

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

天麻和它的成分 vanillyl alcohol 保護人類神經母細胞瘤

SH-SY5Y 細胞抗 H2O2 誘發氧化傷害之研究

計畫類別：個別型計畫

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中文摘要

許多的研究已知老化和老人疾病如 Alzheimer's disease (AD) 與自由基和氧化傷害有關。超氧陰離子 (superoxide anion)，氫氧自由基 (hydroxyl radicals) 和 hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) 是人體腦中主要的 reactive oxygen species (ROS)。AD 腦中的主要病理特徵是老人斑和神經纖維糾結，而老人斑的主要構成物質是 amyloid β protein (A β)。一些研究已知 H_2O_2 能誘導人類 neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y 細胞 A β 的蓄積和 NF- κ B 的活化。由於 A β 本身是一種神經毒素能誘發神經細胞的氧化壓力，而 NF- κ B 為氧化傷害反應中前炎症細胞素 (proinflammatory cytokine) interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) 和 tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) 上游轉錄因子，所以 A β 的蓄積和 NF- κ B 的活化在 AD 疾病的發展扮演一個重要的角色。根據中醫典籍記載天麻能用來治療癲癇、腦中風、老人痴呆的等疾病，以及能延緩老化。我們先前的天麻和它的成分 vanillyl alcohol (VA) 兩者的抗癲癇作用與氧化自由基生成的抑制和清除有關。天麻能抑制 Kainic acid (KA) 誘發 microglia 的活化和增生，以及 neuronal nitric oxide synthase 陽性染色細胞和 apoptosis，推測天麻對神經細胞有保護作用。又天麻的抗癲癇作用也牽涉到細胞素 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 。另外，天麻也能調節 KA 誘發癲癇發作大鼠的 activator protein-1 (AP-1) 活性。因此本研究的目的是進一步探討天麻和 VA 保護神經細胞抗氧化傷害的效用和機制。方法是用 H_2O_2 誘導 SH-SY5Y 細胞的氧化傷害，用 MTT 試驗測量細胞的活性之後，首先用 ELLISA kit 測定 IL-1 β 濃度來觀察天麻和 VA 對細胞氧化傷害的保護，其次用 electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) 觀察 NF- κ B 活性以及用 Western blot method 觀察 mitogen activator protein kinase (MAPK) 的 extracellular signal-regulated kinases (ERK)、p38、和 Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) 的訊息傳導路徑來探討天麻和 VA 的作用機制。結果顯示天麻和 VA 能減少 H_2O_2 (10 μ M) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞的死亡和 IL-1 β 的濃度。VA 能減少 H_2O_2 (10 μ M) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞 NF- κ B DNA binding activity of EMSA。VA 對於 H_2O_2 (10 μ M) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞 MAPK 訊息傳導路徑的 ERK, JNK 和 p38 有關，但對於 ERK-p, JNK-p 和 p-38-p 的關係未明。

結論天麻和 VA 有保護神經細胞抗氧化傷害的效用，VA 的這個保護作用與 NF- κ B 活性有關，至於對 MAPK 訊息傳導路徑的關係有待進一步的研究。

關鍵詞：天麻、Vanillyl alcohol、人類 neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y 細胞、 H_2O_2 、NF- κ B、Activator-Protein-1

