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Effects of Small Molecular Antioxidants on Choline-Deficient Ethionine Supplemented Diet-Induced Acute Pancreatitis in Mice

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Background/Aims: It has been suggested that oxygen free radicals are involved in the initiation process of acute pancreatitis. In this study, we evaluated the role of oxygen radicals and the effect of small molecular antioxidants in the development of choline-deficient ethionine supplemented (CDE) diet-induced acute pancreatitis. **Methods:** Acute necrotizing pancreatitis was induced in young female ICR mice (12.5 ± 1.9 g) by feeding CDE diet for 48 hours. Then, the effects of antioxidant (rebamipide, N-acetyl-cysteine, allopurinol, β -carotene, and combination of α -tocopherol and ascorbate) were examined. **Results:** CDE diet resulted in a significant increase in serum amylase level and the concentration of pancreatic malondialdehyde (MDA). It also caused pancreatic edema and increased proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 in serum. Treatment of rebamipide, or combination of α -tocopherol and ascorbate significantly decreased the CDE diet-induced pathophysiologic deterioration of pancreas. On the other hand, allopurinol, β -carotene and N-acetyl-cysteine showed little effect. **Conclusions:** These results indicate that oxygen free radicals play an important role in the development of acute pancreatitis. Antioxidants may ameliorate the CDE diet induced acute pancreatitis. Further evaluation of antioxidants such as rebamipide, combination of α -tocopherol and ascorbate is necessary for possible therapeutic application. (**Kor J Gastroenterol 1999;33:697 - 707**)

Key Words: CDE, Oxygen radical, Acute pancreatitis, Antioxidant

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Tel: (02) 361-5224, Fax: (02) 313-1894
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20-30% , ,
 10-15% xanthine oxidase
 가 cerulein
 가 가 ,
 가 .12 가 ,
 가 44.6% 가 O2
 가 26.9%, 9.7% superoxide dismutase (SOD)
 .3 glutathione
 가 .1517 cerulein
 가,
 가 , -tocopherol
 , amylase 가
 .18
 .
 (CDE)
 .4 가
 ,1920
 가 C CV3611
 가 amylase, lipase elastase 가
 .21
 Sodium taurocholate ,
 .5 cytokine 가
 가 SOD, catalase glu
 TNF- , IL-6 IL-1 cytokine (mar- tathione peroxidase .22
 cytokine , ,
 ker) 가 IL-6가 .6
 가 가
 가 .712 .2324
 .
 가 cerulein
 .
 가 ma-
 londialdehyde (MDA) 가 , glutathione
 , N-acetyl-cysteine -
 carotene 가 .25
 .
 80 CDE
 ,
 scavenger MDA
 . Sanfey 1314 amylase
 , -
 allopurinol 가 rebamipide,
 가 N-acetyl-cysteine, allopurinol, -carotene, -toco-

pherol ascorbate
 cytokine
 cytokine
 1. ICR (Institute of Cancer Research) (10-14 g, 12.5 ± 1.9 g)
 CDE (Harlen Teklad, Madison, WI, U.S.A.)
 CDE 16
 48 CDE rebamipide (100 mg/kg, po), N-acetyl-cysteine (400 mg/kg, ip), allopurinol (50 mg/kg, po), -carotene (10 mg/kg, sc) -tocopherol (20 mg/kg, ip) ascorbate (50 mg/kg, ip)
 CDE 1 12
 5
 2. CDE ether
 30 cytokine (TNF- , IL-6, IL-1)
 10% MDA
 3. amylase
 amylase Bernfeld 26
 . 1% starch 30
 15 dinitrosalicylic acid
 100 5

