

Nuclear Factor- Kappa B Interleukin - 8

Taurine-conjugated Bile Acids Induce Nuclear Factor-Kappa B Mediated Interleukin-8 Activation in Gastric Epithelial Cell Lines

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Background/Aims: The molecular mechanism of gastric epithelial injury induced by bile acid remains poorly understood. The aims of this study were to examine whether IL-8 was expressed by the stimulation of human gastric epithelial cells (AGS and Kato III) with taurine-conjugated bile acids, taurocholic acid (TC) or taurochenodeoxycholic acid (TCDC), and to evaluate the role of Nuclear Factor-Kappa B (NF-κB) on the expression of IL-8. **Methods:** After the gastric epithelial cells were treated with TC or TCDC, time courses of NF-κB binding activity and IL-8 secretion were determined by electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) and ELISA. To evaluate the role of NF-κB on the expression of IL-8, IL-8 levels were assessed after pretreatment with rebamipide or pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate (PDTC), known as NF-κB inhibitors, or phosphorothioate-modified anti-sense (AS) oligonucleotides (ODN) for p50 subunit of NF-κB. **Results:** TC or TCDC stimulation increased IL-8 secretion in a time and dose-dependent manner. Moreover, AGS and Kato III cells treated with TC or TCDC dose-dependently induced a prominent NF-κB binding complex within 60 min. Pre-incubation of the cells with PDTC (100 μM), rebamipide (0.1 and 0.5 mM) or AS-ODN caused significant decreases in IL-8 secretion induced by TC or TCDC. **Conclusions:** NF-κB mediated IL-8 expression may play an important role in the taurine-conjugated bile acid-induced gastric epithelial injury and may present a plausible molecular mechanism for the bile reflux gastritis. (Korean J Gastroenterol 2002;39:204-215)

Key Words: Taurine-conjugated bile acids, NF-κB, Interleukin-8, Gastric epithelial cell lines

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가

() .^{1,2}

가

가

(hydrogen ion, H⁺)
(gastric mucosal barrier)

(micelle)
가(intracellular entry)

TC) (lecithin)

TC가

TC

가

Nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-κB)

Rel

NF-κB interleukin-8 (IL-8)¹⁹

IL-1, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor-
(promotor)

IL-8

C-X-C

(chemokine)

(conjugation)

NF-κB IL-8

IL-8

NF-κB

NF-κB
pyrrolidine
dithiocarbamate (PDTC)
antisense (AS)-oligo-
nucleotide (ODN)
(transfec-
tion)

NF-κB

IL-8

(detergent effect)

가

1.

AGS (gastric ade-
nocarcinoma, ATCC CRL 1739) Kato III (gastric
adenocarcinoma, ATCC HTB 103)
(
) 10% (GIBCO BRL,
Grand Island, NY, USA) (100 U/mL
100 μg/mL)가 RPMI-1640 (pH
7.4, Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA)
37, 5%

2.

AGS Kato III
MTT [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)2,5-diphenyl
tetrazolium bromide] assay thymidine incorporation assay

tryphan blue
96 well-plate 1 × 10⁴/mL 70%
80% 가 24

TC TCDC
2 μL pore size 0.5-5 mM,
0.1 1 mM 96 well-plate 가
triton × 100 detergent 40 μL
well

20 μL MTT 96 well-plate 가 37 5-6
20% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) 50%
N,N-dimethylformamide가 75 μL lysate buffering
solutin well 가 37 overnight
2-3 96 well-plate 595 nm
24

50%

Hansen²³
. Thymidine incorporation assay 96 well-plate
well 1 μCi [³H]-thymidine (NEN Life
science, Boston, MA, USA) 37, 10%

1-2 (Harvester)

cocktail solution (Beckman, San Francisco, CA, USA)

liquid scintillation counter (Beckman)

3. ODN

ODN GIBCO (GIBCO BRL)