Abstract

A number of studies have known that has a closely relationship between aging and aging diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), and free radicals and oxidative damage. Superoxide anion, hydroxyl radicals and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) are mainly reactive oxygen species in human brain. Senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangle are mainly pathological characteristic of the brain in AD, and senile plaque is consisting of amyloid β protein (A β). Several studies have known that H_2O_2 could induce A β accumulation and nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) activity. Because A β itself is a neurotoxin and can induce oxidative stress in neuronal cells, and NF- κ B is the upper stream transcription factor of proinflammatory interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) in the oxidative damage reaction, therefore, the accumulation of A β and the activity of NF- κ B play a important role in the development of AD. According to the writings of Traditional Chinese Medicine, *Gastrodia elata* (GE) can use to treat epilepsy, cerebrovascular accident, senile dementia etc., and also can defer aging. Our previous studies found that the anticonvulsive effect of both GE and its vanillyl alcohol (VA) component are related to their suppressive and scavenging effects of oxygen free radicals. GE can inhibit the activation and proliferation of microglia, and also can inhibit neuronal nitric oxide synthase positive staining cells and apoptosis in kainic acid-treated rats, suggesting GE has the protection of neuron. The anticonvulsive effect of GE involved to the IL-1 β and TNF- α . In addition, GE also can modulate the activity of activator protein-1 (AP-1). Therefore, the aim of the present study was further investigate the effect and mechanisms of GE and VA to protect neuronal cells against oxidative damage. Methods were using H_2O_2 - induce oxidative damage in SH-SY5Y cells. At first, The levels of IL-1 β were measured by ELISA kit after MTT test to study the protection of GE and VA on oxidative damage; Second, the action mechanisms of GE and VA were studied by using electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) to observe the activity of NF- κ B and the methods of Western blot method to observe extracellular regulated signal-regulated kinase (ERK), Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) and p38 signal pathways of mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK). The results indicated that both GE and VA can reduce SH-SY5Y cells death and the levels of IL-1 β induced by H_2O_2 (10 μ M). VA also reduce SHSY5Y cells NF- κ B DNA binding activity of EMSA induced by H_2O_2 (10 μ M). The action mechanism of VA on AP-1 was has relationship to ERK, JNK and p38 signal pathway of MAPK, as regard to the relationship of ERK-p, JNK-p and p38-P remain unclear.

In conclusion, both GE and VA have the action to protect neuronal cells against oxidative damage, and this action of VA has relationship to the activity of NF- κ B. As regard to the relationship of VA and signal pathway of MAPK needs further study.

Keywords: *Gastrodia elata* , Vanillyl alcohol, Human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cell, H_2O_2 , NF- κ B, Activator protein-1

一、前言

GE 是傳統中藥的一種，又名赤箭天麻或定風草^(1,2)。根據本草綱目的記載：“久服天麻益氣力、長陰肥健、輕身增年…天麻主諸風溼痺、四肢拘攣、小兒風癇驚氣、利腰膝、強筋力、久服益氣、輕身長年…治癲瘍不隨、語多恍惚、善驚失志…”⁽¹⁾，因此推測天麻能治療癲癇發作、腦中風，神經退化性疾病如老人痴呆等，以及延緩老化的作用。我們先前的研究已知天麻和它的成分 VA 能減少 kainic acid (KA) 所誘發的癲癇發作，它們的抗癲癇作用部份來自於抑制氧化自由基的生成或自由基的清除作用^(3,4)。又天麻能抑制 KA 所誘發的 microglia 活化、增生和 apoptosis，以及 neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) 染色陽性細胞，推測天麻有神經保護作用⁽⁵⁾。我們的研究發現 VA 也能減少氯化鐵所誘發的癲癇發作和氧化自由基⁽⁶⁾，以及天麻能經由 Jun N-terminal kinase-phosphate (JNK-P) 訊息傳導路徑調節 KA 誘發癲癇發作大鼠的 activator protein-1 (AP-1) 活性⁽⁷⁾。另外，天麻的抗癲癇作用與天麻抑制細胞因子的 interleukin-1β (IL-1β)、tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) 以及 nitric oxide (NO) 有關⁽⁸⁾。接著我們進一步需要瞭解的是天麻和 VA 對氧化傷害的保護作用和其作用機制。

