病態生化学分野

Division of Pathogenic Biochemistry

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◇研究目的

本分野は、病態の生化学的研究を行うとともに、和漢薬を含む種々の薬物の病態に及ぼす効果を生化学的、免疫学的、あるいは遺伝学的に研究することを目的としている。

和漢薬を中心に、構造の明らかにされた成分あるいは化合物を用いて、種々の病態に有効な薬物の探索とその作用機序を分子レベルで解明する。「証」といわれる病態変化/徴候を遺伝子工学的、免疫学的手法等を駆使してその遺伝的背景を解析し、薬物の効果発現との関連性からその科学的基盤を解明する。現在、がん、免疫、アレルギー疾患などを中心にして検討を行っている。

◇研究概要

I)がん転移機構の解明とその制御

- 1) がん転移に対するケモカインの作用機序解明と治療への応用
- 2) がん転移病態モデルの作製とその形成に関与する標的分子の探索
- 3) 伝統薬物を中心としたがん転移の抑制物質の探索

Ⅱ)シグナル伝達分子による病態制御機構の解析

- 1) TAK1キナーゼ活性化の分子機構
- 2) TNF-α シグナルと ErbB 受容体シグナルのクロストーク
- 3) 自然免疫シグナルに影響を及ぼす漢方薬の探索

Ⅲ)漢方方剤テーラーメード治療法の開発

1) 漢方医学の証の解明を目指した血漿プロテオミック・パターン解析

◇著書

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◇原著論文

1) Matsuo M., Sakurai H., Koizumi K., and Saiki I.: Curcumin inhibits the formation of capillary-like tubes by rat lympahatic endothelial cells. Cancer Lett., 251: 288-295, 2007.

Abstract: The natural pigments curcumin and berberine have been shown to exhibit a variety of pharmacologic effects including anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, and anti-metastatic properties. Here, we investigated the anti-lymphangiogenic effect with an in vitro tube-forming model using conditionally immortalized lymphatic endothelial TR-LE cells, a newly established cell line originating from the thoracic duct of a transgenic rat expressing the temperature-sensitive SV40 large T-antigen. Curcumin, but not berberine, exhibited a dose-dependent inhibition of the formation of capillary-like tubes by TR-LE cells without affecting cell viability and adhesion to Matrigel. To address the molecular mechanisms involved, we performed experiments with specific inhibitors against putative targets of curcumin, including IkB kinase (IKK), epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase (PI3K)/Akt, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). While the IKK-2 inhibitor VI and EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors gefitinib and PD153035 had no effect, both the PI3K inhibitor LY294002 and the MMP inhibitor GM6001 shortened the tubes by approximately 50%. Western blot analysis and gelatin zymography revealed that curcumin, but not berberine, has an inhibitory effect on the phosphorylation of Akt and enzymatic activity of MMP-2 in TR-LE cells. These results suggest that curcumin exerts its inhibitory effect on lymphangiogenesis partly through Akt and MMP-2.

2) Tsunoda S., Nakamura T., Sakurai H., and Saiki I.: Recombinant human fibroblast growth factor-2 stimulates expression of endogenous vascular endothelial growth factor to enhance the growth and metastasis of implanted mouse melanoma cells. Cancer Sci., 98: 541-548, 2007.

