

行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫 成果報告
 期中進度報告

樣澱粉 β 引發腦血管內皮細胞基質金屬蛋白酶表現之探討

Amyloid β -induced matrix metalloproteinases expression in cerebral endothelial cells

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英文摘要。

關鍵字：Alzheimer's disease (AD), amyloid β peptide ($A\beta$), cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA), cerebral endothelial cells (CECs), matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9)

The amyloid β peptide ($A\beta$) has been linked to both neuronal and vascular degeneration in Alzheimer's disease (AD). Amyloid deposition in cerebral vessels (cerebral amyloid angiopathy, CAA) is also a major cause of hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke in the elderly with or without AD. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), a group of enzymes that regulate cell-matrix composition, has been implicated in various diseases including arthritis, atherosclerosis and tumor progression and metastasis. MMP-9 (gelatinase B) has received considerable attention recently because of its role in the pathogenesis of hemorrhagic transformation after cerebral ischemia. Recently, we examined the potential role of the MMP-9 in the pathogenesis of cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA), and the results suggested that the $A\beta$ -induced increment of vascular MMP-9 expression may play a role in the pathogenesis of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage in patients with CAA. We also demonstrated that MMP-9 can degrade $A\beta$ fibrils ($fA\beta$) and may contribute to extracellular brain $A\beta$ clearance by promoting $A\beta$ catabolism.

中文摘要。

關鍵字：阿茲海默式症、樣澱粉 β 胜肽、腦血管樣澱粉病變、腦內皮細胞、基質金屬蛋白酶-9。

樣澱粉 β 胜肽的沈積是造成阿茲海默症與腦血管樣澱粉病變的主要成因。目前樣澱粉 β 對腦神經傷害之研究已累積許多，但其對腦血管內皮細胞之作用機制仍有待研究。基質金屬蛋白酶-9 一群調控細胞外基質組成的酵素-與關節炎、粥狀冠狀動脈硬化、腫瘤之轉移與擴散之病理機制有關，其中基質金屬蛋白酶-9 又被證實與中風性出血有關，故本計畫旨在探討樣澱粉 β 對小鼠腦內皮細胞之基質金屬蛋白酶-9 表現與活性影響為何。本計畫結果證實經樣澱粉 β 處理後，腦內皮細胞之基質金屬蛋白酶-9 表現量與活性皆顯著增加、此增加為樣澱粉 β 刺激轉錄因子 AP-1 與 SP-1 的活化結果、基質金屬蛋白酶-9 可分解樣澱粉 β 沉積所形成的 fibrils 與 plaques 以加速細胞外樣澱粉 β 的清除率。

報告內容[前言及文獻探討、研究目的、研究方法、結果與討論(含結論與建議)]

前言及文獻探討

The PI of this PPG, CY Hsu, has devoted his recent research effort to delineate the molecular mechanism of A β induced death of CECs and other cellular components in CNS. Recent publications on this topic and related fields are listed below:

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基質金屬蛋白酵素 (matrix metalloproteinase ; MMP)

基質金屬蛋白酵素主要是一群調控細胞外基質組成的酵素，其受鋅離子活化後可切割一種或多種細胞外基質成分。這些蛋白酵素擁有一些共同的結構：一個 propeptide domain 和一個 catalytic domain。其中的 catalytic domain 包含一個 zinc binding site 和一個 conserved methionine (Massova *et al.*, 1998)。依據其所分解的細胞外基質種類可分為下列四大類：collagenase、gelatinase、stromelysins 與 matrilysins。其正常生理功能在於胚胎發育、器官成形、囊胚植入子宮壁、排卵、毛囊生長以及骨骼重組等 (Parks & Mecham, 1998)。然而，過量的基質金屬蛋白酵素則與多種疾病之生成有關，包括關節炎 (arthritis)、粥狀冠狀動脈硬化 (atherosclerosis)、腫瘤之轉移與擴散 (tumor progression and metastasis) (Nagase & Mecham, 1999)。基質金屬蛋白酵素-9 (MMP-9) 又名 gelatinase B，其被分泌時為不活化之酵素前質 (proenzyme)。已知 MMP-9 與許多疾病隻病理生成機制有關，如：粥狀冠狀動脈硬化 (atherosclerosis) (Galis & Khatri, 2002)、腹部主動脈瘤 (abdominal aortic aneurysm) (Pyo *et al.*, 2000) 以及中風後出血 (hemorrhagic transformation after ischemic stroke) (Lapchak *et al.*, 2000)。MMP-9 promoters 的活化是受到生長因子、細胞素 (cytokines) 和腫瘤促進物質透過細胞內訊息傳遞過程而調控。目前已知 NF- κ B 刺激 MMP-9 的表現 (Crowe *et al.*, 2001)、干擾素透過 STAT 與 IRF1 擱抗 NF- κ B 以抑制 MMP-9 的表現 (Sanceau *et al.*, 2002)、活化 c-fos 會抑制 AP-1 (-79 bp) 進而抑制 MMP-9 的表現 (Crowe & Brown, 1999)、JNK 則透過 c-jun 活化 AP-1 (-79 bp) 而增加 MMP-9 的表現 (Crowe *et al.*, 2001)。但樣澱粉 β 如何刺激腦內皮細胞表現 MMP-9 仍不清楚，故此部分實驗將探討轉錄因子的活化的重要性。

研究方法與結果

Figure 1

1. Amyloid β peptide ($A\beta$) induces the synthesis and activation of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-9 in cerebral endothelial cells (CECs) and C6 glioma cells by Western blotting and gelatin-substrate zymography.
2. $A\beta$ induces extracellular matrix (ECM) degradation in CECs.
3. Vascular matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) colocalizes with amyloid β peptide ($A\beta$) and microhemorrhage in aged APPsw mice.

Figure 2

1. Transcription inhibitor (actinomycin D, Act-D) and translation inhibitor (cyclohexamide, CHX) attenuate $A\beta$ -induced MMP-9 expression.
2. Inhibitors of AP-1 (curcumin, Cur) and SP-1 (mithramycin A, MMA) decreases $A\beta$ -induced MMP-9 expression.
3. Levels of MMP-9 expression upon $A\beta$ treatment are not attenuated by inhibitors of NF- κ B.