正常代謝或輻射產生的氧化劑副產品引起 DNA、蛋白質、和脂肪廣泛地損傷，這個損傷是老化或老人疾病，如癌症、心臟血管疾病、腦功能不全等的主要促成人⁽⁹⁾。1907 年，Alois Alzheimer 發現神經原纖維 (neurofibril) 的奇特改變和病灶 (foci) 所構築而成的一種奇特物質 (a peculiar substance) 遍及整個大腦皮質，這種物質能用銀染色，因此稱為“大腦皮質的一個奇特疾病 (a peculiar disease of the cortex)”⁽⁹⁾。現代已知這個奇特物質就是阿爾茲海默氏病 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 的神經原纖維糾結 (neurofibrillary tangles, NFTs) 和老人斑 (senile plaques)。AD 早期的臨床表現是記憶力減退，以及腦中主要的病理特點是老人斑和神經原纖維糾結。老人斑的主要構成物質是 amyloid β protein (Aβ)，而 NFTs 是由 tau 蛋白所構成 (filament protein tau)⁽¹⁰⁾。一些研究已說明 AD 患者腦組織及 leptomeninges 中的 Aβ 含量比一般老人高^(11,12)。AD 主要的神經病理特徵是 Aβ 沈積在腦的實質 (parenchyma) 和大腦血管 (cerebral vessels)，而 Aβ 是來自於 amyloid precursor protein (APP) 經 α, β 和 γ secretase 的蛋白分解 (proteolysis)^(13,14,15)。APP 是經由 coated pit-mediated endocytosis 路徑導致 Aβ 產生^(14,16)。遺傳上已有證據顯示 Aβ 在 AD 發病重要角色，Aβ 也許是氧化壓力 (oxidative stress) 和 AD 兩者之間的一個分子連結，而 Aβ 本身是一種 neurotoxic 能誘發神經細胞的氧化壓力⁽¹⁰⁾。許多研究報告說明氧化壓力損傷與 AD 有密切的關，如 peroxynitrate、粒線體 (mitochondria) DNA 和 RNA 的氧化損傷，已被證實捲入 AD 疾病的發生^(17,18,19,20)。由於 hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) 經鐵的 Fenton reaction 產生 hydroxyl radicals (OH⁻)，因此鐵的蓄積在 AD 的氧化損傷扮演一個重要的貢獻者⁽²¹⁾。有報告指出 H₂O₂ 能增加 mammalian lenses 的 APP 和 Aβ 的含量⁽²²⁾。另外，腦組織中蛋白質和 DNA 的氧化傷害 (oxidative damage) 至少在 AD 腦中的一些重要區域扮演一個重要的角色⁽²³⁾。自由基 (free radicals) 是一個不成對的電子，它具有高度的反應力。粒線體的 oxidative phosphorylation 是腦組織 reactive oxygen species (ROS) superoxide anion (O₂⁻)，OH⁻ 和 H₂O₂ 主要的生理來源⁽¹⁰⁾。ROS 和 H₂O₂ 是 NF-κB 活動強力的誘導者，Aβ 誘發 H₂O₂ 的蓄積能擊發這個轉錄因子的活化⁽¹⁰⁾。有報告指出 AD 患者的神經元周圍廣泛斑點活動的 NF-κB 增加表現^(10,24)。由 Aβ 誘發 NF-κB 的活化更支持了 Aβ 毒性的氧化壓力假說。強力毒性的 Aβ 不僅造成細胞膜的損傷和溶解，也有基因上的效應^(10,25)。有研究指出 Aβ 對 microglia 有高度地趨化性以及能活化 microglia^(26,27)，說明了發炎性的介體 (inflammatory mediator) 和老人斑的類澱粉沈積 (amyloid deposit of senile plaque) 之間有密切的聯合。Proinflammatory cytokine IL-1β 和 TNF-α 主要來自於 microglia。IL-1β 和 TNF-α 除了參與反應外，也會刺激