ODN (nuclease)

phosphorothioate AS-ODN

S-ODN NF-κB subunit p-50 mRNA ATG

(start codon) p50 AS-ODN

5'-GGA TCA TCT TCT GCC ATT CTG-3'

p50 S-ODN 5-CAG AAT GGC

AGA AGA TGA TCC-3'

4. Cationic liposome ODN

AGS AS-ODN S-ODN

cationic liposome DOTAP [N-(1-(2,3-Dioleoyloxy) propyl)-N,N,N trimethyl ammonium methyl-sulfate] (Boehringer-Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany)

²⁴ 1 mg/mL DOTAP 24 μL, 25 μM

ODN 32 μL, HEPES buffered saline (pH 7.4, 20 mM HEPES, 150 mM HCl) 56 μL DOTAP ODN

가 15 μL/mL, 0.5 μM

37 15 6-well plate

가 2 × 10⁵/mL

AGS 가 56

80% confluency

24-well plate 6 × 10⁵/mL

ODN 가 0.5 μM

가 16 70-80%

confluency

가 AS-ODN S-ODN

TC (Sigma) taurochenodeoxy cholic acid

(TCDC, Sigma) NF-κB IL-8

5. IL-8

(AGS Kato III)가 50-60%

subconfluency 24

70% confluency

TC (0.5, 5 mM) TCDC

(0.1, 1 mM) 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

ELISA IL-8 . 96

well polystyrene plate mouse anti-human IL-8 monoclonal antibody (R&D System, Minneapolis, MN, USA) 4 μg/mL

100 μL 16 가

. PBS (0.05% tween 20, pH 7.4) 3

1% BSA (PBS) 300 μL

. Standard (31.25 2,000 pg/mL)

sample 100 μL 2

HRP-septavidin conjugate (Zymed, San Francisco, CA, USA)

1 : 2,000 PBS well 100 μL

30 . PBS ABTS substrate kit (Zymed) 405 nm

softmax

(Molecular devices, Garden Grove, CA, USA)

. TC TCDC IL-8 NF-κB

NF-κB

[rebamipide: 0.1, 0.5 mM; 2-(4-chlorobenzoylamino)-3-[2(1H)-quinolinon-4-yl] propionic acid] (Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Tokushima, Japan) PDTC 2 TC

(5 mM) TCDC (1 mM) 24 IL-8

AS-ODN

S-ODN AGS TC(5 mM) TCDC

(1 mM) 24 IL-8

6.

AGS KATO III Schreiber

²⁵ 10 cm petri

dish TC TCDC

Tris-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.9) 400 μL A (10 mM HEPES (pH 7.9), 10 mM KCl, 0.1 mM EGTA, 1 mM DTT, 0.5 mM PMSF, 1 mM aprotinin, 14 mM leupeptin, 1 mM pepstatin, and 80 μg of benzamidine/mL)

15 Nonidet P-40(,

1.0%) 10 30

(1,300 × g) 50 μL C

{20 mM HEPES(pH 7.9), 0.4 M NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF, 1 mM aprotinin, 14 mM leupeptin, 1 mM pepstatin, and 80 μg benzamidine/mL }

. 4 15

- 80

Bradford²⁶

7. NF-κB electrophoretic

mobility shift assay (EMSA)

NF-κB 가 ODN [5'-AGT

TGA GGG GAC TTT CCC AGG-3'(Promega Corp., Madison, WI, USA)] T4 polynucleotide kinase (GIBCO BRL) [³²P] dATP(Amersham, Piscataway, NJ, USA) Bio-Rad (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA) [³²P] dATP [³²P] dATP 가 . 1 μg 12% glycerol, 12 mM HEPES (pH 7.9), 4 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.9), 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DDT, 25 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 0.04 μ/L poly (dI-dC) (Behringer Mannheim), 0.4 mM PMSF Tris-EDTA [³²P]가 가 10 . 0.5× Tri borate EDTA 6% polyacrylamide gel 30 mA 80°C - 70°C 6 18 . NF-κB Rel p50 p65 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Santa Cruz, CA, USA) supershift assay p50 p65 2.5 μg 30 DNA 가 . NF-κB (0.1, 0.5 mM) PDTC 10 mM 2 TC (5 mM) TCDC (1 mM) 30 NF-κB TCDC (1 mM) 30 AS-ODN S-ODN AGS NF-κB

