• 計畫中文名稱	MKP-1 的細胞保護作用(I)		
• 計畫英文名稱	The Cytoprotective Effect of MKP-1 (I)		
• 系統編號	PC9408-1224	• 研究性質	基礎研究
• 計畫編號	NSC94-2320-B038-024	• 研究方式	學術補助
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會	• 研究期間	9408 ~ 9507
• 執行機構	台北醫學院醫事技術系		
• 年度	94 年	• 研究經費	1262 千元
• 研究領域	醫學技術,基礎醫學類		
• 研究人員	李宏謨		
• 中文關鍵字			
• 英文關鍵字			
• 中文摘要	腦部樣澱粉(amyloid peptide,簡稱 A)的沉積會隨著年紀的增加而增多,A . 會沉積在腦部造成神經退化性病變,是導致老年失智症的主因之一。A 可以造成粒線 體的傷害、產生大量的反應性氧化物(ROS)、並釋放粒線體內的物質(如細胞色素 c 等分子),而引發細胞計畫死亡(凋亡)。因爲保護或減輕細胞死亡有利於疾病的防治; 因此瞭解各種保護細胞之機制,對老年失智症的治療非常重要。由於許多經證實具細胞 保護作用的物質,除了醣類類固醇(glucocorticoids)之外,如 trans-retinoic acid、鋰鹽、 NGF 等都可誘導 MAPK phosphatase-1 (MKP-1) 的表現。因爲 MKP-1 可以藉著去磷酸 化調控細胞內的訊息傳遞,並進一步抑制細胞的發炎和凋亡;所以極可能在細胞保護作 用中扮演著關鍵的角色。本研究的主要目的即爲探討 MKP-1 在減輕或保護細胞中所扮 演的角色及影響 MKP-1 基因及蛋白表現的訊息傳遞機制。除此之外,最近的研究顯示 MKP-1 被誘導後會移位至粒線體,並在粒線體中進行 p38 MAPK、JNK 的去磷酸化。由 於粒線體中 p38 MAPK、JNK 的磷酸化及活化會造成 Bcl-2 的磷酸化,並進一步造成細胞色素 c (cytochrome c) 的釋出和 caspase 的活化,而造成細胞凋亡;很可能 MKP-1 在粒線體中抑制 p38 MAPK、JNK 的活性而防止細胞的凋亡。我們也將探討 MKP-1 移 位至粒線體的可能機制、MKP-1 在粒線體中對細胞凋亡蛋白磷酸化的調控,以及是否影 響電子傳遞鏈或包括 proton gradient、membrane potential、ATP、ROS 之產生等粒線體 功能。我們計畫以三年爲期分三個研究重點深入探討 MKP-1 與細胞保護作用之關係, 本三年期計畫的研究重點如下:研究重點(一):探討 A 刺激星狀細胞所誘發的炎症媒介物 iNOS 的產生及細胞毒性是否 受 MKP-1 的抑制:A 已知可以藉著活化 NF-kB、AP-1、及 p38 MAPK 而誘導一氧化 氮合成酶(iNOS)		

的表現。我們曾發現在 C6 膠質細胞瘤細胞中,鋰鹽可以誘導 MKP-1 的表現,而抑制 LPS 所誘導的 iNOS 表現。我們將繼續研究 A 刺激星狀細胞所誘發 的誘導型一氧化氮合成脢(iNOS)的表現是否可被 MKP-1 所抑制。我們最近也發現dipyridamole(俗名 persantin)可以增加 MKP-1 的磷酸化及活化,MKP-1 的活化可減 少 p38 MAPK 的磷酸化,並進一步抑制 IKK-的活化、IkB 的磷酸化及降解、最後影 響 NF-kB 的活化及其責成基因(responsive genes)的表現而造成了抑制 iNOS 及環氧 脢-2(cyclooxygenase,COX-2)的表現。我們也將以各種細胞保護藥物誘導 MKP-1 後,檢驗 MKP-1 對 p38 MAPK、NF-B及 AP-1等訊息分子的活性以及 iNOS 的表現 有何影響。我們將以 MKP-1 的藥理抑制物 triploride 或以暫時表現(transient expression) MKP-1 基因、或顯性負突變基因(dominant negative genes)來探討 MKP-1 在此抑制 作用中是否扮演關鍵的角色。另一方面,最近我們也發現以 LPS 誘導 MKP-1表現後,可大幅減少過氧化氫所造成的細胞凋亡;我們將以同樣的研究模式探討 retinoic acid、或鋰鹽所誘導的 MKP-1表現,可否防止或減輕 A 所造成的細胞毒性。

• 英文摘要

Age-dependent accumulation of A in the brain is likely to cause neural degeneration. A induces mitochondrial dysfunction, overproduction of ROS, and subsequently releasing cytochrome c and apoptotic signals that initiate apoptotic pathways. Because protection of cell from apoptosis reduces brain damage and facilitates recovery, a more detail investigation of the mechanisms by which the neuroprotective agents exert their protective effects is important in the treatment for patients with neurodegenerative diseases. Recently, MKP-1 has been shown to play an important role in the regulation of apoptosis. Cytoprotective agents such as glucocorticoids, retinoic acid and NGF, have been shown to induce MKP-1 expression. The antiapoptotic effect of MKP-1 has been related to its ability to dephosphorylate p38 MAPK and JNK. Thus, it is possible that expression of MKP-1 by the cytoprotective agents such as retinoic acid or lithium may protect cells from the insults by A . In the present proposal, we will investigate the role of MKP-1 in cytoprotection and the signaling mechanisms by which MKP-1 is induced. On the other hand, recent report has demonstrated that MKP-1 induction is associated with a translocation of MKP-1 to mitochondria. Given p38 MAPK has been considered responsible for Bcl-2 phosphorylation and the subsequent cytochrome c release from mitochondria, translocation of MKP-1 to mitochondria may enhance the dephosphorylation and inactivation of p38 MAPK and thereby prevents cells from cell death. We will investigate the mechanisms that control MKP-1 translocation, and whether MKP-1 alters the phosphorylation status of pro-apoptotic and anti-apoptotic proteins in mitochondria. We will also examine whether MKP-1 translocation to nuclei affects the electron transport chain, respiration rate, proton gradient, membrane potential and the ATP and ROS generations in the mitochondria. Our specific aims are as follows: Aim I: To explore whether MKP-1 regulates A -induced inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) expression and A -induced cytotoxicity. A has been shown to induce iNOS gene expression via NF-kB, AP-1 and p38 MAPK-dependent mechanisms. We previously found that lithium inhibits iNOS expression via MKP-1 in C6 glioma cells. We will determine whether lithium inhibits A -induced iNOS expression by induction of MKP-1 in astroglial cells too. We have recently demonstrated that activation of MKP-1 by dipyridamole dephosphorylates and inactivates p38 MAPK, which in turn inhibits IKK- activation and subsequent NF- B signaling pathway that mediates LPS-induced iNOS and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)

expression in RAW 264.7 cells. We will induce the expression of MKP-1 by various cytoprotective agents by lithium, and examine the role of MKP-1 in A -induced iNOS expression. We will transiently express the MKP-1 gene or apply the pharmacological inhibitor of MKP-1, triploride, or transfection of dominant negative mutant to determine the role of MKP-1 in the regulation of A -induced iNOS expression in astrocytes. On the other hand, we have recently found that pretreatment of the cells with