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nitric oxide synthase

Boaz A. Markewitz** · John R. Michael**

(nitric oxide: NO) (endothelium-derived relaxing factor) messenger 1). (constitutive form) nitric oxide synthase(cNOS)가 NO 2,3). NO 1). (inducible form) iNOS가 4). iNOS , interferon (IFN), tumor necrosis factor (TNF) 5), picomole cNOS NO nanomole 6,7). iNOS 1). iron-sulfur aconitase NO 80 ppm cytokine TNF 8). NO , NO가 9,10). lipopolysaccharide(LPS) 7). LPS iNOS IFN , cytokine TNF NO

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iNOS NO iron- 12 well plate
 sulfur 가 aconitase 가 NO (nitrite) nitric oxide 가
 NOS N- monomethyl- 96 well plate well 50 mL 30%
 L- arginine(L- NMMA) NO (acetic acid) 1% sulfanilamide , 60%
 aconitase 가 aconitase 0.1% N- (1- naphthyl) ethylenediamine dihydrochloride
 가 NO NOS 1:1 Greiss reagent 100 mL 가
 가 microplate reader 570 nm
 sodium
 nitrite 가 (standard curve)
 nitrite 4).
 1. aconitase
 (rat lung microvascular endothelial cell) microcarrier beads
 John R. Michael (, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA)
 (cobblestone)
 , VIII acetylated low density lipoproteins
 Ryan's red medium(M- 199 medium, 6.7% bovine calf serum, 3.3% fetal bovine serum, 10-5 M thymidine, penicillin 60 units/mL, streptomycin 60 µg/mL, gentamicin 20 µg/mL) 37 , 5%
 trypsin (scraper)
 15).
 2. phosphate buffered saline 가
 2 50 mM Tris buffer(pH 7.2) Triton- X 0.2%
 (3000g, 10) . 1 mL
 cuvette 50 µL 가 0.02%
 albumin, 0.2 mM cis- acotinic acid 1 mL 50 mM Tris buffer(pH 7.2) cis- acotinic acid (spectrophotometer) 240 nm
 7). Aconitase cis- acotinic acid 3.41 cm-1 mM-1 extinction coefficient nmole/min 16).
 NO nitrite 가 ± ,

(analysis of variance: ANOVA)
 Student unpaired t-test
 P 0.05 가

1. Nitric oxide

250 U/mL 500 U/mL, TNF 150 U/mL 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL 10 µg/mL
 48 nitrite NO
 가 가
 12 well plates
 well 0.5 mL 12 nitrite가
 가 48 nitrite가
 가 nitrite 가 24 TNF 300

U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL 12 ± 6.5 µM 가
 IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL
 70 ± 12.9 µM 가 IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL IFN 가
 250 U/mL LPS가
 nitrite가 (n = 3, P < 0.05; Fig. 1A).

nitrite 가 48 IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 150 U/mL 2가 LPS 5 µg/mL 가 IFN (n=3; P < 0.05); IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL IFN 가 (n=3; P < 0.05), IFN 가 250 U/mL 가 (Fig. 1B).