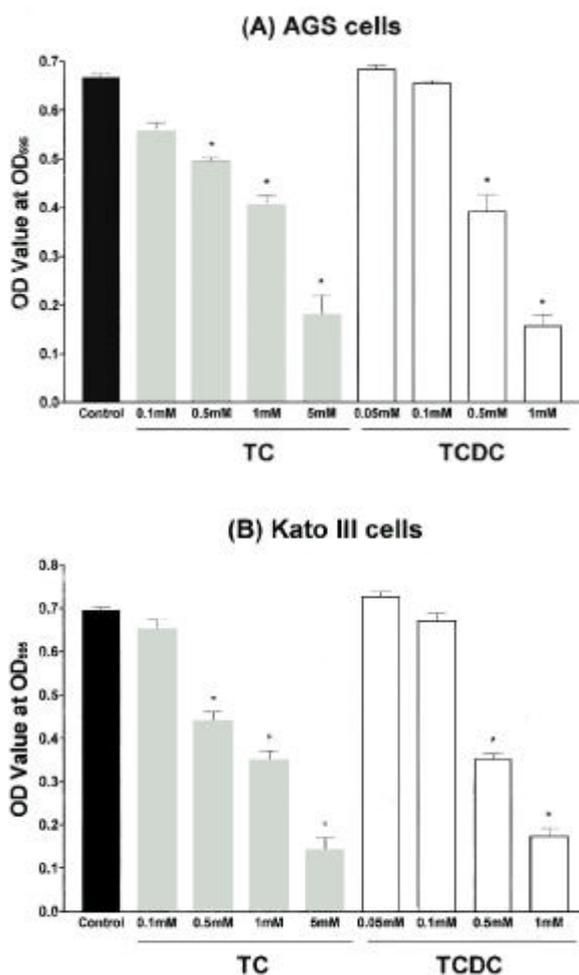


Fig. 1. Effect of TC or TCDC on survivals of AGS (A) and Kato III cells (B), determined by MTT assay. MTT positive viable cells expressed as the absorbance values at 595 nm. Treatment of TC or TCDC resulted in a dose-dependent suppression of both AGS and Kato III cells survival after 24 hours in culture. Each bar represents the mean standard error of three separate experiments (*p<0.01 vs. control).

1. AGS Kato III TC TCDC 24 MTT assay [³H] thymidine incorporation assay MTT assay AGS Kato III TC TCDC (p < 0.01, Fig. 1). (TC; 5 mM, TCDC; 1 mM) AGS Kato III 26.5% 23.4% Kato III 20.5% 24.9% . Thymidine incorporation assay AGS Kato III 가 TC (0.5 mM) 가 (2.5 mM) 가

(Fig. 2). TC TCDC AGS Kato III 가 (p < 0.01, Fig. 2). 2. IL-8 AGS (TC; 0.5 mM, TCDC; 0.1 mM) (TC; 5 mM, TCDC; 1 mM) TC TCDC IL-8 . AGS TC IL-8 12 가 TC () 가 24 가 (p < 0.01, Fig. 3). TC IL-8

