

Sodium butyrate (SB), Halofuginone hydrobromide (HH)

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The Effect of Sodium Butyrate (SB), Halofuginone Hydrobromide (HH) and High Glucose Concentration on Cell Growth and Gene Expression in Human Aortic Smooth Muscle Cell

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ABSTRACT

Background: Vascular smooth muscle cell (VSMC) proliferation associated with arterial injury causes restenosis, which remains to be resolved in cardiovascular disease, especially after balloon angioplasty. Although numerous factors including hyperglycemia, hyperinsulinemia, angiotensin, basic fibroblast growth factor (BFGF), etc are suggested as potent mitogens for VSMCs, other mechanisms are still needed to take into new consideration.

Advances in molecular biology have led to the development of powerful methods for the analysis of differential gene expression. There, we clarified the effect of glucose, sodium butyrate and halofuginon hydrobromide on gene expression which play a role in VSMC growth.

Methods: Therefore, we evaluate the changes of gene expression in response to high glucose concentration, sodium butyrate which is an inhibitor of platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), and halofuginon hydrobromide which is an inhibitor of specific type 1 collagen, using differential expressed sequence tag (EST) sequencing and cDNA microarray hybridization. Human mammary artery VSMC isolated from patients undergoing coronary bypass surgery. Cells from passage 3 to

: 2000 3 6

: 2000 6 30

: ,

5 were used in experiment with serum-free media with varying conditions.

Results: After 6 days of culture, the cells (VSMC) were resuspended with PBS and counted in a hemocytometer, and viable cells were counted using the trypan blue test. VSMC number reached 36×10^4 cell under high glucose concentration (H/G: 22 mM) and 29×10^4 cell under low glucose concentration (L/G: 5.5 mM) at 6 day of culture ($p < 0.01$). Sodium butyrate (SB) inhibited VSMC growth at varying butyrate concentrations (0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0 mM) by 84%, 87%, 94%, 96%, 98%, respectively. Halofuginon hydrobromide (HH) also inhibited VSMC growth at varying halofuginon concentrations (10-11, 10-9, 10-7, 10-5 mM) by 15%, 30%, 85%, 100%, respectively. Using a differential EST screening technique to assay the relative level of expression of each of large numbers of cloned cDNA sequences after treatment with high glucose concentration (22 mM), sodium butyrate (5 mM), and halofuginon (1 μ M). Among the total 1,730 cDNA clones, 6 cDNA clones were down-regulated after treatment with sodium butyrate (5 mM) and halofuginon (1 μ M). Those were revealed homology to genes encoding connective tissue growth factor (cTGF), Betaig-H3, nm23-H1 nm23-H2, enigma and copine 1. On the contrary, four clones were up-regulated after treatment with high glucose concentration (22 mM). Those clones (BO94-5, K1316-5, K1764-5, B1835-5) didn't match any sequence in the public data base.

Conclusion: These results indicate that this EST analysis is useful technique in targeting genes which are associated with atherosclerosis in VSMC. These identified clones may be used to assist in the positional cloning of genes which are related with atherosclerosis (J Kor Soc Endocrinol 15:272-285, 2000).

Key Words: Vascular smooth muscle cell, Glucose, Gene expression, EST

[4],
basic fibroblast growth factor (BFGF)[2], platelet-
derived growth factor (PDGF)[5], [6]
,
CdC2 Kinase proliferating-cell nuclear antigen
(PCNA) [7].
, cDNA (library)
(random clones)
[1 3]. expressed sequence tag (EST)
EST
가 (nylon membrane)
cDNA (probe) hybrid-
ization differential EST screening (DES) [8]

Uni-Zap XR cDNA synthesis kit (Stratagene,)
ZAP II vector (Stratagene ,)
cDNA
complexity 5×10^6 plaque-forming unit (pfu)
, cDNA 1.3 kb .
Phage library ExAssist/SOLR system (Stratagene .
) mass in vivo excision
pBlueScript phagemid cDNA
(plasmid clone) .
(colony) 1 cDNA
가
differential EST
screening (DES) [8] .

1.
2 3 cm (internal mammary
artery) 가
phos-
phate ,
가
2 3 mm 20% fetal
bovine serum (FBS) penicillin (100 U/mL), strepto-
mycin (100 μ g/mL) DME
5% CO₂ 37 . 2
6 10
가 .

