

# 蛋白激酶 C 抑制剂和钙调素抑制剂对小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞释放肿瘤坏死因子的抑制作用<sup>1</sup>

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**Inhibitory effects of protein kinase C inhibitor and calmodulin antagonist on tumor necrosis factor production by mouse macrophages<sup>1</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT** Mouse peritoneal macrophages were primed with calcium ionophore calcimycin  $1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  for 8 h and then elicited by lipopolysaccharides (LPS,  $10 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) for 6 h to induce tumor necrosis factor (TNF), measured by crystal violet staining assay using murine fibroblast L929 cells. Protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor, 1-(5-isoquinolinesulphonyl)-2-methylpiperazine (H-7) and calmodulin (CaM) antagonist, N-(6-aminohexyl)-5-chloro-1-naphthalenesulfonamide (W-7) were studied on LPS-induced TNF production by macrophages. Addition of H-7 ( $0.31-50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) and W-7 ( $10-4000 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) simultaneously with LPS to the culture medium suppressed LPS-induced TNF production in a concentration-dependent manner. When macrophages were pretreated with W-7 ( $10 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ), LPS-induced TNF production was completely inhibited at 8 h. These results suggest that TNF production by macrophages may be dependent on the PKC and CaM.

**KEY WORDS** protein kinase C; calmodulin; tumor necrosis factor; lipopolysaccharides; calcimycin; macrophages; fibroblasts

**摘要** 蛋白激酶 C (PKC) 抑制剂 H-7 ( $0.31-50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 和钙调素 (CaM) 拮抗剂 W-7 ( $10-4000 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 皆可浓度依赖地抑制脂多糖诱导钙西霉素启

动的小鼠腹腔巨噬细胞释放肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF)。W-7 ( $10 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 抑制 TNF 释放的最佳时间为 8 h。提示巨噬细胞释放 TNF 可能依赖于 PKC 和 CaM。

**关键词** 蛋白激酶 C; 钙调素; 肿瘤坏死因子; 脂多糖; 钙西霉素; 巨噬细胞; 成纤维细胞

巨噬细胞 (MΦ) 需要经历启动和诱出二个过程才能充分激活、合成和分泌肿瘤坏死因子 TNF<sup>[1,2]</sup>。钙西霉素 (calcimycin, Cal) 可模拟 γ-干扰素或巨噬细胞活化因子启动 MΦ<sup>[3,4]</sup>。1-(5-异喹啉磺酰基)-2-甲基哌嗪 (H-7) 和 N-(6-氨基己基)-5-氯-1-萘磺酰胺 (W-7) 分别是蛋白激酶 C (PKC) 抑制剂和钙调素 (CaM) 拮抗剂, 能够抑制血小板、中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞内 PKC 和 CaM 依赖蛋白激酶催化的蛋白磷酸化。导致某些生物活性物质的合成和释放减少<sup>[5]</sup>。为了解 PKC 和 CaM 在 TNF 释放中的作用, 本文选择 H-7 和 W-7 研究它们对巨噬细胞释放 TNF 的影响。

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**药品与试剂** H-7 为浅黄色针状结晶, mp 138-140°C, 纯度 > 99%。W-7 为白色针状结晶, mp 219-220°C, 纯度 > 99%。H-7 和 W-7 分别用 RPMI 1640 培养基 (Sigma) 和乙醇 (试验终浓度 < 0.02%) 配成贮液, 临用前用培养液稀释至所需浓度。Lipopolysaccharides (LPS, 0111:B4) 和 calcimycin 为 Sigma 产品。

**TNF 的诱生** ICR 小鼠, ♀,  $24.2 \pm 2.0 \text{ g}$ , ip 3% 硫代乙醇酸钠培养液 (TG-broth) 1 ml/鼠。d 4 收集腹腔渗出细胞 (PEC), 经 PBS 洗涤 2 次, 然后加入含 10% 新生牛血清 RPMI 1640 培养液和 Cal, 调整细胞浓度为  $2 \times 10^6 \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , Cal  $1 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。将此悬液 1 ml 加入 24 孔培养板中, 置于 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 培养箱温育 8 h。以

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PBS 洗2次, 加入含有药物的培养液1 ml 继续培养6 h. 取上清液, -30°C 保存待测. 另有部分实验则将试验药物与 MΦ 温育后, 用培养基洗2次再加 LPS 诱出.

**TNF 生物活性测定** 以 L929 细胞为靶细胞的细胞毒结晶紫染色法<sup>[6]</sup>. 样品中 TNF 单位数为样品杀伤50%靶细胞( $5 \times 10^4$ )的稀释度的倒数.

**显著性检验** 采用 *t* 检验.

**RESULTS**

**TNF 诱生最佳条件的选择** 选择不同浓度 Cal 与 TG 应答的小鼠腹腔 MΦ 共同温育8 h, 然后加入 LPS ( $10 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 诱出6 h. 结果发现经 TG 应答的 MΦ 不能自发分泌 TNF, 0.1, 1, Cal  $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  启动 MΦ 分泌 TNF 分别为  $161 \pm 6$ ,  $270 \pm 13$ ,  $30 \pm 16 \text{ U} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ . 为此选择 Cal  $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  启动 MΦ, 试验与不同浓度的 LPS ( $1-10\,000 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 温育8 h 分泌 TNF 的情况 (Tab 1). LPS 在  $1 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$  浓度下已明显地刺激 MΦ 分泌 TNF, 在  $10-50 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$  时诱出作用最强.