Figure 3

1. Mass spectra of soluble $A\beta_{1-42}$ digested with MMP-9.
2. To visualize ultrastructural changes in $A\beta$ fibrils after incubation with Pro-MMP-9 and MMP-9, we performed transmembrane electorol microscopy (TEM) on preformed f $A\beta$ incubated in buffer with or without the MMP-9. Incubation of f $A\beta$ with activated MMP-9, fibrils were less abundant, and some amorphous globular structures were observed.
3. To explore the potential mechanism of fibril disruption by MMP-9, we determined whether $A\beta$ fragments were released by MMP-9 digestion of f $A\beta$. $A\beta$ fragments generated by incubating purified f $A\beta$ with MMP-9 were isolated and analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS. MMP-9 produced $A\beta$ fragment with molecular masses of 2461.68 and 3390.59 daltons corresponding to $A\beta_{1-20}$ and $A\beta_{1-30}$.
4. We examined MMP-9 expression in the brains of aged APPsw, APP/PS1, and wild-type littermate mice. Aged wild-type mice demonstrated a few isolated cells with MMP-9 immunoreactivity localized primarily in the corpus callosum, while APPsw mice had many more cells with prominent MMP-9 immunostaining throughout the brain. Double staining with ThS revealed that many of the MMP-9 immunoreactive cells appeared to surround ThS-positive compact plaques. Moreover, the cells had the appearance of activated astrocytes, based on their hypertrophic cell bodies and immunoreactivity with anti-GFAP antibodies.

Figure 4

1. MMP-2 and -9 immunoreactivity is selectively increased in activated astrocytes surrounding amyloid plaques in aged APP/PS1 mice.
2. MMP-2 and -9 mRNA levels are elevated in astrocytes surrounding amyloid plaques in aged APP/PS1 mice.
3. Astrocytes secrete $A\beta$ -degrading activity in vitro producing characteristic $A\beta$ fragments.
4. $A\beta$ -degrading activity in ACM is mediated in part by MMP-2 and -9.
5. *mmp-2* and -9 gene deletion alters steady-state $A\beta$ levels in mouse brain.
6. Basal expression of MMP-2 and -9 in mouse brain.