2. cDNA array

1) EST library Dot blot panel
cDNA
, , (apo-
ptosis), cDNA 1,730
dot blot panel
.
, 가 70%
poly (A+) RNA .
poly (A+) RNA 5 μ g 가

5 mL LB Promega
Wizard plasmid purification kit (Promega,)
plasmid DNA ,
DNA 200 ng hybridization
(template) . (blotting)
Hybond N+ nylon membrane (Amersham ,
) DNA . 5
96 well dot blot (BioRad ,)
DNA 0.25 M NaOH/0.5 M
NaCl 10 0.1 \times
SSC/0.125 M NaOH dot 200 ng
.
cDNA 3 3
, 2 가 2 ,
DNA 200 ng 400 ng
0.5 M NaCl/0.5 M Tris pH 7.5
125
mJ UV crosslink (Stratagene ,)
(cDNA array)

3. RNA probe

SB (5 mM),
HH (1 μ M) (5.5, 22 mM) 24
RNA TRI (Molecular
Research Center ,)
TRI , bromochloro-
propane

isopropanol hybridization $2 \times \text{SSC}/0.05\% \text{ SDS}$ 40
 -20°C 1 RNA 4 $0.1 \times \text{SSC}/0.1\% \text{ SDS}$ 50
 5,000 rpm 20 pellet 40 , 3 7 가
 75% diethyl- (autoradiography)
 pyrocarbonate (DEPC)

5. Northern blot hybridization

RNA $50 \mu\text{g}$ 10 unit RNase inhibitor SB (5 mM), HH
 10 unit RNase free-DNase I 37 30 (1 μM) (5.5 mM, 22 mM)
 , phenol/chloroform RNA $50 \mu\text{g}$ 50%
 0.3 M sodium acetate (pH 4.2) formamide, 18% formaldehyde, 40 mM MOPS
 DEPC 0.7% agarose gel (40 mM MOPS, 18%
 RNA $10 \mu\text{g}$ 2.5 μM anchored oligo dT primer formaldehyde) , ethidium bro-
 65 10 , 100 mM mide
 Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 100 mM KCl, 8 mM MgCl_2 20 0.05 M NaOH/1.5 M NaCl
 mM dithiothreitol, 200 mM dNTPs, 500 units 30 , 0.5 M Tris-HCl, 1.5 M
 Molony murine reverse transcriptase (BRL ,), NaCl 20 renaturation , $20 \times \text{SSC}$
 30 units human placental RNase inhibitor (BRL , RNA RNA
) cDNA 가 , $2 \times \text{SSC}$ 80 1
 42 90 first strand cDNA , (cross-
 . cDNA random primed DNA linking) . Hybridization
 labelling 32P , cDNA array
 . first strand cDNA random primed labelling
 cDNA reaction tube random primer 90
 10 5
 reaction mixture (2.5 μL 0.5 mM dNTPs, 2.5 μL
 Klenow buffer, 32P-dCTP, Klenow fragment 1U/ μL
 30 μL . 37
 30 , TE
 , Nick column (Amersham ,)
 DNA
 (nucleotide) DNA 22 mM (H/G) 5.5 mM (L/G)
 8

4. Hybridization

$2 \times \text{SSC}$ hybridization ,
 Express Hybridization solution (Clone- tech ,) 36.1 $\times 10^4$ cell 5.5 mM 29.3
 5 mL 68 hybridization 30 $\times 10^4$ cell 가 (p<0.01)
 prehybridization , (Fig 1).
 DNA 1 SB HH가

