

NO H₂O₂가

Abstract

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

Gyung-Jae Oh, Keun-Sang Kwon¹⁾

*Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine Wonkwang University,
Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine Chonbuk National University¹⁾*

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(NaNO₂) NO₂⁻

1) RAW 264.7 RAW 37~38

가 가 20 ml 5) H₂O₂

DMEM 가 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

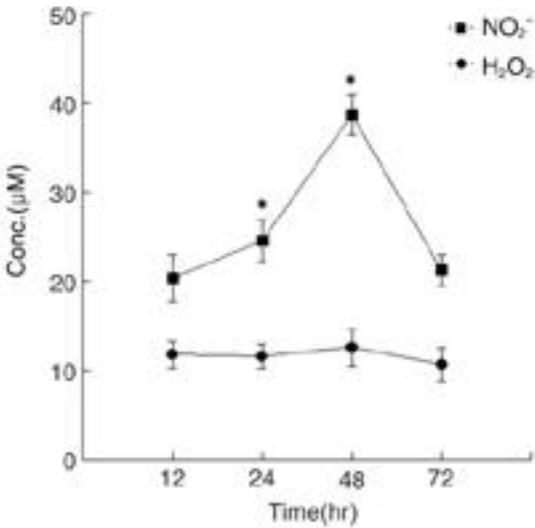


Fig. 1. The synthesis of NO₂⁻ and H₂O₂ from RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml). NO₂⁻ were continuously measured at 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the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

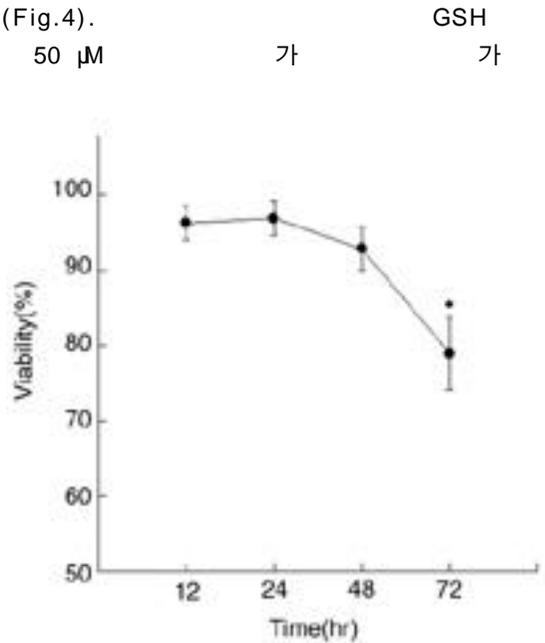


Fig. 2. The viability of RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml). Viability were continuously measured at 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the value for 12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

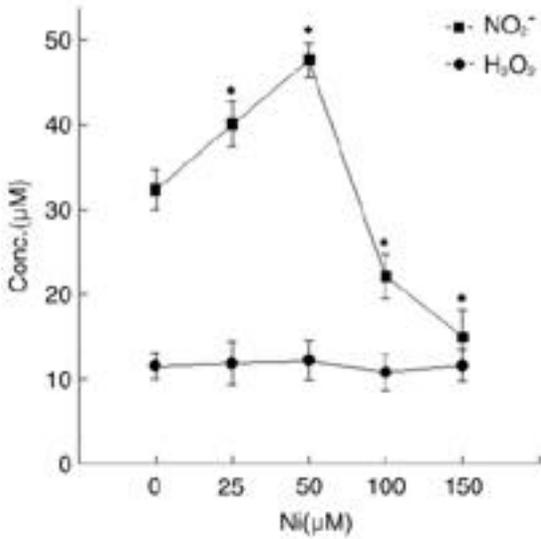


Fig. 3. The effect of NiCl₂ on synthesis of NO₂⁻ and H₂O₂ from RAW 264.7 cells which were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FCS, cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), and NiCl₂. Synthesis of NO₂⁻ and H₂O₂ were measured at 48 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments.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

