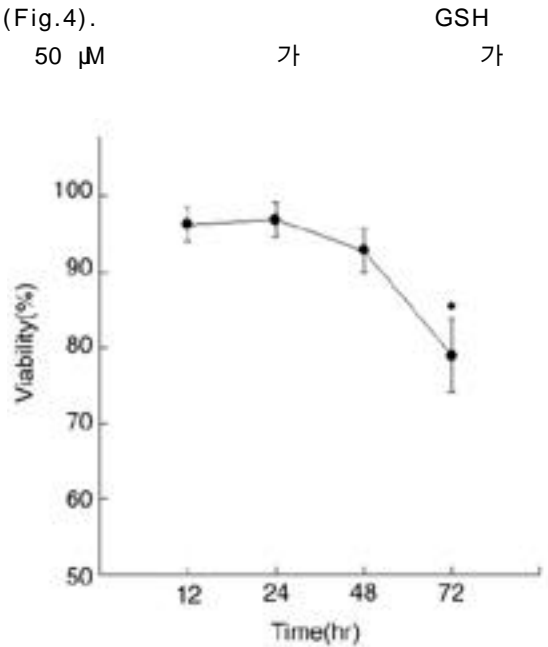


Fig. 2. The viability of RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml). Viability were continuously measured at 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the value for 12 hr at p<0.05 by t-test.

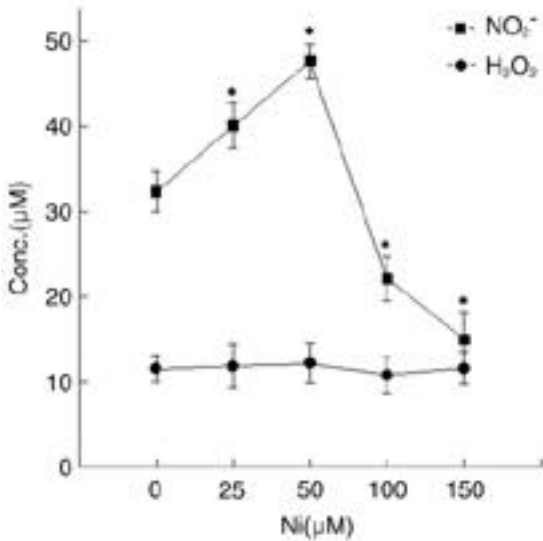


Fig. 3. The effect of NiCl₂ on synthesis of NO₂⁻ and H₂O₂ from RAW 264.7 cells which were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FCS, cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), and NiCl₂. Synthesis of NO₂⁻ and H₂O₂ were measured at 48 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the corresponding values for 12 hr at p<0.05 by t-test.

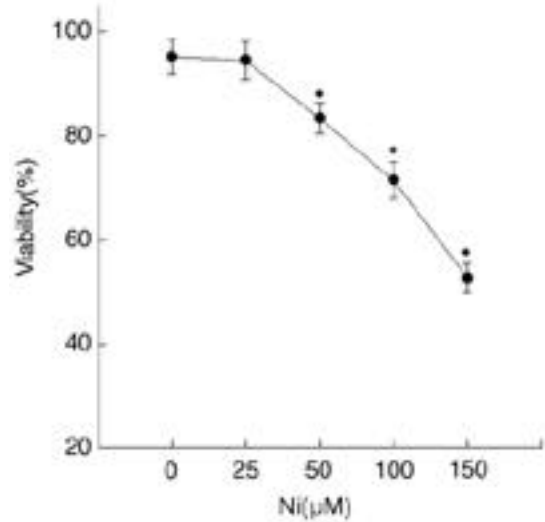


Fig. 4. The effect of NiCl₂ on viability of RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS, cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), and NiCl₂. Viability were measured at 48 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the control value at p<0.05 by t-test.

(Fig. 5).