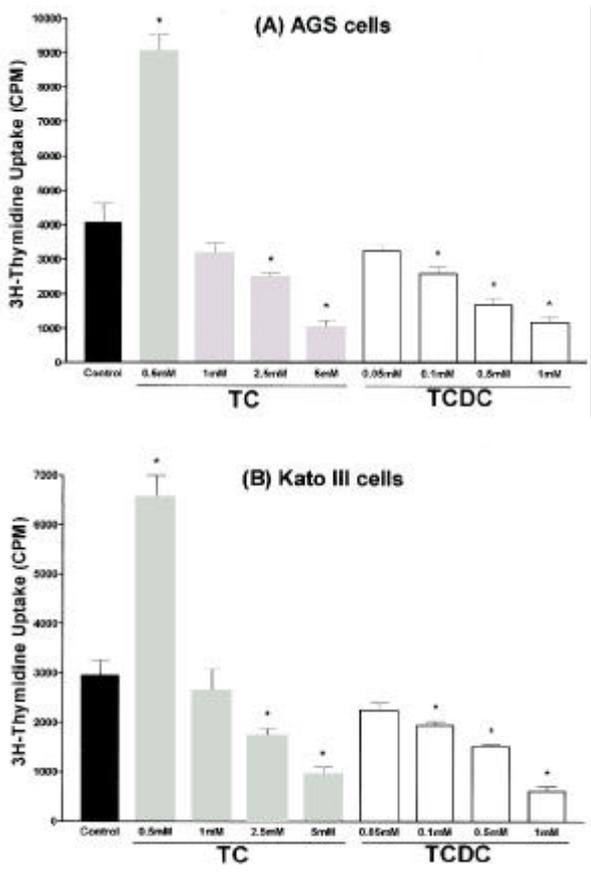


Fig. 2. Effect of TC or TCDC on cell proliferations of AGS (A) and Kato III cells (B), determined by thymidine incorporation assay. High concentration (>2.5 mM) of TC resulted in a significant decrease of cell proliferation, but low concentration (0.5 mM) of TC increased the cell proliferation in both cells. Treatment of TCDC resulted in a dose-dependent suppression of cell proliferation after 24 hours in culture. Each bar represents the mean standard error of three separate experiments (*p<0.01 vs. control).

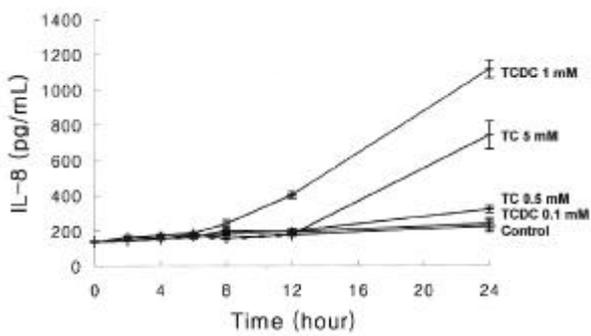


Fig. 3. Time courses of IL-8 production in AGS cells following stimulation with TC or TCDC. TC or TCDC significantly enhanced IL-8 production in a time-dependent manner. A statistically significant increase in IL-8 production was evident 12 hours after treatment with high concentration of TC or TCDC and continued during the subsequent 12 hours.

12 가 24 3.3
 (p < 0.01, Fig. 3). TCDC
 IL-8 가 24 4.9
 (p < 0.01, Fig. 3).
 3. NF-κB
 AGS Kato III TC (5 mM) TCDC
 (1 mM) NF-κB 가
 NF-κB p50 p65
 supershift assay (Fig. 4)
 TC TCDC NF-κB
 p50/p65 heterodimer p50/p50 homodimer 가
 heterodimer p50/p50 homodimer 가
 p50 subunit NF-κB
 (Fig. 5, 6). AGS
 TC TCDC NF-κB p50/p65 heterodimer
 15 가 60 30
 120 (Fig.
 5A). Kato III TC TCDC NF-κB
 p50/p65 heterodimer 15 가
 30 120
 (Fig. 5B).