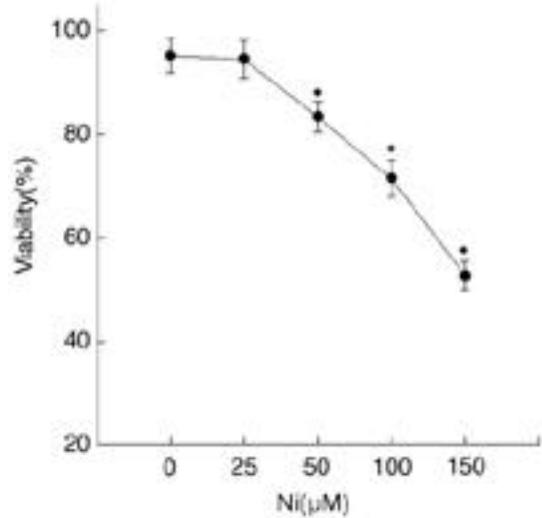


Fig. 4. The effect of NiCl₂ on viability of RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS, cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), and NiCl₂. Viability were measured at 48 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different from the control value 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) dithiotreitol(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 가
NO 가 NMLA
NO NO
, catalase
cytokines 가
가 DTT NO
, NO 가 cytokine 가
(Fig.6).

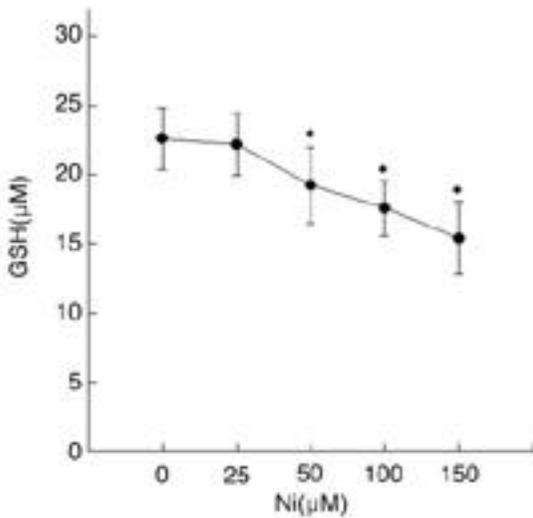


Fig. 5. The effect of NiCl₂ on the production of GSH from RAW 264.7 cells in DMEM containing 10% FCS, cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN-20 U/ml), and NiCl₂. The production of GSH were measured at 48 hours after incubation. Values are expressed as mean ± S.D. of three experiments. *Significantly different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

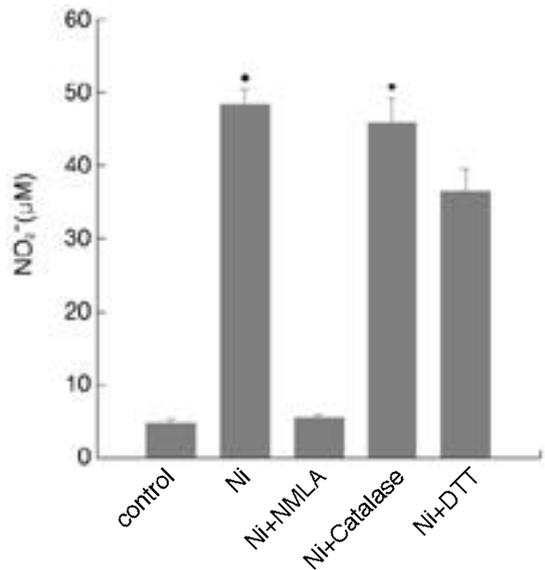


Fig. 6. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (N^ω-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on synthesis of NO₂ from RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), or DTT (30 µM) for 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