NO H₂O₂
NO₂⁻
50 μM , 48
가
NO H₂O₂
NOS competitive inhibitor
NMLA(N^ε-monomethyl-L-arginine) H₂O₂
H₂O O₂ catalase
, lipid peroxidation
glutathione(GSH) dithiotre
itol(DTT)
, NO ATP
ATP

3. NMLA, catalase DTT NO₂⁻
RAW 264.7 cytokines
(IL-1 IFN-), NMLA(100 μM), catalase(400 U/ml), DTT(30 μM) (50 μM)
가 NO
NO cytokines
가 NO
cytokines 가 NO
NO 가 NMLA
NO NO
, catalase
cytokines 가
가 DTT NO
, NO 가 cytokine 가
(Fig.6).

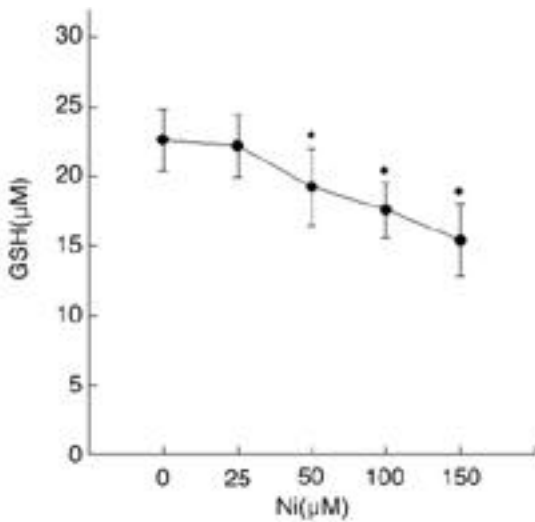


Fig. 5. The effect of NiCl₂ on the production of GSH from RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS, cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN-20 U/ml), and NiCl₂. The production of GSH were measured at 48 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the control value at p<0.05 by t-test.

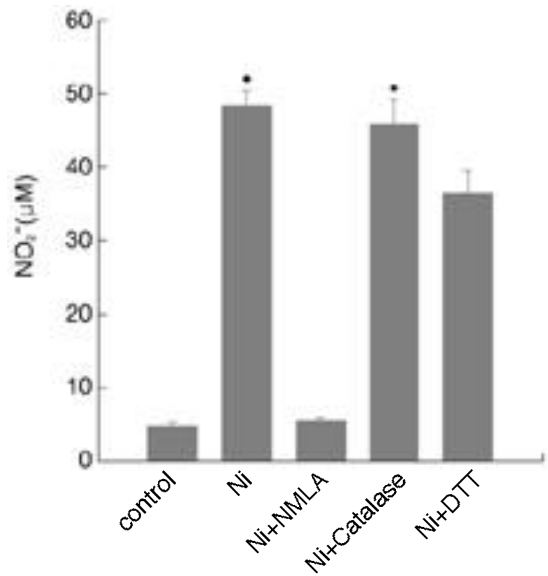


Fig. 6. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (N^ω-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreititol) on synthesis of NO₂ from RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), or DTT (30 µM) for 6 hours and then treated to NiCl₂ (50 µM) for another 48 hours. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the control value at p<0.05 by t-test.

4. NMLA, catalase DTT H₂O₂

H₂O₂ 가
(Fig. 7)

5. NMLA, catalase DTT
GSH
GSH NO NMLA
GSH DTT
, NO가
, cytokine 가
catalase 가
(Fig. 8).

6. NMLA, catalase DTT
ATP
ATP cytokines 가

catalase 가 NO가
, 가 catalase
cytokines 가 ATP
, NMLA DTT ATP
(Fig. 9).