Abstract: Fibroblast growth factor (FGF)-2 has been considered to play a critical role in neovascularization in several tumors; however, its precise role in tumor progression is not fully understood. In the present study, we have characterized the role of FGF-2 in B16-BL6 mouse melanoma cells, focusing on effects during the initial phase of tumor growth. FGF-2 was injected at the tumor inoculation site of dorsal skin during the initial phase. FGF-2 induced marked tumor growth and lymph node metastasis. This was well correlated with an increase in neovascularization in the host stroma. FGF-2 also recruited inflammatory and mesenchymal cells in host stroma. Marked tumor growth, pulmonary metastasis and intensive neovascularization in tumor parenchyma were also observed after a single injection of FGF-2 into the footpad inoculation site. In contrast, repeated injections of FGF-2 at a site remote from the footpad tumor were ineffective in promoting tumor growth and metastasis. These promoting activities of FGF-2 were blocked by local injections of a glucocorticoid hormone, suggesting that host inflammatory responses induced by FGF-2 are associated with FGF-2-induced tumor progression. In addition, although FGF-2 did not promote cellular proliferation and vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGFA) mRNA expression in B16-BL6 cells in vitro, FGF-2 induced VEGFA expression in host stroma rather than tumor tissue, and local injections of a neutralizing antibody against VEGFA inhibited these activities of FGF-2 in vivo. These results indicate that abundant FGF-2 during the initial phase of tumor growth induces VEGFA-dependent intensive neovascularization in host stroma, and supports marked tumor growth and metastasis.

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Abstract: Cochinin B, a novel ribosome-inactivating protein (RIP) with a molecular weight of 28 kDa,

was purified from the seeds of Momordica cochinchinensis (Cucurbitaceae). The isolation procedure entailed ammonium sulfate precipitation, cation-exchange chromatography on SP Sepharose column and size-exclusion chromatography on Superdex 75 column with a fast protein liquid chromatography (FPLC) system. The first twenty N-terminal amino acid residues of Cochinin B showed homology to type I RIPs from other Momordica species. The purified Cochinin B displayed a strong inhibitory activity on protein synthesis in the cell-free rabbit reticulocyte lysate system with IC50 of 0.36 nM. Furthermore, it exhibited N-glycosidase activity and cytotoxicity against Vero cell line with IC50 higher than 1540 nM. Interestingly, Cochinin B manifested strong anti-tumor activities on human cervical epithelial carcinoma (HeLa), human embryonic kidney (HEK293) and human small cell lung cancer (NCI-H187) cell lines with IC50 of 16.9, 114 and 574 nM, respectively.

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Abstract: To develop new therapy strategies for lung cancer, we established an animal model, which reflects the clinical features of mediastinal lymph node metastasis of lung cancer. This study was designed to determine whether CCL21 induced biological functions associated with the metastasis of highly lymph node metastatic human non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) selected by our model. Orthotopic intrapulmonary implantation of human NSCLC (Lu-99 and A549) was performed to analyze the metastatic characteristics of these cells. The expression of CCR7, which is a receptor of CCL21, was detected using CCL19 [also called EBI1-ligand chemokine (ELC)]-Fc chimera by flow cytometric analysis. The effects of CCL21 on the migration, adhesion and growth of human NSCLC were investigated. After orthotopic implantation of human NSCLC cell lines, Lu-99, but not A549, metastasized to mediastinal lymph nodes, forming large size nodules, and expressed CCR7 on the surface. Accordingly, its ligand CCL21 induced chemotactic migration and alpha4beta1-mediated adhesion to VCAM-1 of Lu-99. The expression of CCR7 and vigorous responses to its ligand CCL21 potentially account for lymph node metastasis of a human NSCLC line Lu-99.

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Abstract: The IκB kinase (IKK) complex serves as the master regulator for the activation of NF-κB by various stimuli. It contains two catalytic subunits, IKK α and IKK β , and a regulatory subunit, IKK γ /NEMO. The activation of IKK complex is dependent on the phosphorylation of IKK α / β at its activation loop and the K63-linked ubiquitination of NEMO. However, the molecular mechanism by which these inducible modifications occur remains undefined. Here, we demonstrate that CARMA1, a key scaffold molecule, is essential to regulate NEMO ubiquitination upon T-cell receptor (TCR) stimulation. However, the phosphorylation of IKK α / β activation loop is independent of CARMA1 or NEMO ubiquitination. Further, we provide evidence that TAK1 is activated and recruited to the synapses in a CARMA1-independent manner and mediate IKK α / β phosphorylation. Thus, our study provides the biochemical and genetic evidence that phosphorylation of IKK α / β and ubiquitination of NEMO are regulated by two distinct pathways upon TCR stimulation.

