

**Thiol antioxidant and thiol-reducing agents
attenuate 15-deoxy-delta
12,14-prostaglandin J2-induced heme
oxygenase-1 expression**

林俊茂

**Liu JD;Tsai SH;Lin SY;Ho YS;Hung LF;Pan S;Ho
FM;Lin CM;Liang YC.**

摘要

Abstract

Heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) is induced as a beneficial and adaptive response in cells and tissues exposed to oxidative stress. Herein we examined how various eicosanoids affect the induction of HO-1, and the possible mechanism underlying 15-deoxy-Delta(12,14)-prostaglandin J(2) (15d-PGJ(2))-induced HO-1 expression. PGH(2), PGD(2) and its metabolites of the PGJ(2) series, and PGA(1) markedly induced the protein expression of HO-1. Arachidonic acid (AA), docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), PGE(2), PGF(2alpha), and thromboxane B-2 (TXB2) were shown to have no effect on the induction of HO-1. 15d-PGJ2 was the most potent activator achieving significance at 5 muM. Although 15d-PGJ(2) significantly activated the MAPKs of JNK and ERK, the activation of JNK and ERK did not contribute to the induction of HO-1 as determined using transfection of dominant-negative plasmids and MAPKs inhibitors. Additional experiment indicated that 15d-PGJ2 induced HO-1 expression through peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR)-independent pathway. 15d-PGJ2 significantly decreased the intracellular level of reduced glutathione; and the thiol antioxidant, N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), and the thiol-reducing agent, dithiothreitol (DTT), inhibited the induction of HO-1 by 15d-PGJ(2). Finally, NAC and DTT exhibited significant inhibition of HO-1 mRNA and HO-1 promoter reporter activity induced by 15d-PGJ(2). These results suggest that thiol antioxidant and reducing agents attenuate the expression of HO-1 induced by 15d-PGJ(2), and that the cellular thiol-disulfide redox status may be linked to HO-1 activation. (C) 2004 Published by Elsevier Inc. [References: 41]