2. aconitase

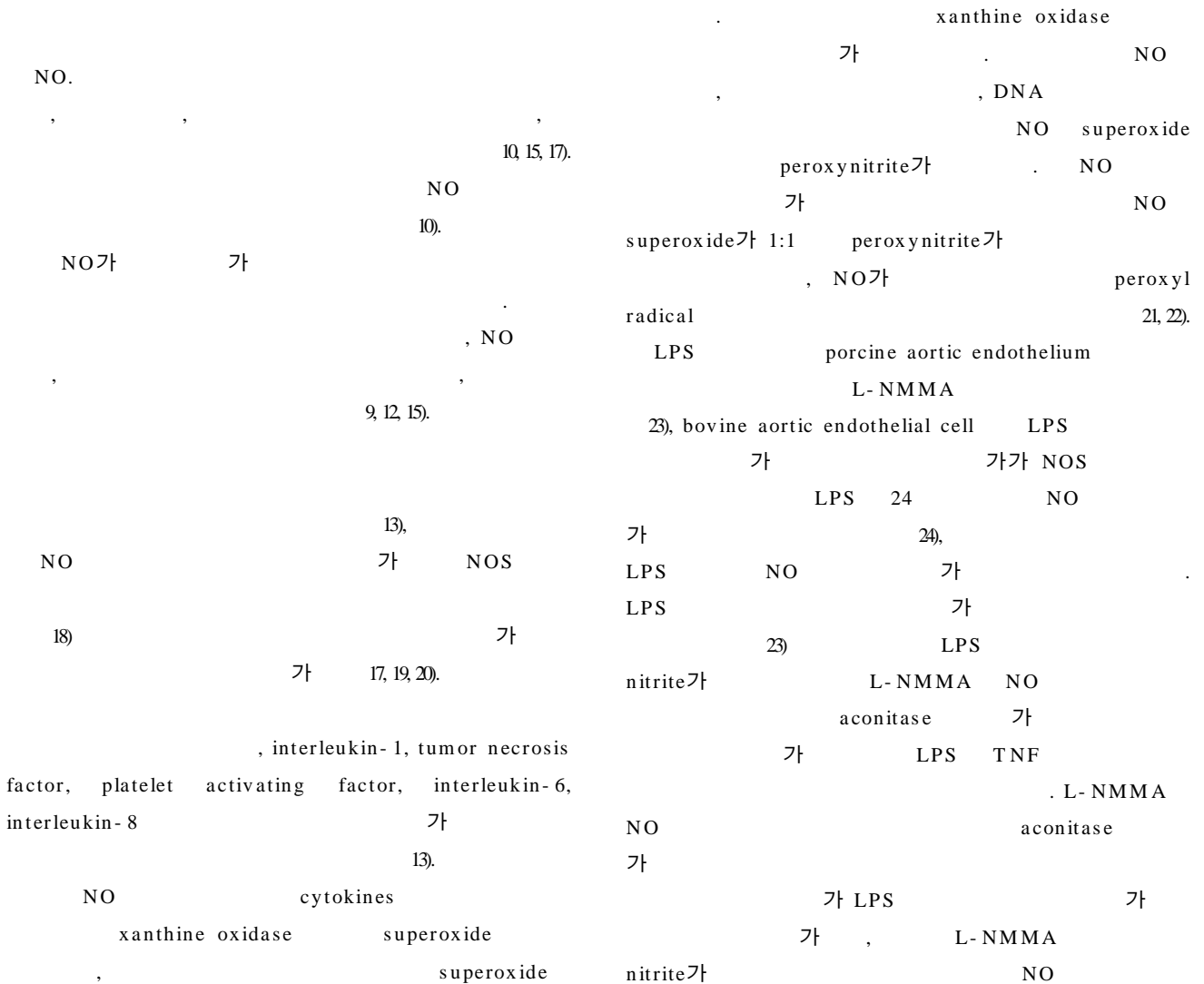
aconitase
 6 well plates well 1 mL 24
 nitrite IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL 20 ± 1.0 µM
 0.7 µM 가 (n = 4 ; P 0.05), IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL, L- NMMA 0.5 mM 3 ± 0.5 µM L- NMMA NO (n=4 ; P<0.05)(Fig. 2A).

aconitase
 48 ± 14 nmole/min IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL 19 ± 6 nmole/min (n=4 ; P < 0.05), IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL, L- NMMA 0.5 mM 34 ± 8 nmole/min (Fig. 2B).

aconitase 196 ± 8 nmole/min/mg of protein IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL 102 ± 34 nmole/min/mg of protein (n=4 ; P<0.05), IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL, L- NMMA 0.5 mM 161 ± 24 nmole/min/mg of protein (n=4 ; P<0.05), 가 (Fig. 2C).

Fig. 1. Measurements of nitrite in the medium from 12 well plates of rat lung microvascular endothelial cells treated with various combinations of interferon(INF; unit/mL), tumor necrosis factor (TNF; unit/mL) or lipopolysaccharide (LPS; µg/mL) for A: 24 hours and B: 48 hours. Each well contained 0.5 mL of Ryan's medium. Values are mean ± SD. N = 3 for each condition. *: P<0.05 vs INF 500 U + TNF 300 U + LPS 5 µg. **: P<0.05 vs TNF 300 U + LPS 5 µg. #: P<0.05 vs INF 500 U + TNF 150 U. ##: P<0.05 vs INF 250 U + TNF 300 U + LPS 5 µg.

Fig. 2. A: Measurements of nitrite in the medium, B: the activity of mitochondrial aconitase and C: the activity of mitochondrial aconitase per mg of protein from 6 well plates of rat lung microvascular endothelial cells. INF + TNF + LPS were cells treated with interferon (500 unit/mL), tumor necrosis factor (300 unit/mL) or lipopolysaccharide (5 µg/mL) for 24 hours. I.T.L. + NMMA were cells treated with interferon, tumor necrosis factor, lipopolysaccharide and N-monomethyl-L-arginine (0.5 mM). Each well contained 1 mL of Ryan's medium. Values are mean ± SD. N=4 for each condition. *: P<0.05 vs control and **: P<0.05 vs I.T.L. + NMMA