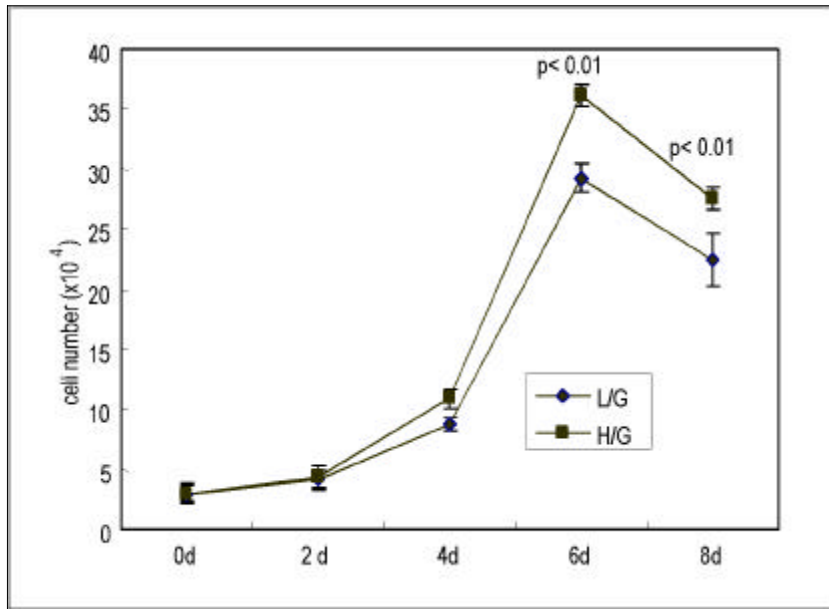


Fig. 1. The effects of different glucose concentration on growth of human aortic smooth muscle cells. Cells were treated with glucose 5.5 mM (L/G) and 22 mM (H/G)

SB HH 5 , 5.5 mM 22

. SB mM

0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0 mM 5

16%, , SB , HH

13%, 6%, 4%, 2% . HH , 5.5 mM 22 mM

SB

RNA

HH 10-5 10-7, cDNA hybridization

10-9 10-11 M 5

0%, 15%, 70%, 10 cDNA가

85%

SB HH

trypan blue

가

SB HH connective

tissue growth factor (cTGF), Beta IG-H3, nm23-H1

nm23-H2, enigma, copine I 6

(Fig. 2, 3).

(Fig. 4, 6).

2.

5.5 mM 22

, , DNA , mM 4

가

1,730

BO94-5, K1316-5, K1764-5, B1835-5

cDNA array SB , HH (Fig. 5, 7).

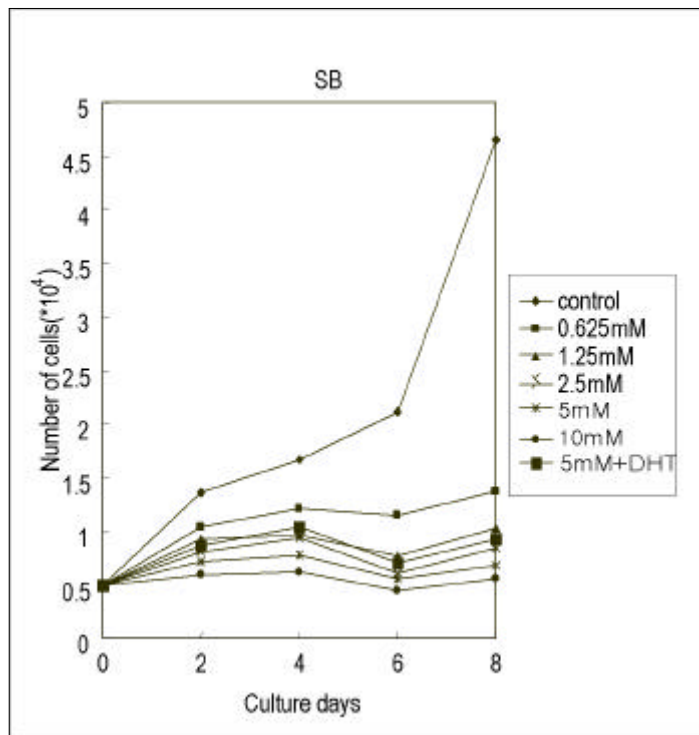


Fig. 2. Effect of sodium butyrate on the growth of arterial vascular smooth muscle cells

Northern

DD-PCR

Northern

가

[15]

subtractive

hybridization[11] differential hybridization[12]

expressed sequence tags

RNA

(EST)

30

2

Polymerase

2

1

chain reaction (PCR)

, PCR

mRNA

DD-PCR (differential display PCR) [13,14]

(postgenome era)