Fig. 1

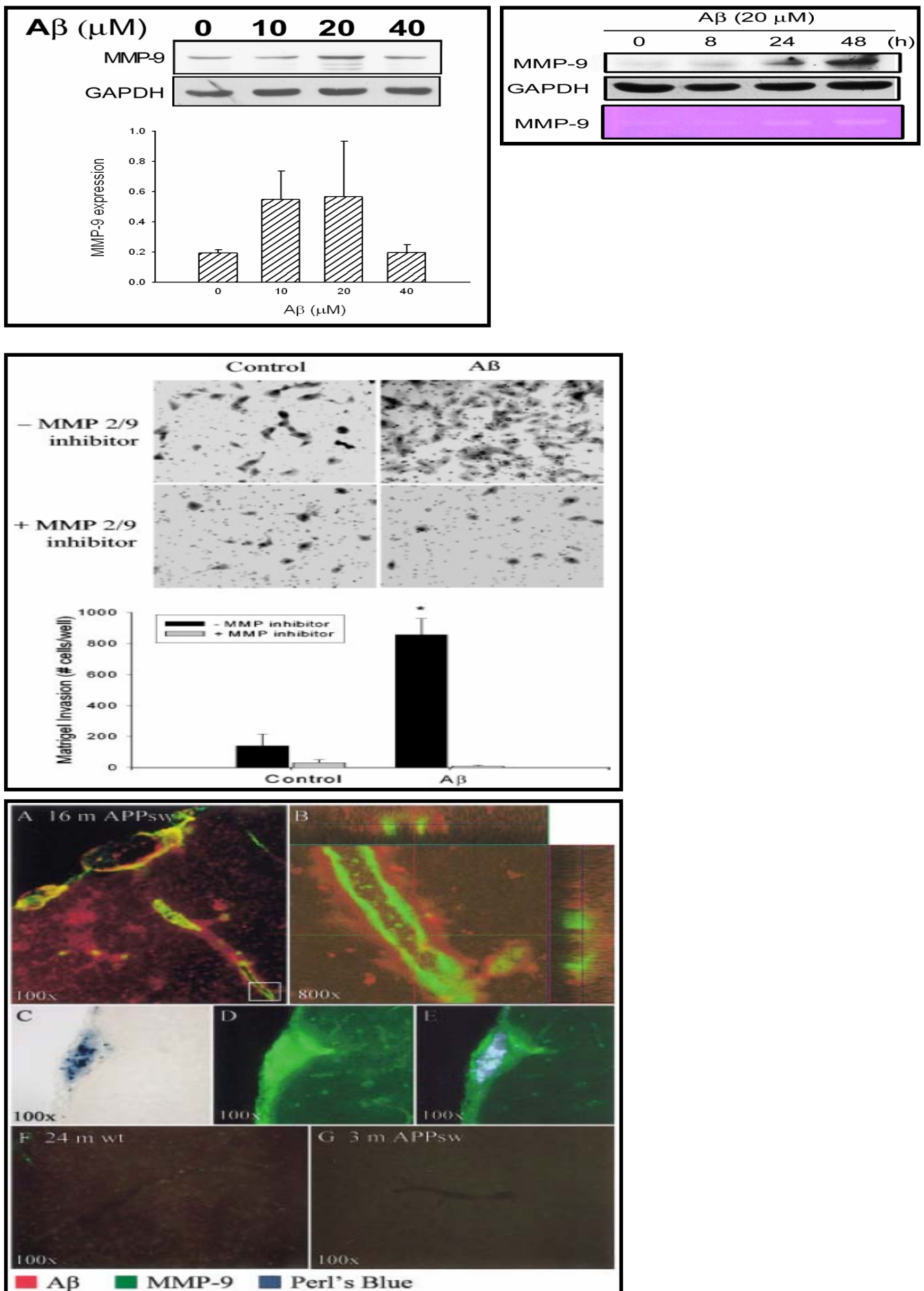


Fig. 2

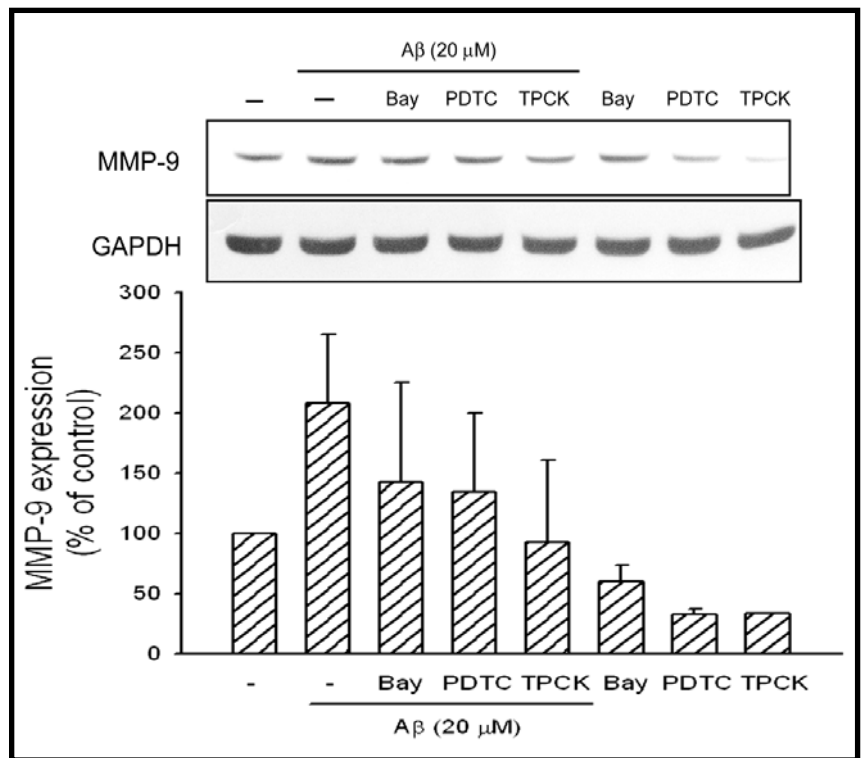
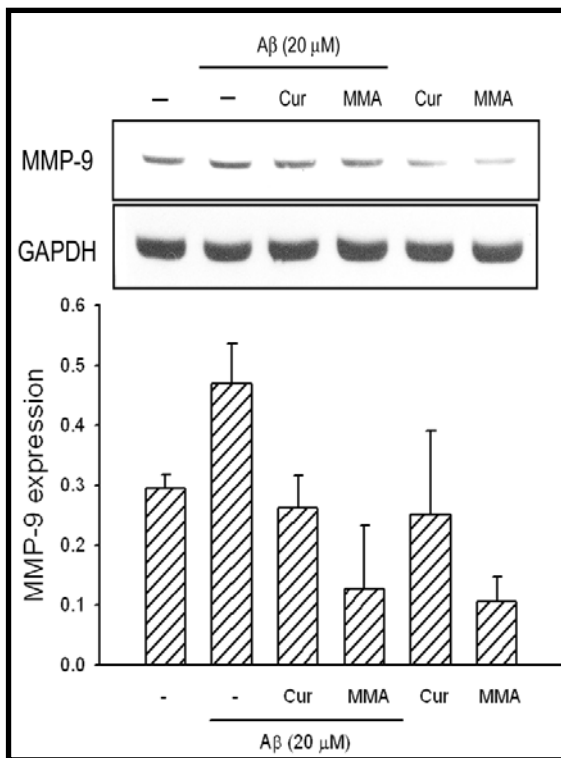
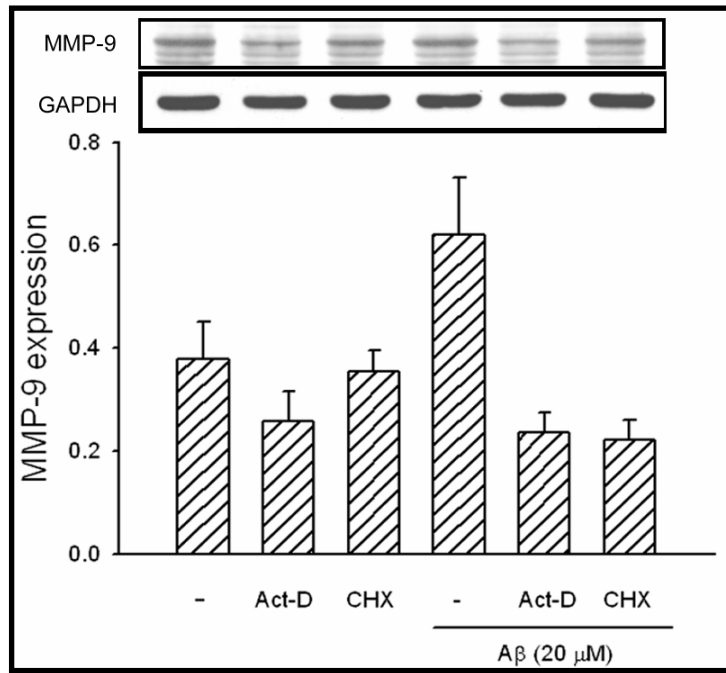
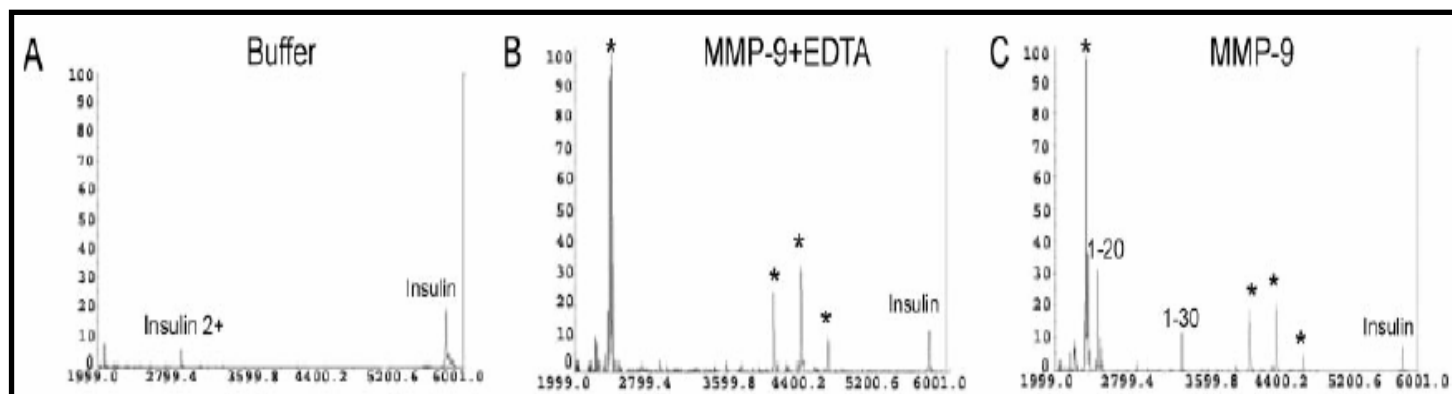