가
NO가 NOS (cofactor) 6, 7, 30).
18) 가 , electron transport chain aconitase 가
NO
1, 7). NO
가 가 (lactate) 가
17, 25, 26). NO가 ATP
L- NMMA
NOS 가 iNOS cNOS 7). IFN ,
cNOS , TNF , LPS aconitase
가 NO 가 NOS NO
가가 aconitase 가
NOS NO
NOS
가 10, 27).
IFN , TNF , interleukin- 1, LPS
iNOS
28), IFN , TNF , LPS
24- 48 nitrite 가가 IFN , TNF ,
NO 2 . NO 가
iNOS 가 NO aconitase 가
aconitase nitrite 가 NMMA
가 IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 NO
U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL aconitase 가 NO
가 , , . NO L- NMMA
aconitase 가
NOS
NO NO (nitrite) NOS
(nitrate) 가 가
Nitrate *E. coli* nitrate reductase 가
nitrite nitrite ,
nitrite nitrate
nitrate NO : NO
nitrite가 nitrate
, , , ultrafibrate cNOS iNOS가
NO가 nitrite
NO nitrite INF , TNF cytokines가
29). TNF 가 . NO
NO iron- sulfur 가
aconitase

:

LPS iNOS IFN , cytokine TNF NO aconitase nitrite IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL 20 ± 1.0 µM 0.7 µM 가 (n=4 ; P<0.05), IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL, L- NMMA 0.5 mM 3 ± 0.5 µM L- NMMA NO aconitase 196 ± 8 nmole/min/mg of protein IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL 102 ± 34 nmole/min/mg of protein (n=4 ; P<0.05), IFN 500 U/mL, TNF 300 U/mL, LPS 5 µg/mL, L- NMMA 0.5 mM 161 ± 24 nmole/min/mg of protein (n=4 ; P<0.05), 가 : IFN , TNF , NO aconitase 가 가

=Abstract=

The effect of cytokines and endotoxin on the nitric oxide production and its relation to mitochondrial aconitase activity in cultured rat lung microvascular endothelial cells

Sang Ho Jang, M.D., Joon Chang, M.D.
 Jeon Han Park, M.D.*, Se Kyu Kim, M.D.
 Se Jong Kim, M.D.*, Sung Kyu Kim, M.D.
 Won Young Lee, M.D. Boaz A. Markewitz.M.D**
 and John R. Michael, M.D.**

Departments of Internal Medicine and Microbiology*,
 Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea;
 and Division of Respiratory, Critical Care and

Occupational Pulmonary Medicine, Department of
 Medicine, Veterans Affairs Medical Center and
 University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City,
 Utah 84132, U.S.A.**

Objective : Both constitutive and inducible forms of nitric oxide synthase exist in endothelial cells. Disorders that produce acute lung injury frequently release endotoxin and cytokines, such as interferon(IFN) and tumor necrosis factor (TNF). Endotoxin and these cytokines likely act as important mediators of cell injury. Because nitric oxide (NO) avidly reacts with iron, it may affect the activity of key enzymes, such as mitochondrial aconitase, which contain an iron-sulfur structure as a prosthetic group.

Method : We studied the effect of IFN , TNF and *E. coli* lipopolysaccharide(LPS) on NO production and mitochondrial aconitase activity in cultured rat lung microvascular endothelial cells(RLMVC).

Result : Exposing RLMVC for 24 hours to IFN (500 U/mL), TNF (300 U/mL) and LPS(5 µg/mL) significantly increases nitrite production to 20 ± 1 µM compared to 0.07 µM in control cells(P<0.05, n=4). Cytokine treatment also reduced mitochondrial aconitase activity from 196 ± 8 to 102 ± 34 nmole/min/mg of cell protein(P<0.05, n=4). Treatment with the inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase N- monomethyl- L- arginine(NMMA) (0.5 mM) not only significantly blunted the cytokine- mediated increase in nitrite formation (3 ± 0.5 µM vs 20 ± 1 µM with cytokines, P<0.05, n=4), but also prevented the cytokine- mediated drop in aconitase activity (161 ± 24 vs. 196 ± 8 nmole/min/mg of cell protein, NS).

Conclusion : Exposing RLMVC to IFN , TNF and *E. coli* LPS substantially decreases mitochondrial aconitase activity. Nitric oxide appears to mediate this effect. Our results suggest that the excessive production of NO by endothelial cells, in response to cytokines and endotoxin, may inhibit the function of the endothelial cell itself.

Key Words : pulmonary arterial endothelial cell, nitric oxide, mitochondrial aconitase, interferon , tumor necrosis factor , endotoxin

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