3/4

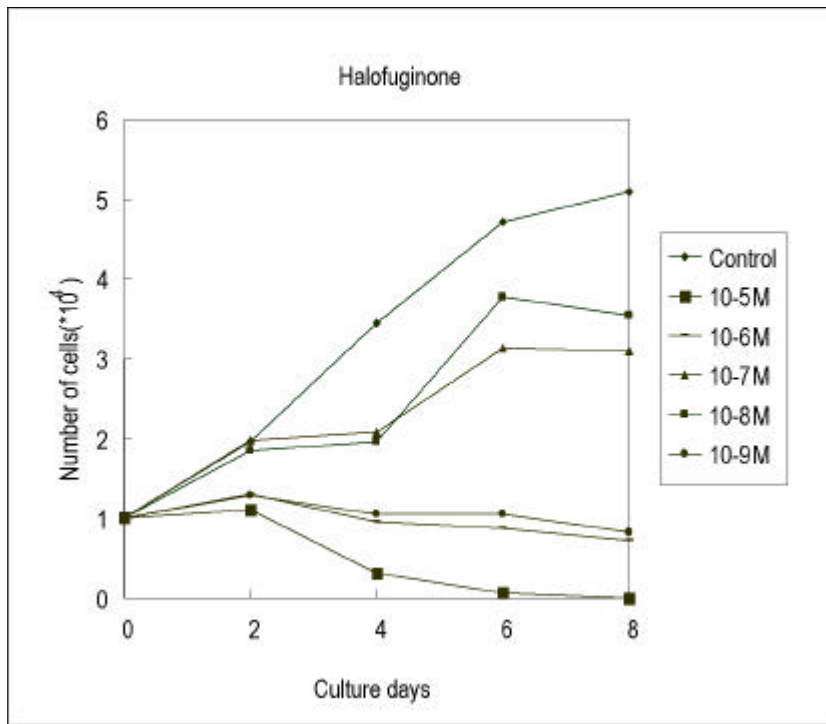


Fig. 3. Effect of HH on the growth of arterial VSMC

2 가 가
Johns Hopkins [22], butyrate
SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) 가 [23].
[16] 9 SB 가
SAGE [24], [25] SB 3T3
differential EST screening (DES) oncogene) c-myc (proto-
1977 Riggs [17] SB Rb p53
histone deacetylase histon hyper- [26]. Swiss 3T3 c-fos
acetylation c-jun [24]. SB
acetylation (chromatin) histone H1 variant histone H1 °
[18,19]. SB 가 [27].
HTC Ranganna [9] SB 5 mmol/L
[20,21], platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-AA-,
alkaline phosphatase -AB-, -BB- (induced) SB

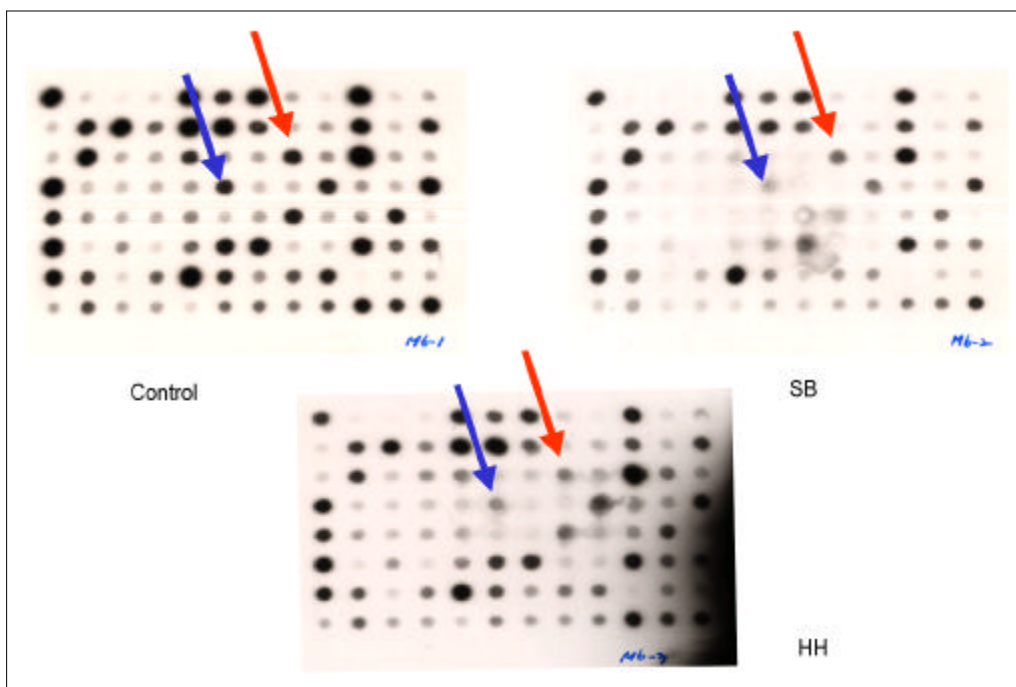


Fig. 4. Gene expression in untreated-AVSMC, SB (5 mM), HH (1 μ M) treated-AVSMC. Arrows indicate differentially expressed genes.