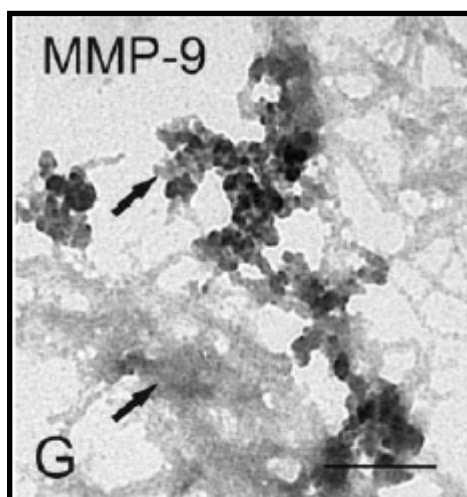
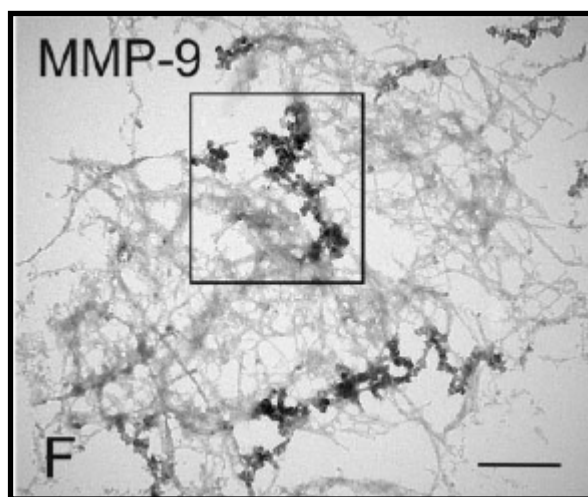
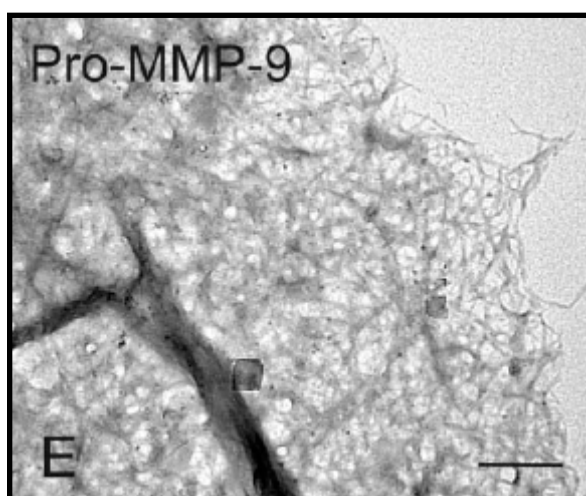
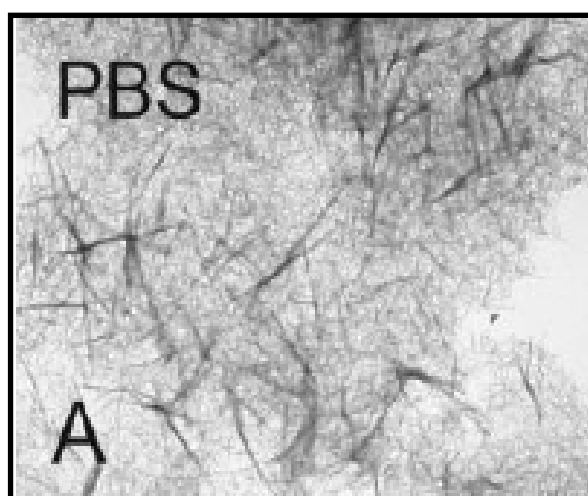
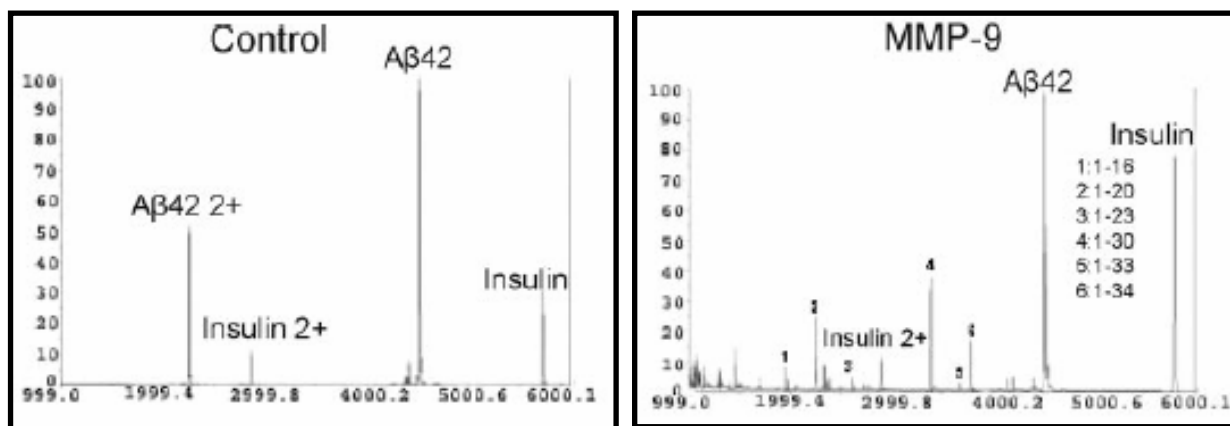