**Tab 1. Eliciting effects of lipopolysaccharides on tumor necrosis factor production by macrophages primed with calcimycin  $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ .  $n=4$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ .  $^*P < 0.01$  vs control.**

LPS ( $\text{ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ )	TNF activity ( $\text{U} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ )
Control	$0 \pm 0$
1	$94 \pm 50^c$
10	$201 \pm 10^c$
50	$219 \pm 3^c$
100	$83 \pm 29^c$
1000	$38 \pm 8^c$
10000	$114 \pm 19^c$

MΦ 与 LPS  $10 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$  或  $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$  温育不同时间, 收集上清液并测其 TNF 活性, 发现不论是 LPS  $10 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$  或  $10 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$  刺激 MΦ 6 h, 上清液中 TNF 活性最高 (Tab 2). 我们选择实验的最佳条件为  $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  启动剂 Cal 作用8 h,  $10 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$  诱出剂 LPS 作用6 h.

**Tab 2. Lipopolysaccharides-induced tumor necrosis factor production by macrophages primed with calcimycin  $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ .  $n=4$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ .  $^*P < 0.01$  vs control.**

Time (h)	TNF activity ( $\text{U} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) at LPS ( $\text{ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) of	
	10	10 000
0	$0 \pm 0$	$0 \pm 0$
2	$79 \pm 10^c$	$74 \pm 22^c$
4	$129 \pm 40^c$	$148 \pm 14^c$
6	$275 \pm 15^c$	$227 \pm 5^c$
8	$228 \pm 29^c$	$132 \pm 45^c$
12	$81.8 \pm 1.4^c$	$54 \pm 10^c$
24	$45 \pm 6^c$	$38 \pm 3^c$

**H-7 和 W-7 对 TNF 分泌的抑制作用** H-7 ( $0.31-50 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 和 W-7 ( $10-4000 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 与 MΦ 温育6 h, 能浓度依赖地抑制 LPS 对 TNF 诱出作用, 两者抑制 TNF 释放与它们对 MΦ 的存活和粘附无关 (Tab 3).

**Tab 3. Inhibitory effects of H-7 and W-7 on LPS-induced TNF production by macrophages primed with calcimycin. TNF activities in macrophage culture supernatants were measured by crystal violet staining assay using mouse fibroblast L929 cells.  $n=4$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ .  $^aP > 0.05$ ,  $^bP < 0.05$ ,  $^cP < 0.01$  vs control.**

Treatment	TNF activity ( $\text{U} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ )
Control	$223 \pm 16$
H-7 ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ )	
0.31	$254 \pm 3^b$
0.62	$203 \pm 30^c$
1.25	$71 \pm 21^c$
2.5	$54 \pm 3^c$
5	$36 \pm 22^c$
50	$23 \pm 17^c$
W-7 ( $\text{ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ )	
10	$187 \pm 64^c$
20	$108 \pm 32^c$
40	$67 \pm 21^c$
400	$52 \pm 14^c$
4000	$56 \pm 16^c$

W-7 ( $10 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) 与 MΦ 预先温育不同时间, 经洗涤后加入 LPS 诱出6 h, 发现抑制 TNF 释放的作用随预处理时间延长而加强, 8

h 以后抑制作用维持在一定水平 (Tab 4).

**Tab 4. Kinetics of W-7 on LPS-induced TNF production. Calmodulin primed macrophages were pretreated with W-7 ( $10 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ ) for various time then elicited with LPS for 6 h.  $n=4$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ .**

Time (h)	TNF activity ( $\text{U} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ )
0	$232 \pm 2$
2	$247 \pm 30$
4	$156 \pm 17$
6	$95 \pm 12$
8	$72 \pm 2$
24	$99 \pm 15$

#### DISCUSSION

结果表明: W-7和 H-7显著地抑制 LPS 诱导 Cal 启动的小鼠腹腔  $M\Phi$  释放 TNF. LPS 是 TNF 最有效诱出剂之一, 能迅速激活 PKC 而增加胞内特定蛋白的磷酸化<sup>[7]</sup>. W-7 是有效的 CaM 拮抗剂, 抑制 CaM 依赖的蛋白磷酸化的  $K_i$  值为  $12 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ . H-7 能抑制多种蛋白激酶催化的蛋白磷酸化, 但主要是选择性抑制钙、磷脂依赖的蛋白激酶, 抑制 PKC 的  $K_i$  值为  $6 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ <sup>[8,9]</sup>. 本实验 W-7 和 H-7 试验浓度与它们抑制 CaM 和 PKC 浓度相符, 提示 W-7 和 H-7 改变  $M\Phi$  分泌 TNF 的功能可能是通过抑制 CaM 和 PKC 来实现的. 已知某些涉及钙透膜循环所引起的细胞反应过程中往往是 PKC 和 CaM- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  复合体协同起作用<sup>[10]</sup>, 可以认为  $M\Phi$  释出 TNF 过程中涉及钙透膜循环, 而 PKC 和 CaM- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  复合体的作用是相互关联的, 任何一者受抑制均可减少 TNF 释出.

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