PDGF-BB, MAP-kinase, c-fos, c-jun, cTGF 36 38 kDa, trans-
 c-myc가 PDGF forming growth factor-beta 가
 PDGF-BB SB, cTGF
 PDGF, [9]. [28]. cTGF
 SB가 TNF-alpha
 SB 가
 DES SB가 [29]. cTGF
 SB TNF-alpha 가
 [30]. (30
 SB connective tissue growth mM) (mesangial cell)
 factor (cTGF), Betaig-H3, nm23-H1 nm23-H2, (5 mM)
 enigma, copine I 6 cTGF mRNA 가

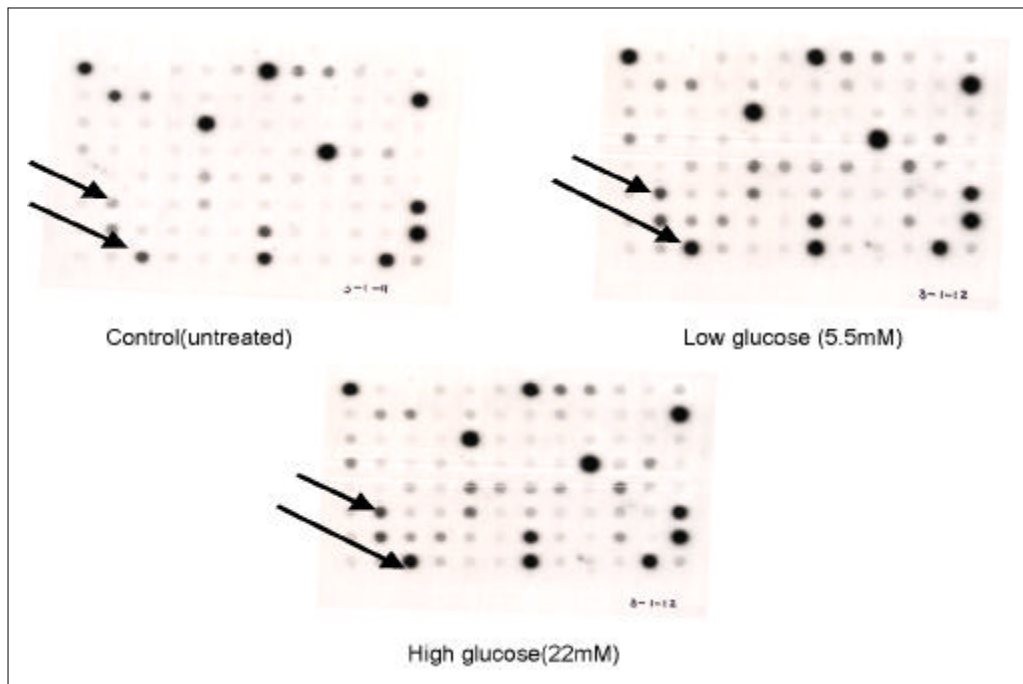


Fig. 5. Gene expression in untreated-AVSMC, glucose (5.5, 22 mM) treated-AVSMC. Arrows indicate differentially expressed genes

가 TGF-beta 1 가 SB HF

[31]. cTGF

cysteine-rich PDGF , 가 가

가 [32]. PDGF Enigma group 3 LIM LIM domain 3

SB cTGF enigma Hic5, testin

. Enigma insulin

receptor tyrosine kinase c-ret

Transforming growth factor-beta induced protein (papillary thyroid

(Betaig-H3) Kerato-epithelin cancer) ret/ptc2

[38].

(cornea dystrophy) Copine I Nakayama [39]

[33]. hippocampus kainate

nm23-H1, nm23-H2 가

가 . SB HH

[34], [35], [36], [37] 가

Betaig-H3 .