spectrophotometer 540 nm
 maltose
 4. cytokine (TNF- , IL-6, IL-1)
 cytokine (TNF- , IL-6, IL-1) Biosource (Camarillo, California, U.S.A.) Immunoassay kit
 50 µl well 가
 50 µl biotin conjugate 가
 1 30
 100 µl streptavidin-horse radish peroxidase (HRP) 가
 30
 100 µl chromogen 가 25 100 µl
 가 Elisa Reader (Sunnyvale, California, U.S.A.) 450 nm
 5. TNF- , IL-6, IL-1
 가
 (edema), (vacuolization), (inflammation)
 .27
 6. MDA
 0.1 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.4)
 가 15% 7000 xg
 MDA
 Ohkawa 28 thiobarbituric acid
 200 µl 200 µl
 8% sodium dodesyl sulfate
 20% acetic acid (pH 3.5) 0.8% 2-thiobarbituric acid 400 µl 가 100 60
 가 가
 spectrophotometer
 535 nm
 1,1,3,3-tetraethoxypropane

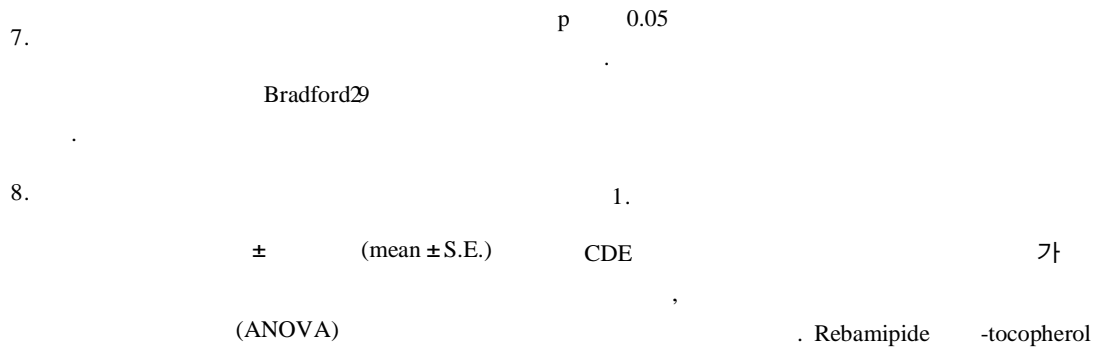


Fig. 1. Light photomicroscopy of mouse pancreas (H&E, ×200). (a) Pancreas in control mouse. (b) Pancreas of mouse fed the CDE diet for 48 hours. Edema, vacuolization, inflammation, and necrosis appear in pancreatic acinar cell. (c) Rebamipide and (d) α -tocopherol and ascorbate pretreated mouse pancreas illustrate less edema and less acinar vacuolization.

ascorbate 가 (Fig. 1).

2. (% of pancreas weight/body weight)
 . CDE 0.99 ± 0.16%
 0.83 ± 0.02%
 가 (p<0.01). Rebamipide N-acetyl-
 cysteine CDE 가가
 allopurinol
 -carotene CDE 가
 (Rebamipide 0.92 ± 0.02%, N-acetyl-cy-
 steine 0.93 ± 0.03%, allopurinol 0.98
 ± 0.02%, -carotene 0.99 ± 0.02%).
 -tocopherol ascorbate 0.86 ± 0.03%
 CDE
 (p<0.01)(Fig. 2).

3. amylase
 amylase 7512 ± 425 IU/L
 CDE 18,769 ± 1,256 IU/L
 가 (p<0.01). Rebamipide -
 tocopherol ascorbate 12,311 ±
 975 IU/L, 11,742 ± 1,347 IU/L CDE
 , N-acetyl-cysteine
 -carotene .
 amy-
 lase 가 amylase
 (Fig. 3).

4. MDA
 MDA 85.19 ± 4.66
 nmol/g tissue CDE 142.32 ± 11.43
 nmol/g tissue CDE
 가 (p<0.01) CDE
 . -Tocop-
 herol ascorbate 101.34 ± 4.63
 nmol/g tissue MDA
 rebamipide, N-acetyl-cysteine, -

carotene MDA 107.86 ±
 6.40, 124.70 ± 7.77, 121.81 ± 7.71 nmol/g tissue

. Allopurinol 132.14 ± 7.54
 nmol/g tissue CDE (Fig. 4).