· NO H₂O₂가

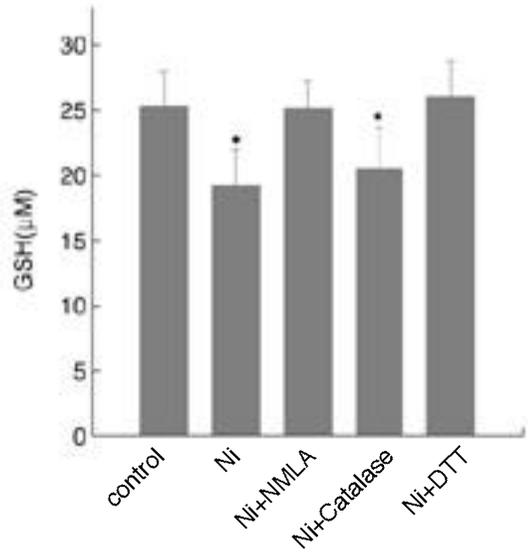
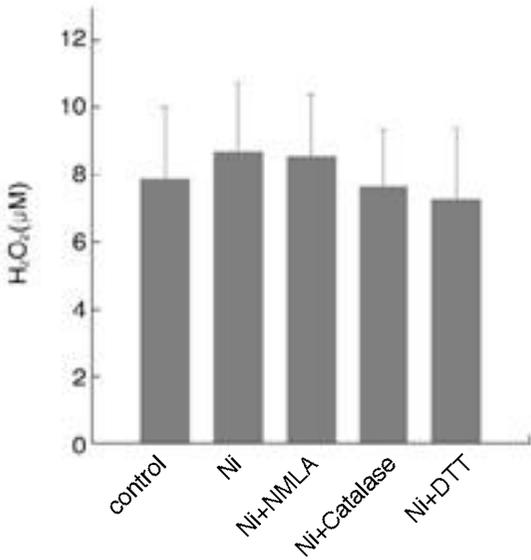


Fig. 7. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on synthesis of H₂O₂ from RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), DTT (30 µM) for 6 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.

90%
(Fig. 10).
가 가
T

가 (Pou , 1992)
NO H₂O₂
가 .
NO H₂O₂

ATP , GSH

(Stohs Bagchi, 1995; Veronesi , 1998)

, 150 µM
cytokines 가 ,
가
NO H₂O₂
cytokines 가 RAW 264.7
가 NO
48

NO (Tian Lawrence, 1996)
L-arginine NO iNOS가 H₂O₂

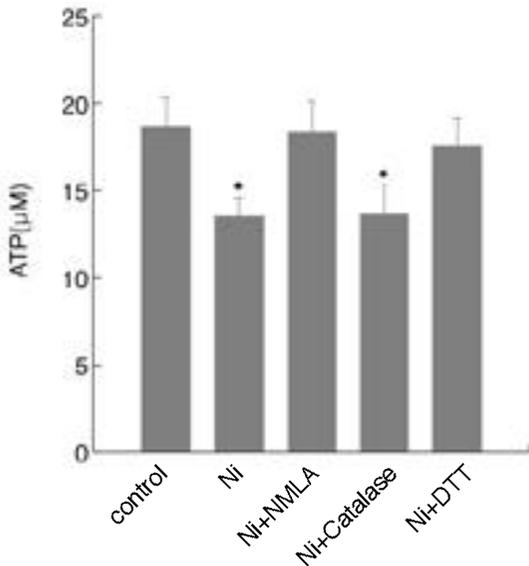


Fig. 9. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (NG-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on synthesis of ATP from RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), DTT (30 µM) for 6 hours 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.