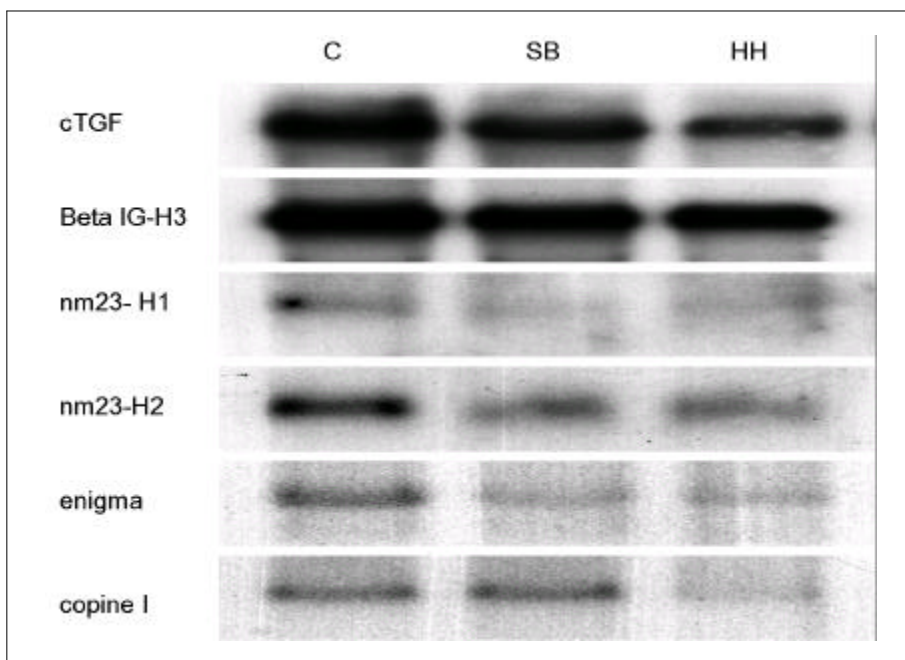


Fig. 6. Northern blot analysis with 6 DNA clones which expressions are down-regulated during incubated with SB (5 mM), HH (1 μ M) for 24 hours in AVSMC. C;control

HH

SB

SB HH가

:

가

가 3

PDGF

sodium butyrate (SB) specific type I collagen
inhibitor (intima) halo-
fuginone hydrobromide (HH)가

가

SB HH

cDNA array hybridization

가

SB HH

, SB HH가

, differential EST screen-
ing (DES)

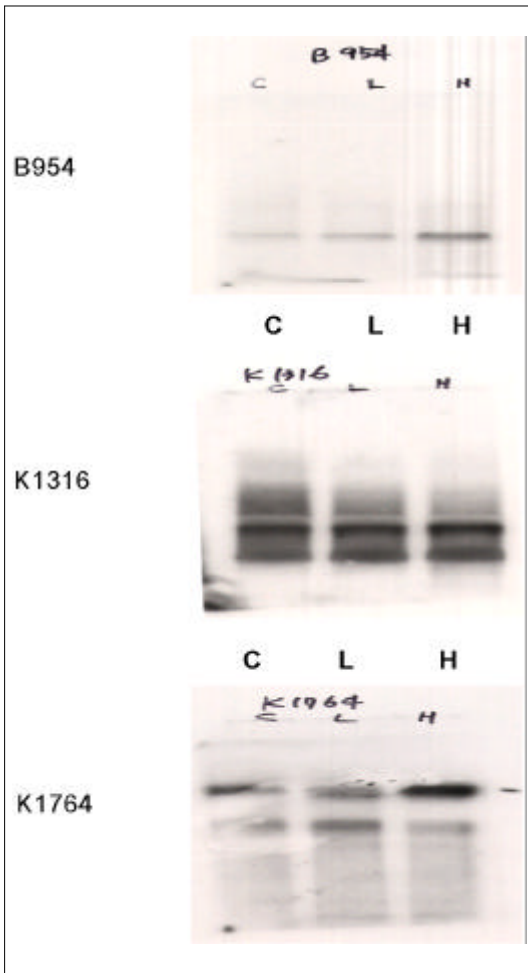


Fig. 7. Northern blot analysis with 3 DNA clones which expressions are upregulated during incubated with glucose in AVSMC. C;control, L;5.5 mM glucose, H;22 mM glucose

gene chip 가 가

:

, 6 22 mM
36.1 × 10⁴ cell 5.5 mM
29.3 × 10⁴ cell 가
SB HH 5 SB 0.625, 1.25, 2.5,
5.0, 10.0 mM 16%,

13%, 6%, 4%, 2% . HH
HH 10-5, 10-7, 10-9, 10-11M
0%, 15%, 70%, 85%
trypan blue 가
1,730 cDNA array
, SB , HH , 5.5
mM 22 mM
RNA cDNA
hybridization 10
cDNA가
SB, HH 6
connective tissue growth factor (cTGF), Betaig-H3,
nm23-H1 nm23-H2, enigma, copine I ,
가 4
BO94-5, K1316-5, K1764-5, B1835-5
Northern
가
SB HH
가

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