7. NMLA, catalase DTT
NO (Fig. 6)
cytokine 가 catalase
가
가 cytokines 가
, NMLA DTT

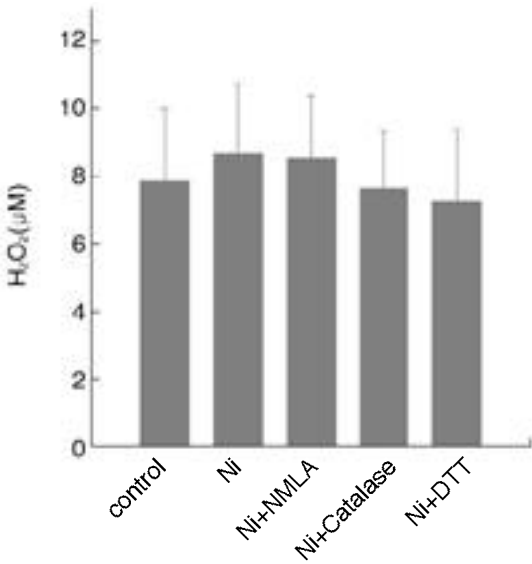


Fig. 7. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on synthesis of H₂O₂ from RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), DTT (30 µM) for 6 hours and then treated to NiCl₂ (50 µM) for another 48 hours. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments.

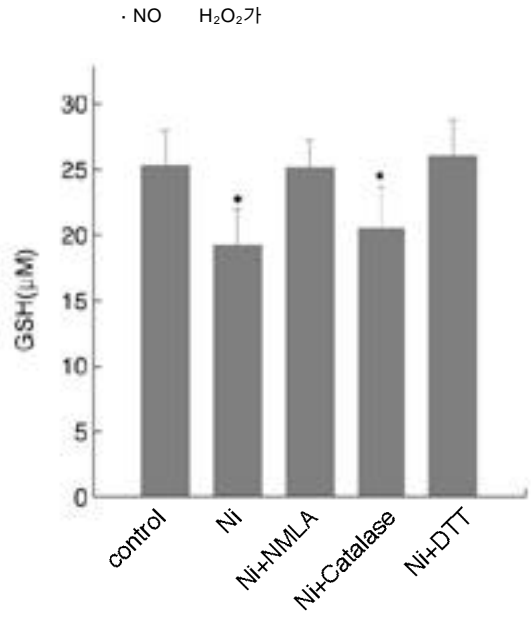


Fig. 8. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on the production of GSH (glutathion) from RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), DTT (30 µM) for 6 hours and then treated to NiCl₂ (50 µM) for another 48 hours. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the control value at p<0.05 by t-test.

(Fig. 10).
 90%
 가 가
 T
 (Stohs Bagchi, 1995; Veronesi , 1998)
 NO (Tian Lawrence, 1996)
 L-arginine iNOS가 H₂O₂

가 (Pou , 1992)
 NO H₂O₂
 가 . NO H₂O₂
 ATP , GSH
 , 150 µM
 cytokines 가 ,
 가
 NO H₂O₂
 cytokines 가 RAW 264.7
 가 NO
 48

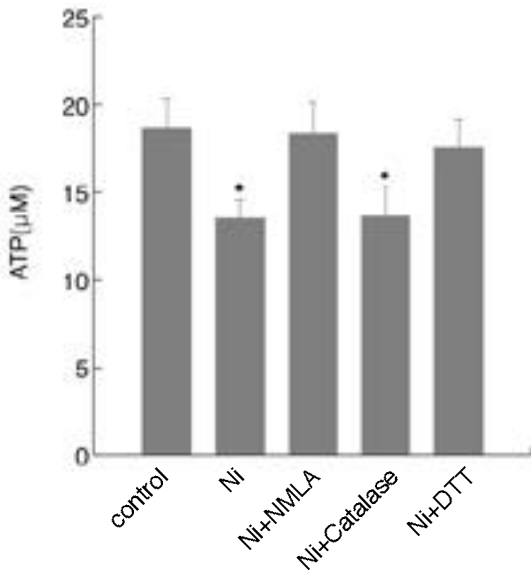


Fig. 9. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (NG-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on synthesis of ATP from RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), DTT (30 µM) for 6 hours and then treated to NiCl₂ (50 µM) for another 48 hours. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the control value at p<0.05 by t-test.