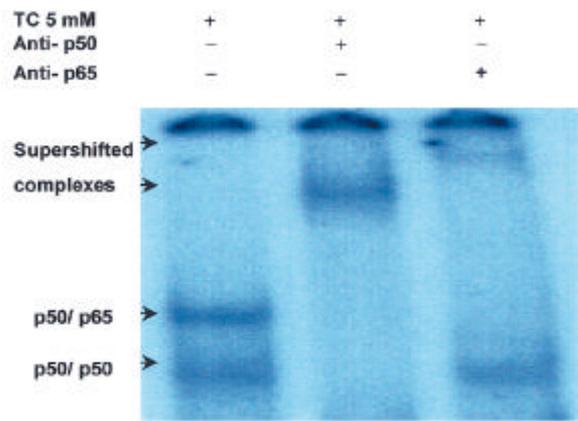


Fig. 4. Supershift assay. Supershift studies were performed to determine the Rel protein composition (p50, p65) of TC or TCDC-induced NF-κB dimers in AGS cells (30 min). The upper activated NF-κB band undergoes a partial supershift with anti-p50 (lane 2) and a nearly complete supershift with anti-p65 (lane 3). These results indicated that TC or TCDC resulted in nuclear translocation of two activated NF-κB dimers: the p50/p65 NF-κB heterodimer and p50/p50 homodimer.

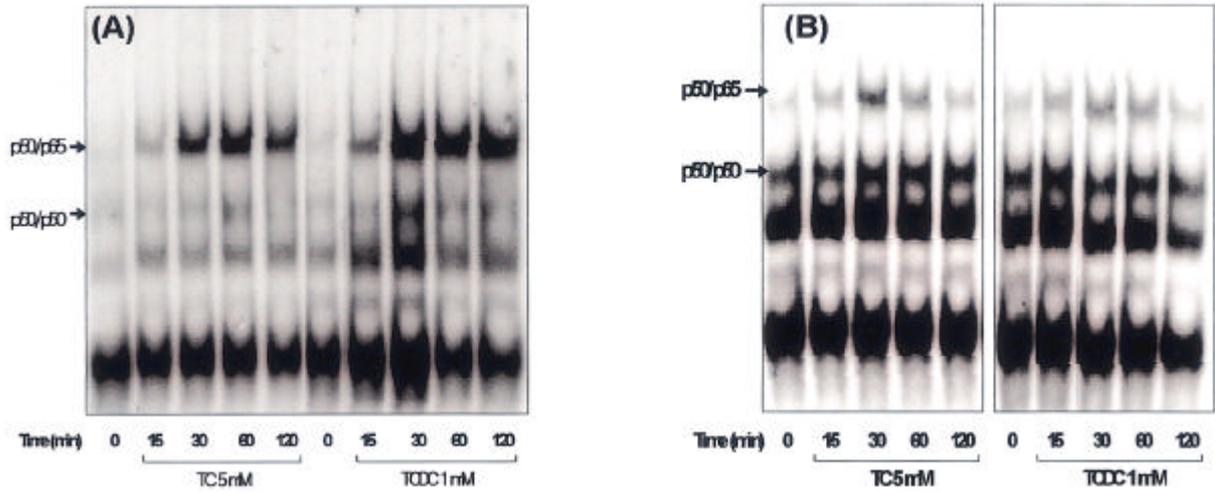


Fig. 5. Time courses of NF-κB activation in AGS (A) and Kato III (B) cell lines. TC and TCDC treatments significantly activate NF-κB binding activity in a time-dependent manner. NF-κB binding complex was detected early at 15 min, observed in higher levels at 30-60 min, and decreased 120 min after TC or TCDC stimulation in both cell lines.