NF-κB 的產生，NF-κB 為氧化傷害反應中之炎症上游轉錄因子^(28,29,30)。

人類 neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cell line 已被當成是細胞系統模型廣泛的被使用來研究氧化壓力所引起神經元的死亡。H₂O₂ 刺激未分化和分化 SH-SY5Y 細胞 extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK 1/2)、JNK 和 protein kinase B (PKB) 增加，以及抑制 ERK 1/2 路徑能保護 SH-SY5Y 細胞因 H₂O₂ 所誘發的死亡⁽³¹⁾。Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) 家族是調控細胞增殖 (proliferation) 和壓力訊息 (stress signals) 重要的蛋白質，H₂O₂ 能強度活化 ERK2，和中度活化 JNK 和 p38 訊息傳導路徑⁽³²⁾。又 Aβ 誘發 apoptosis 牽涉到 H₂O₂ 的同時產生和氧化壓力依賴性 JNKs 和 p38 MAPK 的活化⁽³³⁾。有研究報告指出在人類 neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y 細胞用 H₂O₂ 誘發氧化壓力會引起細胞內 Aβ 的濃度增加，推測氧化壓力會通過增強類澱粉生成路徑 (amyloidogenic pathway) 可能是 β-secretase cleavage 路徑，促進 Aβ 細胞內的蓄積⁽³⁴⁾。H₂O₂ 誘導人類 neuroblastoma cells apoptosis 的研究中發現 Aβ 高度地伴隨 apoptosis，因此推測 H₂O₂、Aβ 和 apoptosis 三者間的惡性循環與 AD 的神經元死亡機制有關⁽³⁵⁾。有研究指出 H₂O₂ 在初級神經元 (primary neuron) 能活化 NF-κB，以及 AD 患者腦組織的 IL-1 濃度增加，而 IL-1 在初級神經元是藉著刺激 APP 的合成對 AD 的發展做出貢獻⁽³⁶⁾。在 AD 發炎性的 IL-1β 和興奮性氨基酸 glutamate 兩者都能幫助 NF-κB 誘導 (induction)，而 NF-κB 活性的增進 APP 基因 (gene) 失調節的表現 (dysregulated expression)⁽³⁷⁾。有研究認為黃芩的 flavonoids 成分 baicalein 和 baicalin 可能經由直接清除來自於 H₂O₂ 的自由基或如同 lipoxygenase 或 phospholipase c 抑制劑藉著保護細胞膜來抵抗 H₂O₂ 誘導 HS-SY5Y 細胞的氧化壓力⁽³⁸⁾。AP-1 是由 Jun 和 Fos 蛋白質所組成的 dimer，Jun family 包含有 c-Jun、Jun B 及 Jun D，Fos family 包含有 c-Fos、Fos B、Fra-1、Fra-2、Fos B2 和 ATF2 等⁽³⁹⁾。AP-1 complex 的形成有 Jun-Jun 所形成的 homodimer，和 Jun-Fos 形成的 heterodimer，但 Fos 本身無法形成 homodimer，也沒有 DNA 結合能力⁽³⁹⁾。一些研究發現當細胞受到外界壓力時會藉著 MAPK 的 ERKs、p38、和 JNK 等三種訊息傳導路徑來活化 AP-1⁽⁴⁰⁾。

二、研究目的

探討天麻 (GE, *Gastrodia elata* BL) 和它的成分 vanillyl alcohol (VA) 保護神經細胞抗氧化傷害的效用和機制。

三、研究方法

(一) 藥物的裝備：

GE was brought from Sun Ten Pharmaceutical Corporation (Taiwan), and the herb extracts were prepared by mixing 100 g of each herb powder with 500 ml of sterile demineralized water and shaking at 4°C overnight, then used 45 μm filter to isolate non-micro-organism herb extracts. VA (Extrasynthese Co., France) 購於建吾企業股份有限公司 (台北縣, 台灣)。

(二) 細胞培養 (cell culture)

SH-SY5Y cells were cultured in 75-cm² flasks in RPMI (RPMI Medium 1640) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (HyClone, Logan, Utah). SH-SY5Y cells were maintained at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ atmosphere and subcultured using trypsin.

(三) Cell viability assay

Cell viability was monitored by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) colorimetric assay. Briefly, cells were treated with various amounts of compounds for 24 h. One-tenth volume of 5 mg/ml MTT (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) was then added to the culture medium. After a 4-h incubation at 37°C, equal cell culture volume of 0.04 N HCl in isopropanol was added to dissolve the MTT formazan, and the absorbance value was measured at 570 nm using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay plate reader (Anthos Labtec Instruments, Austria).

(四) H_2O_2 , GE 和 VA 的治療

H_2O_2 was prepared freshly in phosphate-buffered saline (137 mM NaCl, 1.4 mM KH_2PO_4 , 4.3 mM Na_2HPO_4 , 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.2). SH-SY5Y cells were cultured in 96-well plates at 37°C in Dulbecco modified Eagle medium (DMEM) (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (HyClone, Logan, Utah). After a 24-h incubation, cells were treated with various amounts of GE, VA and H_2O_2 in DMEM. To control evaporation, 96 well plates were capped immediately and sealed with parafilm.

(五) Cytokine enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

IL-1 β quantities by ELISA with the OptEIA™ human IL-1 β sets (Pharmingen, San Diego, CA). Briefly, SH-SY5Y cells were treated with VA and H_2O_2 for 48 h. The supernatants were then added to wells, which were coated with monoclonal antibody against IL-1 β . After three washes with washing buffer (0.05% Tween 20 in PBS), peroxidase-conjugated avidin, biotinylated antibody against IL-1 β , and chromogenic substrate were added to each well. The absorbance was read at 405 nm in an ELISA plate reader.