Fig. 3



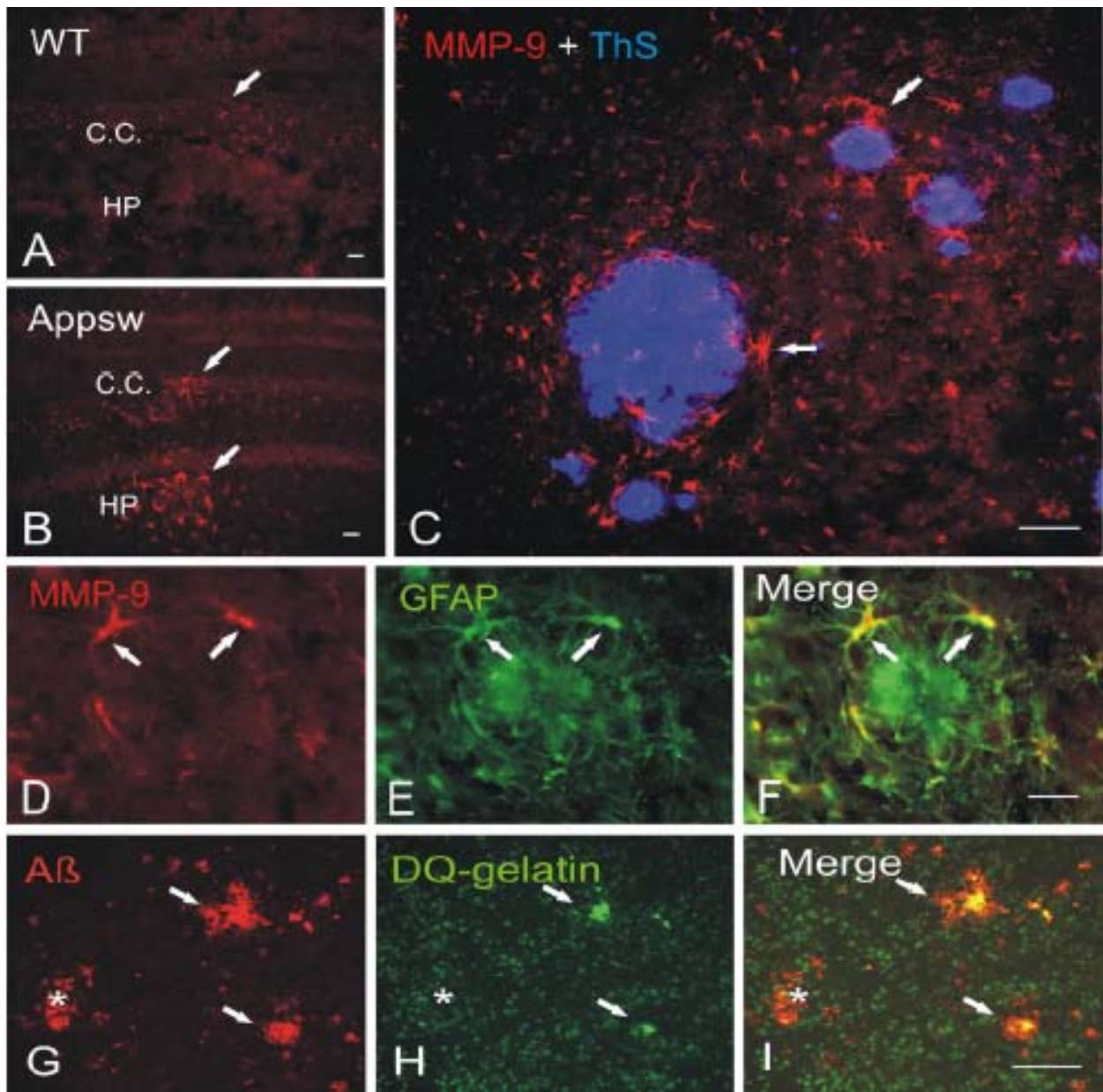
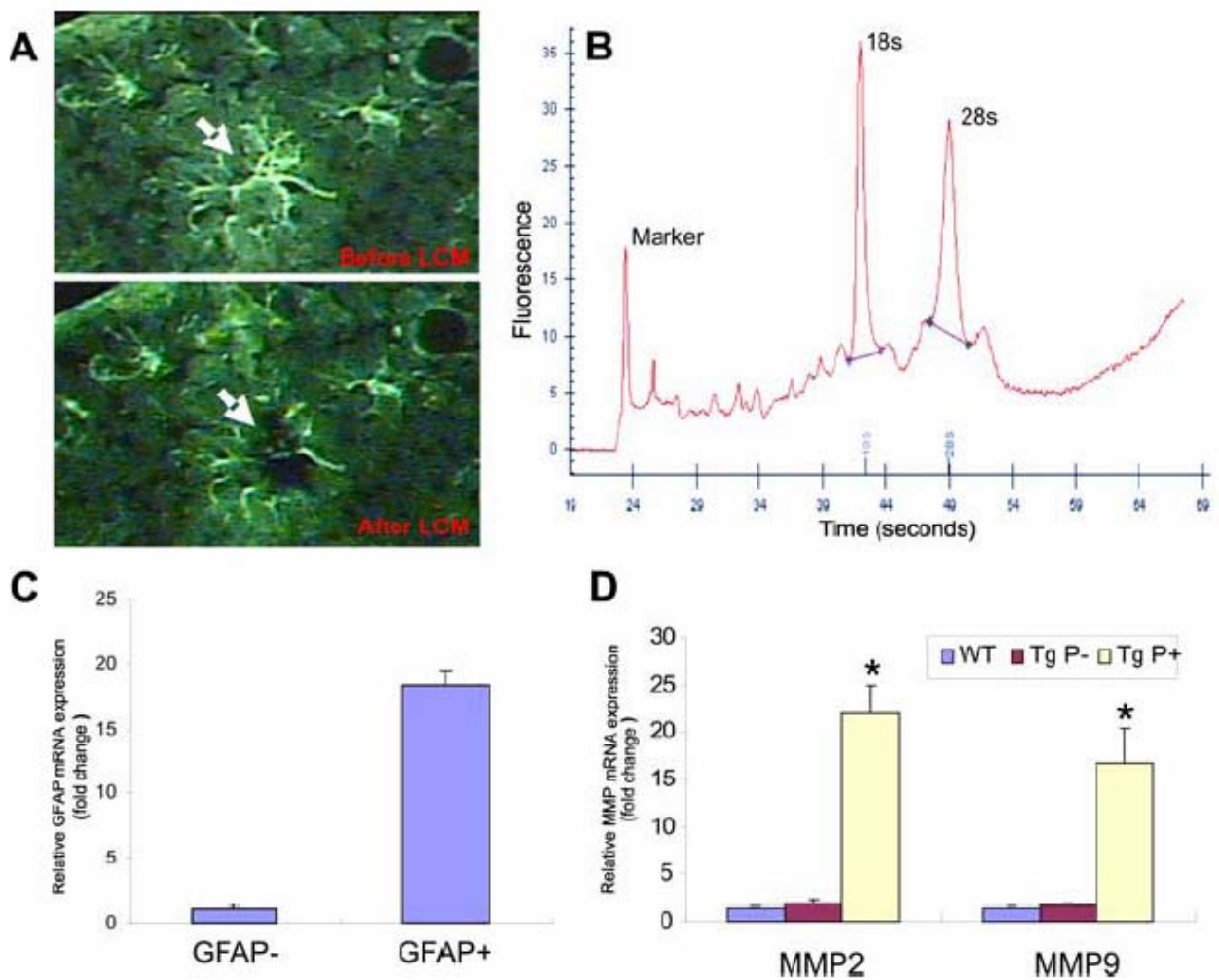