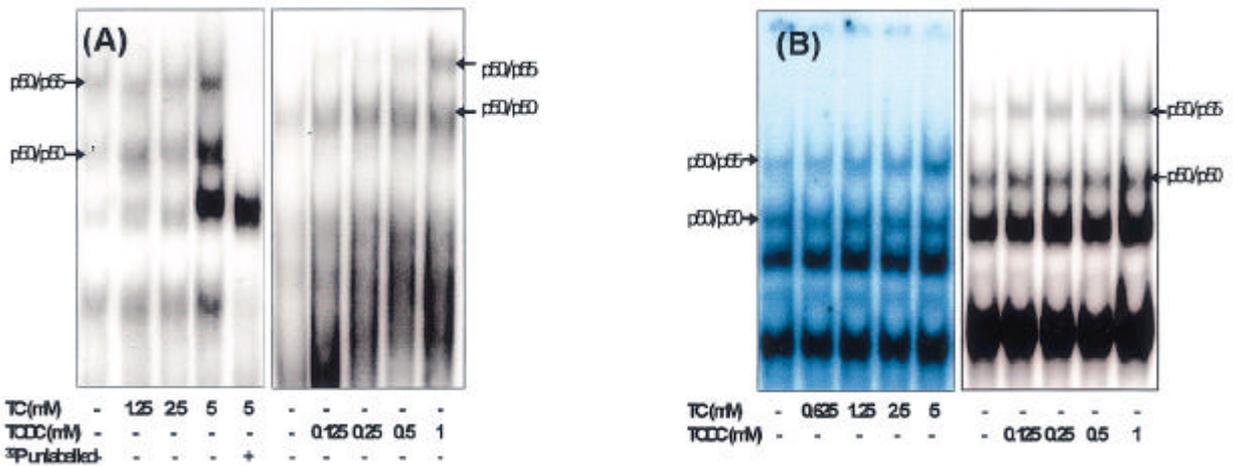


Fig. 6. Changes of NF-κB binding activity according to the concentrations of TC or TCDC in AGS (A) and Kato III (B) cell lines. With the higher concentrations of TC or TCDC stimulation, NF-κB binding activities gradually increase in both cell lines. The specificity of this inducible NF-κB-binding factor was confirmed by competition analysis with a 100-fold excess of unlabeled probe (wild-type NF-κB oligonucleotides, A; lane 5).

4. NF-κB

AGS	Kato III	TC (1.25 5 mM)	TCDC
(0.125 1 mM)		30	NF-κB
EMSA	가	가	TC
TCDC	가	가	NF-κB p50/p65 heterodimer
p50/p50 homodimer			가 (Fig. 6A).
Kato III	TC	TCDC	가
NF-κB p50/p65 heterodimer			가 (Fig. 6B).
		TC	TCDC
			AGS

³²P

5. NF-κB

AGS	NF-κB		
(1 mM)	PDTC 100 μM	2	가
(5 mM)	TCDC (1 mM)	(30)	NF-κB
		가	가
NF-κB p50/p65 heterodimer			p50/p50 homodimer

(Fig. 6A, lane 5).

가 가
 p50/p65 heterodimer 가 p50/p50 homodimer
 (Fig. 7). PDTC TC
 p50/p65 heterodimer p50/p50 homodimer
 (Fig. 7). S-ODN
 AGS AS-ODN
 p50 subunit 가 (Fig. 8).

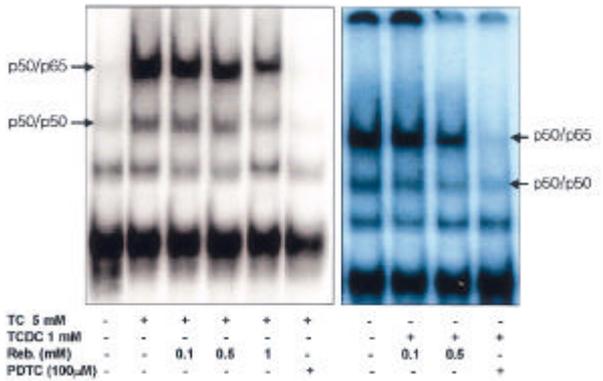


Fig. 7. Effects of rebamipide or PDTC on TC or TCDC-induced NF-κB binding activity. Pretreatment of rebamipide decreased NF-κB complex formation in a dose-dependent manner and PDTC pretreatment completely blocked TCDC-induced activation of NF-κB binding activity in AGS cells.