Fig. 2. Changes of weight in CDE diet-induced acute pancreatitis. Control (CNTR), CDE, rebamipide (REB), N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), allopurinol (ALO), -carotene (CAR) and -tocopherol and ascorbate (T&A) were administered as described in methods.
 ** p<0.01, different from control.
 ++ p<0.01, different from CDE diet feeding.

Fig. 3. Changes of serum amylase level in CDE diet-induced acute pancreatitis. Control (CNTR), CDE, rebamipide (REB), N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), allopurinol (ALO), -carotene (CAR) and -tocopherol & ascorbate (T&A) were administered as described in methods.
 ** p<0.01, different from control.
 + p<0.05, different from CDE diet feeding.

5. TNF-
 TNF- 4.0 ± 1.4 pg/mL
 CDE 196.2 ± 31.2 pg/mL
 가 (p<0.001). Rebamipide
 -tocopherol ascorbate
 80.6 ± 17.6 pg/mL, 50.7 ± 10.3 pg/mL CDE
 가가 . Allo-
 purinol -carotene 133.4 ±
 26.6, 104.9 ± 19.9 pg/mL CDE
 가

. N-Acetyl-cysteine CDE

(Fig. 5).

6. IL- 6
 IL-6 8.3 ± 2.7 pg/mL
 CDE 554.8 ± 78.9 pg/mL
 가 (p<0.001). Rebamipide
 -tocopherol ascorbate
 240.8 ± 51.4 (p<0.01), 157.1 ± 56.6 (p<0.001) pg/ml
 CDE
 , -carotene 261.6 ±
 37.8 pg/ml (p<0.05).
 N- Acetyl-cysteine allopurinol
 324.6 ± 86.3, 474.6 ± 69.4 pg/mL CDE
 가 (Fig. 6).

7. IL- 1
 IL-1 4.2 ± 1.9 pg/mL
 CDE 607.6 ± 83.3 pg/mL
 가 (p<0.01). -Tocopherol
 ascorbate 159.3 ± 60.4 pg/mL
 CDE
 (p<0.05), Rebamipide , -carotene ,
 allopurinol 가 .
 N-Acetyl- cysteine CDE
 가 (Fig. 7).

Fig. 4. Changes of pancreatic MDA level in CDE diet-induced acute pancreatitis. Control (CNTR), CDE, rebamipide (REB), N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), allopurinol (ALO), -carotene (CAR) and -tocopherol and ascorbate (T&A) were administered as described in methods. ** p<0.01, different from control. + p<0.05, different from CDE diet feeding.

Fig. 5. Changes of serum TNF- level in CDE diet-induced acute pancreatitis. Control (CNTR), CDE, rebamipide (REB), N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), allopurinol (ALO), -carotene (CAR) and -tocopherol and ascorbate (T&A) were administered as described in methods. *** p<0.001, different from control. + p<0.05, different from CDE diet feeding. ++ p<0.01, different from CDE diet feeding.

Fig. 6. Changes of serum IL-6 level in CDE diet-induced acute pancreatitis. Control (CNTR), CDE, rebamipide (REB), N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), allopurinol (ALO), β -carotene (CAR) and α -tocopherol and ascorbate (T&A) were administered as described in methods.
 *** p<0.001, different from control.
 + p<0.05, different from CDE diet feeding.
 ++ p<0.01, different from CDE diet feeding.
 +++ p<0.001, different from CDE diet feeding.