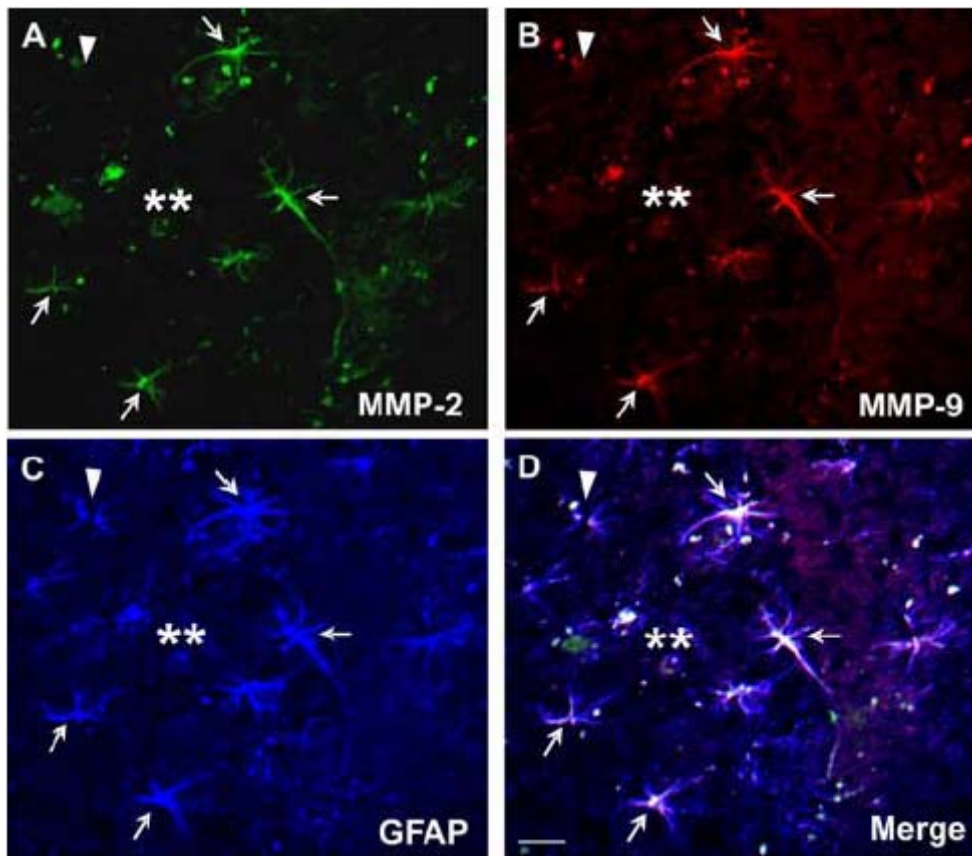
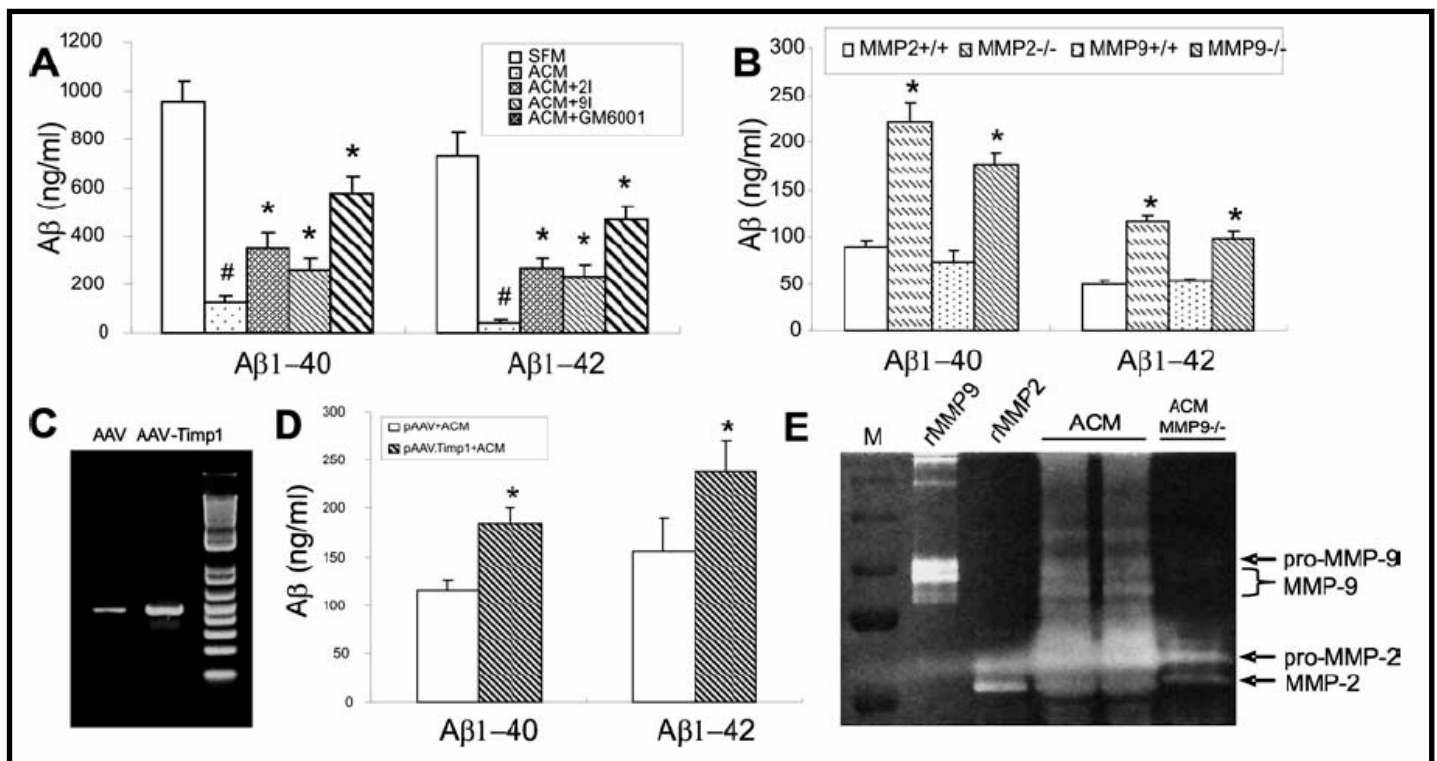