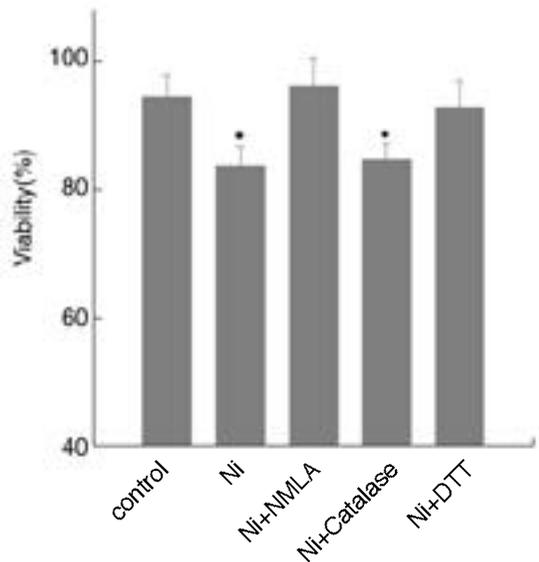


Fig. 10. The effect of NiCl₂, NMLA (NG-monomethyl-L-arginine), catalase, and DTT (dithiotreitol) on viability of RAW 264.7 cells. Cells were incubated with DMEM containing 10% FCS (control) and cytokines (IL-1 40 U/ml and IFN- 20 U/ml), NMLA (100 µM), catalase (400 U/ml), DTT (30 µM) for 6 hours and 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
 48 가 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 , tripeptide 가 sulfhydryl
H₂O₂ NMLA 가 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 GSH
(Moncada, 1991; Green Nacy, 1993). GSH , NO GSH
, H₂O₂ H₂O O₂ cata- (Kronke, 1994; Misra
lase , 1996; Wakulich Tepperman, 1997)

가 , NO
ATP , ATP

cytokines DTT GSH 가
가 가 NO ,
NO H₂O₂ ATP

NMLA NO
H₂O₂ Ni (Stamler, 1992) NO
NO H₂O₂ GSH

ATP NO ,
NMLA ATP NO
NO NOONO
(Ischiropoulos
, 1992; Huie Padmaja, 1993)

가 (perox-
oxidative chain reaction) (Halliwell (activated macrophage)가 NO
Gutteridge, 1985) (lipid peroxi- superoxide(O₂⁻)가 NOONO
dation) (Maracine Segner, , NO
1998).

(free radical) (free radical)
H₂O₂ (Stamler, 1992) H₂O₂

glutathione(GSH) GSH 가
(Meister, 1983, Singhal, 1987) GSH glu-
tamic acid, cysteine, glycine

, ATP
 , NO H₂O₂
 , GSH ATP H₂O₂
 : RAW 264.7 , NO superoxide
 NMLA, catalase, DTT (O₂⁻)가 OONO
 NO H₂O₂ NO 가
 ATP , GSH GSH
 trypan-blue H₂O₂
 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

1997.
 Acevedo F, Serra MA, Ermolli M, Clerici L, Vesterberg O. Nickel-induced proteins in human HaCaT keratinocytes: annexin II and phosphoglycerate kinase. *Toxicology* 2001;159:33-41.
 Castro L, Rodriguez M, Radi R. Aconitase is readily inactivated by peroxynitrite, but not by its precursor, nitric oxide. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1994;269:29409-15.
 Ermolli M, Menne C, Pozzi G, Serra MA, Clerici LA. Nickel, cobalt and chromium-induced cytotoxicity and intracellular accumulation in human hacat keratinocytes. *Toxicology* 2001;159:23-31.
 Evans TG, Thai L, Granger DL, Hibbs JB. Effect of in vivo inhibition of nitric oxide production in murine Leishmaniasis. *J Immunol* 1993;151:907-915.
 Green SJ, Nacy CA. Antimicrobial and Immunopathologic effects of cytokine-induced nitric oxide synthesis. *Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases* 1993;6:384-96.
 Halliwell B, Gutteridge JMC. The importance of free radicals and catalytic metal ions in human disease. *Molec Aspects Med* 1985;8:89-193.
 Hibbs JB, Vavrin Z, Taintor RR. L-arginine is required for expression of the activated macrophage effector mechanism causing selective metabolic inhibition in target cells. *J Immunol* 1987;138:550-65.
 Huie RE, Padmaja. The reaction of no with