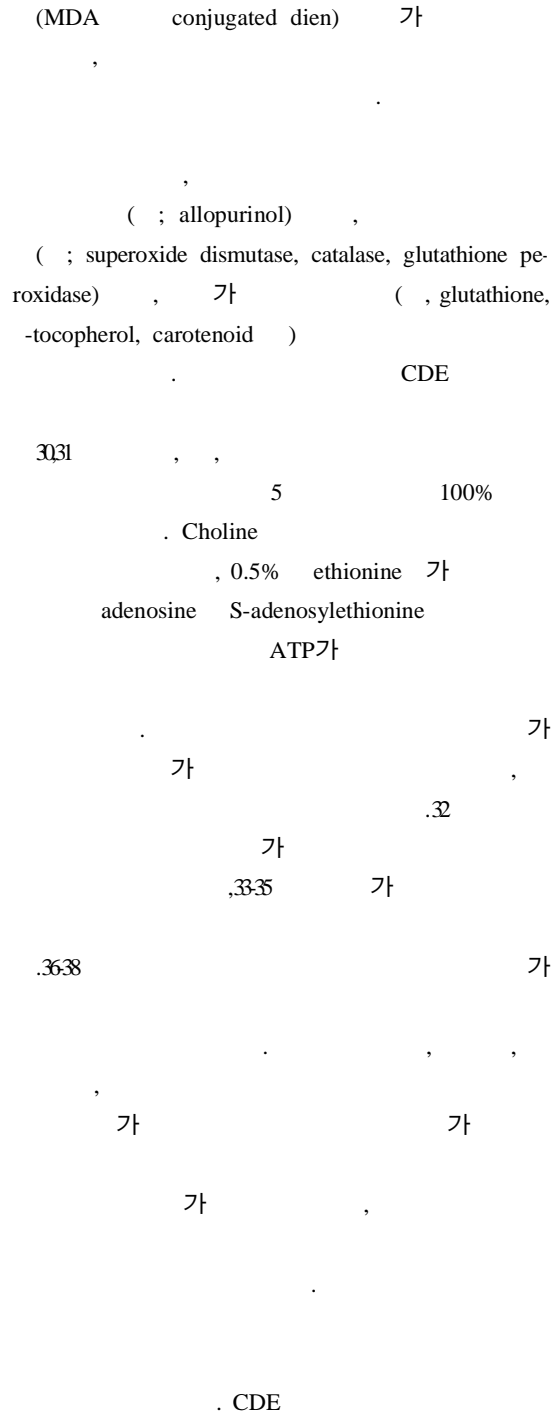


Fig. 7. Changes of serum IL-1 level in CDE diet-induced acute pancreatitis. Control (CNTR), CDE, rebamipide (REB), N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), allopurinol (ALO), β -carotene (CAR) and α -tocopherol and ascorbate (T&A) were administered as described in methods.
 ** p<0.01, different from control.
 + p<0.05, different from CDE diet feeding.

O₂ 가
 SOD (superoxide dismutase), H₂O₂ TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1
 catalase , .43
 가 (3-5) cytokine
 cytokine
 가 cytokine
 CDE cytokine
 , 가 가
 가
 rebamipide 370 TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1 가
 44
 superoxide
 prostaglandin 가
 hydroxyl radical
 .39 N-Acetyl-cysteine glutathione IL-1ra IL-1
 H₂O₂
 adult respiratory distress syndrome amylase TNF- α , IL-6
 (ARDS) .40 Allopurinol .45,46
 -Tocopherol ascorbate rebami-
 superoxide xanthine oxidase pide CDE
 .41 β -Carotene O₂ amylase MDA
 erythropoietic protoporphyria (EPP)
 .42 가
 cholecystokinin (CCK)
 cerulein 가 가 TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1
 가 cytokine 가
 amylase cyto-
 MDA glutathione kine
 .25 CDE CDE
 72 50%
 , 3 amylase
 , MDA , TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1
 가 CDE MDA 가
 가 CDE 가 가
 가

: , , ,
 ,
 ,
 가
 .
 CDE
 ICR (10-14g)
 CDE 48
 CDE
 CDE 12 12
 5 . 48
 amylase cytokine (TNF- , IL-6, IL-1)
 malondialdehyde (MDA)
 : CDE
 amylase , cytokine 가 가
 MDA
 가 . -Tocopherol ascorbate
 rebamipide CDE amy-
 lase MDA
 cytokine (TNF- , IL-6, IL-1)
 : CDE
 가
 -tocopherol ascorbate rebamipide
 amylase cytokine (TNF-
 , IL-6, IL-1)
 MDA
 가

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