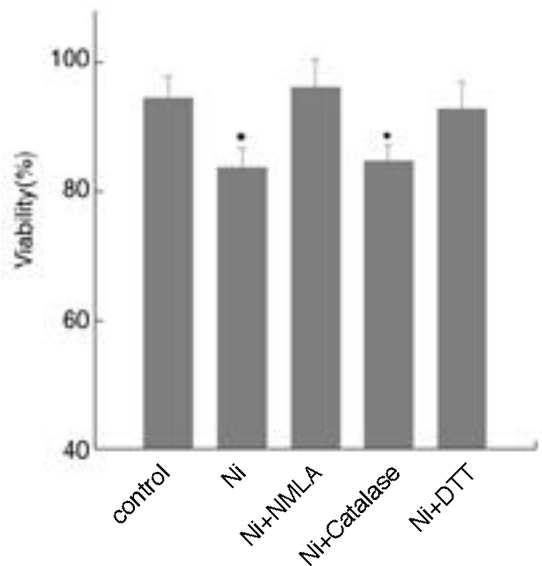


Fig. 10. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (NG-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on viability of RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), DTT (30 µM) for 6 hours and then treated to NiCl₂ (50 µM) for another 48 hours. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the control value at p<0.05 by t-test.

가 . H₂O₂ NO 가
 H₂O₂ NO , cytokines ,
 NO , 가 NO
 48 , NO
 72
 NO
 NO (Green Nancy, 1993) , NO

NO ATP , cytokine , catalase
 NO가 , ATP (Kolb Kolb-Bachofen, 1992; Castro , 1994)
 가 , NO NO H₂O₂
 NO H₂O₂ iNOS competitive inhibitor NMLA , 가 가

· NO H₂O₂가

NO
H₂O₂ NMLA 가 , tripeptide 가 sulfhydryl
compounds (Meister, 1983,
Singhal, 1987). , GSH
ATP GSH
NMLA(NG- -SH 가 -SH
monomethyl-L-arginine) NO
substrate L-arginine (analogues) GSH dithiotre
iNOS competitive inhibitor itol(DTT) GSH
in vitro, in vivo NO NO .
cytokines 가 , cytokines NO
iNOS 가 , catalase
(Moncada, 1991; Green Nacy, 1993). GSH , NO GSH
, H₂O₂ H₂O O₂ cata- (Kronke, 1994; Misra
lase , 1996; Wakulich Tepperman, 1997)
가 , NO , ATP
ATP , NO , ATP
cytokines DTT GSH 가
가 가 NO ,
, NO H₂O₂ ATP
H₂O₂ Ni NMLA NO
, (Stamler, 1992) , NO
NO H₂O₂ GSH
ATP NO
NMLA ATP NO
NO NO OONO
(Ischiropoulos
, 1992; Huie Padmaja, 1993)
가 (perox-
oxidative chain reaction) (Halliwell (activated macrophage)가 NO
Gutteridge, 1985) (lipid peroxi- superoxide(O₂⁻)가 OONO
dation) (Maracine Segner, , NO
1998). H₂O₂
(free radical) (Stamler, 1992) H₂O₂
(free radical) NO 가
glutathione(GSH) GSH
(Meister, 1983, Singhal, 1987) GSH glu-
tamic acid, cysteine, glycine

, ATP
 NO H₂O₂
 ATP H₂O₂
 GSH 가
 : RAW 264.7
 NMLA, catalase, DTT
 NO H₂O₂
 ATP GSH
 trypan-blue
 dye exclusion NO Hibbs
 (1987)
 nitrite(NO₂)
 , ATP luciferase ATP
 luminometer
 , H₂O₂ HCL 10
 mM ferrous ammonium sulphate 20 μℓ 2.5
 M potassium thiocyanate 30 μℓ 가 10
 495 nm
 GSH GSH assay kit
 : 가
 , 50 μM, 48 NO 가 가
 가 가 가 가
 GSH
 가 가
 H₂O₂ 가
 , NMLA, catalase, DTT
 (50 μM) 가
 가 catalase NO
 가
 GSH , ATP
 NMLA NO ATP ,
 GSH
 , DTT NO

NO superoxide
 (O₂⁻)가 OONO
 NO 가
 GSH
 H₂O₂
 1997.
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