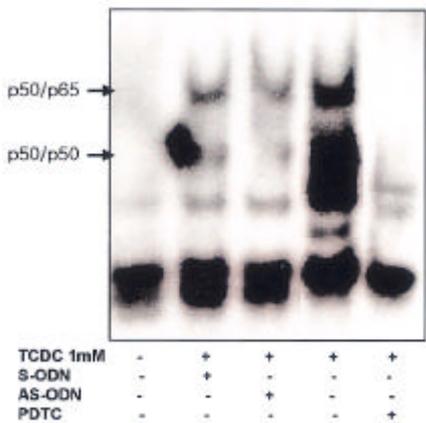


Fig. 8. Effects of p50 AS-ODN transfection on TCDC-induced NF-κB binding activity. In AGS cells, transfection with p50 AS-ODN showed significant inhibition of TCDC-induced NF-κB binding activity, compared with p50 S-ODN transfected cells.

6. NF-κB p50 subunit AS-ODN
 IL-8
 IL-8 NF-κB

(0.1, 0.5 mM) PDTC (100 μM) 2 TC
 (5 mM) TCDC (1 mM) 24 IL-8
 . AGS TC IL-8
 0.1 mM 49% (530 pg/mL vs.
 272 pg/mL, p < 0.01), 0.5 mM 56% (530 pg/mL vs. 233
 pg/mL, p < 0.01)
 PDTC
 IL-8 (p
 < 0.01, Fig. 9). TCDC
 61% (0.1 mM) 68% (0.5 mM)
 (p < 0.01, p < 0.01, Fig. 9), PDTC
 (p < 0.01, Fig. 9). AS-ODN
 AGS TC TCDC 24
 IL-8 S-ODN
 (p < 0.05, p < 0.05, Fig. 9).

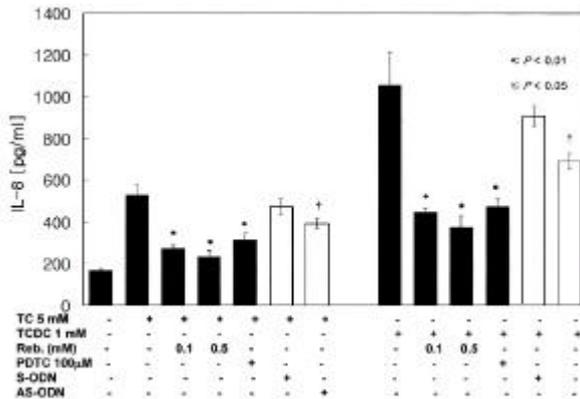


Fig. 9. Effects of NF-κB inhibitions on TC or TCDC induced IL-8 production in AGS cells. Rebamipide or PDTC caused significant decreases in TC or TCDC induced IL-8 production (*p < 0.01 vs. positive control). AS-ODN transfected AGS cells showed significant inhibition of TC or TCDC induced IL-8 production, compared with S-ODN transfected cells (p < 0.05).

Kato III TC 24 IL-8
 573 pg/mL 3.2 가
 43% (0.1 mM)
 57% (0.5 mM) (p < 0.01, p <
 0.01), PDTC IL-8 534 pg/mL
 (p < 0.01, Fig. 10). TCDC
 IL-8 2 가
 (Fig. 10). 0.1 mM IL-8
 가 0.5 mM 30%
 (1115 pg/mL vs. 778 pg/mL, p < 0.01) PDTC
 IL-8 671 pg/mL
 (p < 0.01, Fig. 10).

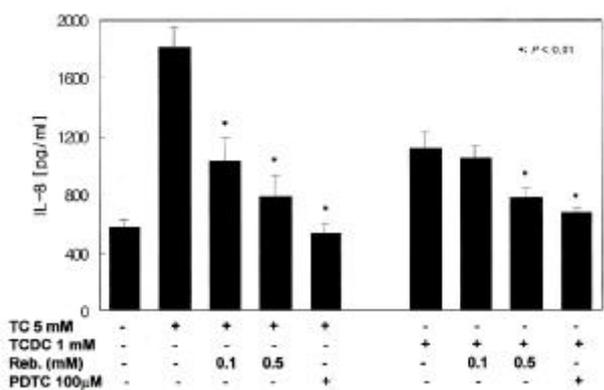


Fig. 10. Effects of NF-κB inhibitions on TC or TCDC induced IL-8 production in Kato III cells. Rebamipide of 0.5 mM significantly inhibited IL-8 production (*p<0.05 vs. positive control), but rebamipide of 0.1 mM showed no significant inhibition of TCDC induced IL-8 secretion. PDTC caused significant decreases in TC or TCDC induced IL-8 secretion (*p<0.01 vs. positive control).