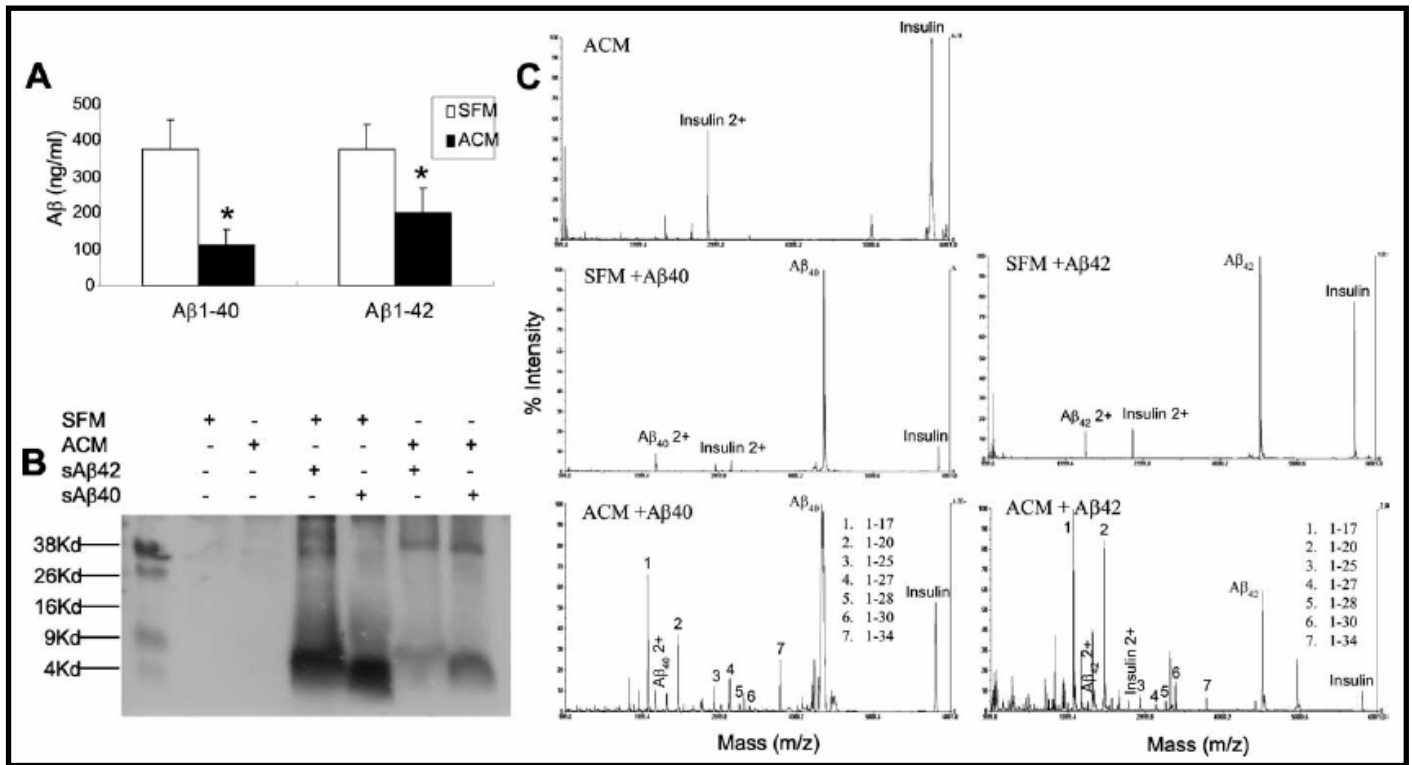
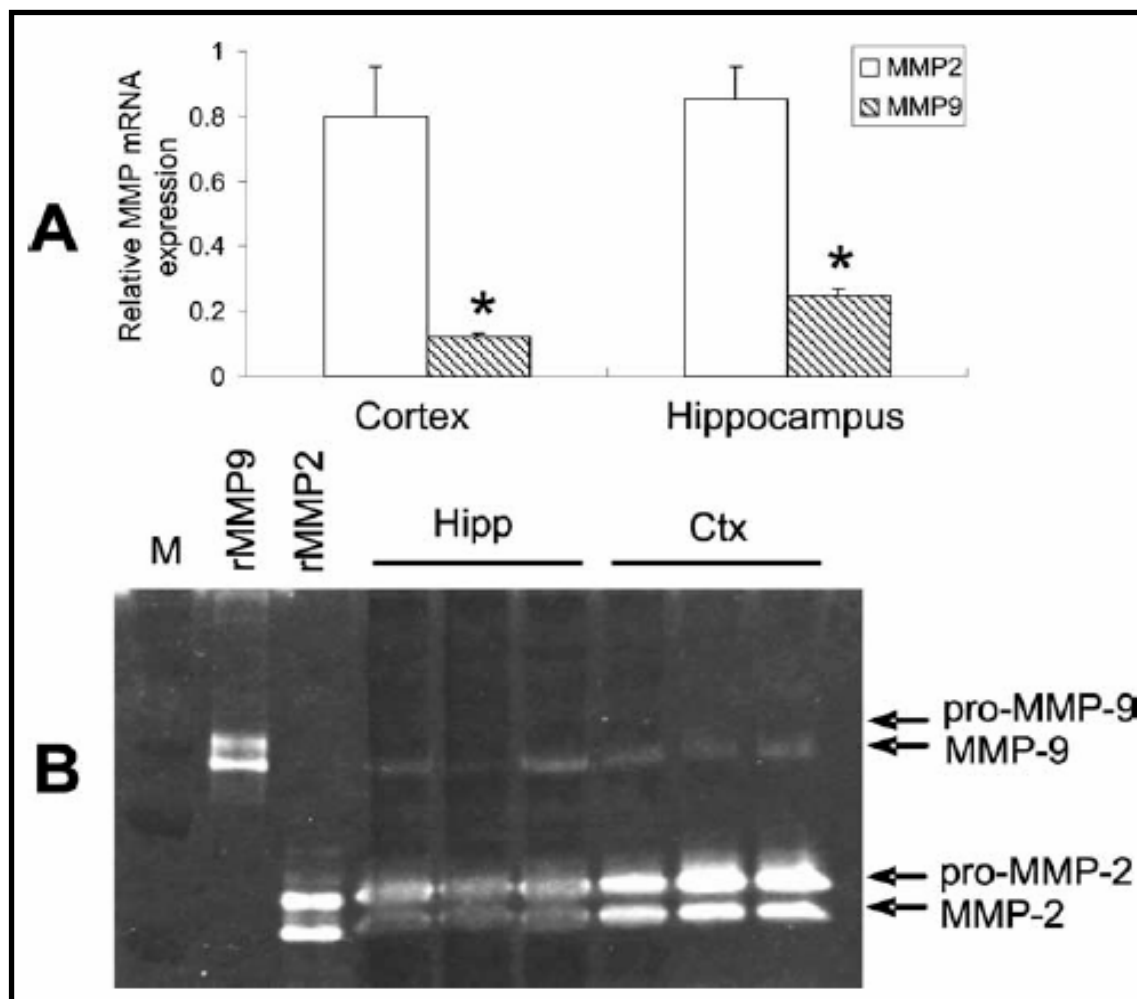