- superoxide. *Free Rad. Res. Commun.* 1993;18:195-9.
- Ischiropoulos H, Zhu L, Beckman JSS. Peroxynitrite formation from macrophage-derived nitric oxide. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 1992;298:446-51.
- Kanerva L, Jolanki R, Estlander T, Alanko K, Salvela A. Incidence rates of occupational allergic contact dermatitis caused by metals. *Am J Contact Dermat* 2000;11(3):155-60.
- Klassen CD, Amdur MO, Doull J. Casarett and Doull's Toxicology. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York. 1998.
- Kolb H, Kolb-Bachofen V. Nitric oxide: a pathogenetic factor in autoimmunity. *Immunol Today* 1992;13:157-60.
- Kroncke KD, Fehsel K, Schmidt T, Zenke FT, Dasting I, Wesener JR, Bettermann H, Breunig KD, Kolb-Bachofen V. Nitric oxide destroys zinc-sulfur clusters inducing zinc release from metallothionein and inhibition of zinc finger-type transcription activator LAC9. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 2000;200:1105-10.
- Lacy SA, Merritt K, Brown SA, Puryear A. Distribution of nickel and cobalt following dermal and systemic administration with in vitro and in vivo studies. *J Biomed Mater Res* 1996; 32(2):279-83.
- Maracine M, Segner H. Cytotoxicity of metals in isolated fish cells: Importance of the cellular glutathione status. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology-Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology* 1998;120(1):83-8.
- Meister A. Selective modification of glutathione metabolism. *Science* 1983;220:472-7.
- Misra RR, Hochadad JF, Smith GT, Cook JC, Waalkes MP, Wink DA. Evidence that nitric oxide enhances cadmium toxicity by displacing the metal from metallothionein. *Chem. Res. Toxicol.* 1996;9:326-32.
- Moncada S, Palmer RMJ, Higgs EA. Nitric oxide: Physiology, Pathophysiology, and Pharmacology. *Pharmacological Reviews* 1991; 43(2):109-42.
- Nathan CF, Hibbs JB. Role of nitric oxide synthesis in macrophage antimicrobial activity. *Current Opinion Immunol* 1991;3:65-70.
- Pou S, Pou WS, Bredt DS, Snyder SH, Rosen GM. Generation of superoxide by purified brain nitric oxide synthase. *J. Biochem. Chem.* 1992; 267:24173-6.
- Radi R, Beckman JS, Bush KM, Freeman BA. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 1991a;288:481-7.
- Radi R, Beckman JS, Bush KM, Freeman BA. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 1991b;266:4244-50.
- Roitt I, Brostoff J, Male D. *Immunology*. Gower Medical Publishing, London. 1989
- Singhal RH, Anderson ME, Meister A. Glutathione, a first line of defense against cadmium toxicity. *FASEB J* 1987;1:220-3.
- Snyder SH, Bredt DS. Biological roles of nitric oxide. *Scientific Am* May1992;28-35.
- Stamler JS, Singel DJ, Loscalzo J. Biochemistry of nitric oxide and its redox-activated forms. *Science* 1992;258:1898-902.
- Stohs SJ, Bagchi D. Oxidative mechanisms in the toxicity of metal ions. *Free Radical Biology and Medicine* 1995;18(2):321-36.
- Tian L, Lawrence DA. Metal-Induced Modulation of Nitric Oxide Production in Vitro by Murine Macrophages: Lead, Nickel, and Cobalt Utilize Different Mechanisms. *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* 1996;141(2):540-7.
- Veronesi B, Williams WC, Smialowicz RJ, Sailstad DM, Doerfler D, Selgrade MJK. Neuropeptide denervation alters both the elicitation and induction phases of contact hypersensitivity in mice. *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* 1998;153(2):243-9.
- Wakulich CA, Tepperman BL. Role of glutathione in nitric oxide-mediated injury to rat gastric mucosal cells. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 1997;319(2-3): 333-41.