(enterogastric reflux)

1,2
4
가 ,
가
가
28
(2 10 mM)
29,30
(glycine) (taurine) 2.5 : 1 (conjugation)
1
31 pH가 가 32
가
pKa (1.8 1.9 vs 4.3 5.2)³³
31 TC
34

prostaglandin I₂

(lipophilicity) TC TCDC³⁵
가
TC TCDC
(detergent effect)^{9,10}
가
pH가⁵
가
가
in vitro^{5,9}
34
pH
가
가
NF-κB p50 (NF-κB I), p52, Rel A, c-Rel rel-B
Rel
NF-κB
, mitogen,
13,14
IκB
NF-κB¹³ IκB
DNA
IL-8 C-X-C¹⁹
IL-8
IL-1 , TNF-
IL-8³⁶ in vitro in vivo
37
IL-8^{38,39}
38 Kitadai⁴⁰ nude mice
IL-8
IL-8

가
 IL-8 NF- κ B activation
 protein-1 (AP-1) 가
 19 NF- κ B 48
 (vascular endothelial
 growth factor, VEGF) IL-8 NF- κ B
 NF- κ B IL-8 가
 41
 NF- κ B PDTC
 p50/p65 heterodimer p50/p50 homodimer 47
 AGS NF- κ B p50/65
Helicobacter pylori NF- κ B
 subunit p50/p65 heterodimer p50/p50 homo-
 dimer가 가 NF- κ B
 IL-8 가 42,43
 60 NF- κ B p50/p50 homodimer
 p50/p65 heterodimer가
 IL-8 가
 NF- κ B p65 subunit NF- κ B p50 subunit
 transactivation domain κ B
 44 NF- κ B p50/p65
 heterodimer IL-8
 B IL-8 2 가 NF- κ
 NF- κ B PDTC
 NF- κ B IL-8 가 NF- κ B
 13 N- acetylcysteine
 가 45
 46
 47
 NF- κ B IL-8

0.1, 0.5 mM
 NF- κ B
 IL-8 PDTC
 NF- κ B
 PDTC 47
 heterodimer p50/p50 homodimer NF- κ B p50/65
 IL-8
 NF- κ B IL-8
 가 NF- κ B
 가
 AS-ODN 15 25 mRNA
 DNA AS-ODN 가
 mRNA duplex
 49
 , mRNA processing splicing
 Rnase H mRNA
 50 ODN
 (nonbridging oxygen) (sulfur)
 phosphorothioate ODN
 (nuclease)
 가 가 51 AS-ODN
 NF- κ B dimer p50/65
 heterodimer p50/p50 homodimer가
 43,52,53 NF- κ B p50 subunit
 AS-ODN NF- κ B NF- κ B가
 AS-ODN AGS S-ODN
 subunit TC TCDC NF- κ B p50
 IL-8
 NF- κ B IL-8
 NF- κ B IL-8 가

NF-κB IL-8

가

가

:

가

(TC) (TCDC)

interleukin-8 (IL-8) IL-8

nuclear factor

kappa B (NF-κB) IL-8

NF-κB : AGS

Kato III TC TCDC

NF-κB IL-8

NF-κB PDTC

NF-κB anti-sense (AS) oligonucleotide

(ODN) NF-κB

IL-8 : AGS Kato

III TC TCDC IL-8

, 가 TC TCDC 24

3.3 , 4.9 가 . AGS Kato III

TC TCDC 15 NF-κB 가

가 30 60

가 120 . 가 가

NF-κB 가 . AGS Kato III

NF-κB PDTC

AGS NF-κB p-50 subunit

AS-ODN NF-κB NF-

κB IL-8

:

가 NF-κB IL-8

가

: , NF-κB, Interleukin-8,

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