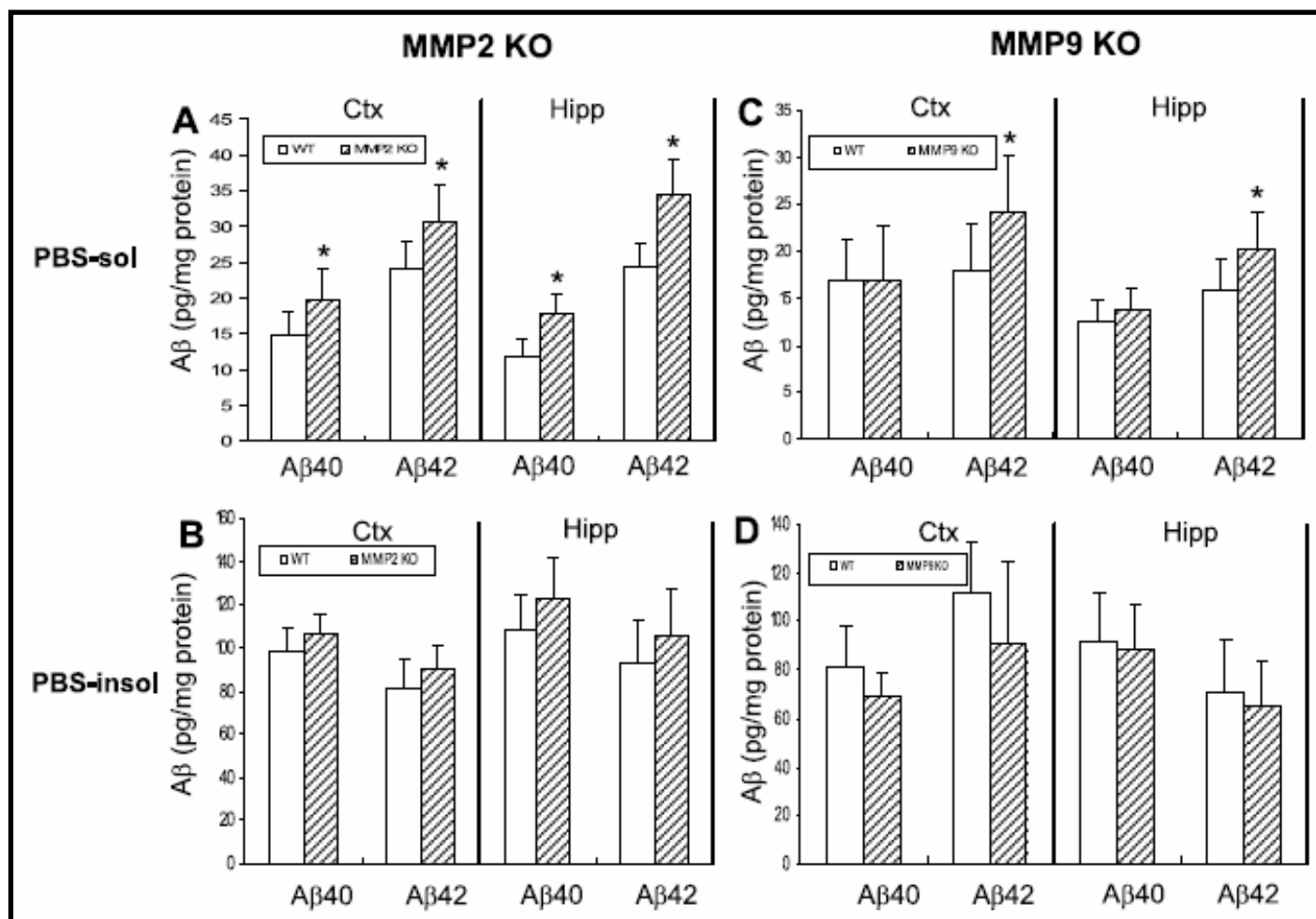


Fig. 4







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