(六) Western blot analysis

SH-SY5Y cells were treated with VA and H_2O_2 for various periods of concentration and then lysed with 250 μl sample buffer (62.5 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM dithiothreitol, 0.1% bromophenol blue, pH 6.8). The proteins (10 μg) were separated by 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and the protein bands were then transferred electrophoretically to nitrocellulose membranes. Membranes were blocked in blocking buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 140 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween-20, 5% skim milk powder, pH 7.6) and probed with anti-JNK, anti-ERK, anti-p38 antibody (Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, MA). The bound antibody was detected with peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit antibody followed by chemiluminescence (ECL system, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK) and exposed by autoradiography.

(七) Biotinylated electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA)

SH-SY5Y cells were treated with VA and H_2O_2 for various periods of concentration and nuclear extracts were prepared as previously described⁽⁴¹⁾. The biotin-labeled complementary oligonucleotides corresponding to the AP-1 and NF- κ B-binding sites were annealed by heating to 90°C for 3 min and cooling slowly to 45°C. Biotinylated EMASAs were performed as previously described⁽⁴²⁾. After electrophoresis, gels were transferred to nylon membranes. Membranes were blocked in blocking solution and detected with alkaline phosphatase-conjugated streptavidin (Chemicon, Australia) followed by chemiluminescence (Roche, Germany).

(八) 統計分析

將所得的實驗數據以平均值±標準差表示。GE 和 VA 對 H_2O_2 誘發轉錄因子 NF- κ B 和 AP-1 activity 的影響，則以 relative NF- κ B activity 或 relative AP-1 activity 表示。

四、結果和討論

1. 天麻對 H₂O₂ 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞死亡和分泌 IL-1β 的效用

天麻可以減少 H₂O₂ (10μM) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞死亡的死亡率。H₂O₂ 能誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞分泌 IL-1β 使 IL-1β 濃度增加，而天麻 (1~500μg) 能使這個增加降低。

2. VA 對 H₂O₂ 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞死亡和分泌 IL-1β 的效用

VA 可以減少 H₂O₂ (10μM) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞死亡的死亡率。H₂O₂ 能誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞分泌 IL-1β 使 IL-1β 濃度增加，而 VA (1~500μg) 能使這個增加降低。

3. VA 對 H₂O₂ 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞產生 NF-κB DNA binding activity of EMSA 的效用

SH-SY5Y 細胞加入 H₂O₂ (10μM) 後 NF-κB DNA binding activity of EMSA 增加，而加入 VA (0.1~100μM) 後 NF-κB DNA binding activity of EMSA 降低。降低程度與 VA 的濃度呈正相關。

4. VA 對 H₂O₂ 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞 MAPK 之訊息傳導路徑的效用。

Western blot analysis，VA 對 H₂O₂ (10μM) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞 AP-1 之訊息傳導路徑的 JNK，ERK 和 p38 傳導路徑都有影響，但對 JNK-p，ERK-p 和 p38-p 傳導路徑有待進一步研究。

本研究的結果顯示 GE 和 VA 能減少 H₂O₂ 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞的死亡，H₂O₂ 是一種氧化劑，所以說明 GE 和 VA 有保護神經細胞抗氧化傷害的作用。H₂O₂ 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞增加分泌 IL-1β 以及增加 NF-κB DNA binding 的活性，而 IL-1β 濃度和 NF-κB DNA binding 活性的增加能被 VA 抑制。IL-1β 是一種 proinflammatory cytokine，而 NF-κB 是 IL-1β 的上游轉錄，因此說明 VA 有抗炎的作用，而 VA 的抗炎作用與 NF-κB 活性的抑制有關。另外，本研究的結果顯示 VA 對 H₂O₂ (10μM) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞 MAPK 之訊息傳導路徑的 JNK，ERK 和 p38 傳導路徑都有影響，但對 MAPK 之訊息傳導路徑的 JNK-p，ERK-p 和 p38-p 傳導路徑無法得到明確的結果，因此 VA 對 H₂O₂ (10μM) 誘發 SH-SY5Y 細胞 MAPK 之訊息傳導路徑有必要再做進一步的研究。

五、結論

GE 和 VA 有保護神經細胞抗氧化傷害的效用，VA 的這個保護作用與 NF-κB 活性有關，至於對 MAPK 訊息傳導路徑的關係有待進一步的研究。

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計畫名稱	天麻和它的成分 vanillyl alcohol 保護人類神經母細胞瘤 SH-SY5Y 細胞抗 H2O2 誘發氧化傷害之研究	計畫編號	NSC 94-2320-B-039-026
執行機構	中國醫藥大學	主持人	謝慶良

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