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Abstract: Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has been shown to be activated by specific ligands as well as other cellular stimuli including tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α). In the present study, we found

that cellular stress suppressed ligand-mediated EGFR activity. Both TNF- α and osmotic stress rapidly induced phosphorylation of EGFR. This phosphorylation of EGFR and the activation of mitogen-activated protein kinases and NF- κ B occurred independently of the shedding of extracellular membrane-bound EGFR ligands and intracellular EGFR tyrosine kinase activity. Transforming growth factor- β -activated kinase 1 (TAK1) was involved in the TNF- α -induced signaling pathway to EGFR. In addition, experiments using chemical inhibitors and small interfering RNA demonstrated that p38 α is a common mediator for the cellular stress-induced phosphorylation of EGFR. Surprisingly, the modified EGFR was not able to respond to its extracellular ligand due to transient internalization through the clathrin-mediated mechanism. Furthermore, turnover of p38 activation led to dephosphorylation and recycling back to the cell surface of EGFR. These results demonstrated that TNF- α has opposite bifunctional activities in modulating the function of the EGFR.

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Abstract: CXCL16 is a new member of the chemokine superfamily, which exists in a transmembrane as well as a soluble form. Its receptor CXCR6 is detected on CD4(+) T cells, CD8(+) T cells, and natural killer T cells. Here, we report a significant correlation of CXCL16 expression by tumor cells with the infiltration of T cells and prognosis in colorectal cancer (CRC). We first found that CXCL16 expression was consistently up-regulated more in tumor tissues than in normal mucosa derived from the same CRC patients. Four human CRC cell lines also expressed CXCL16 mRNA and secreted soluble CXCL16. We next examined the expression of CXCL16 and infiltration of lymphocytes in CRC specimens (n = 58) by immunohistochemistry. CRC patients with high levels of CXCL16 expression (n = 43) had higher levels of CD4(+) and CD8(+) tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL; P < 0.01) than those with low levels of CXCL16 expression (n = 15). Furthermore, the high CXCL16 expression group showed significantly better prognosis than the low CXCL16 expression group (P < 0.05). Collectively, our data suggest that the expression of CXCL16 by tumor cells enhances the recruitment of TILs, thereby bringing about a better prognosis in CRC. Thus, CXCL16 is a new prognostic biomarker and may be useful for the development of a more effective therapeutic strategy for CRC.

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Abstract: Two novel anthraquinones, lupinacidins A (1) and B (2), have been isolated from the culture broth of a new endophytic actinomycete belonging to the genus Micromonospora. Lupinacidins were found to show significant inhibitory effects on the invasion of murine colon 26-L5 carcinoma cells without inhibiting cell growth.

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Abstract: It is known that rheumatoid arthritis (RA) accelerates atherosclerosis. Further, the soluble form of vascular adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) is known as a predictive marker of atherosclerosis in RA

patients. We reported that keishibukuryogan, one of the Kampo formulas, improved articular symptoms and decreased soluble VCAM-1 in patients with RA. In adjuvant-induced arthritis (AIA) rats, an animal model of RA, it is known that endothelial function is injured by inflammation. So, we investigated the effect of keishibukuryogan on endothelial function in AIA rats. Lewis rats were divided into control, AIA control, and AIA with keishibukuryogan groups. The AIA with keishibukuryogan group was fed 3% keishibukuryogan contained in normal chow. On day 25 after injection of Mycobacterium butyricum, endothelium-dependent relaxation by acetylcholine in the AIA control group was suppressed, but it was improved in the AIA with keishibukuryogan group. The contractions by xanthine/xanthine oxidase in both AIA rats increased, but that in keishibukuryogan decreased compared to the AIA control group. Plasma levels of lipid peroxide increased in the AIA control group, but keishibukuryogan decreased these levels. Plasma levels of nitric oxide (NO) increased in both AIA groups. The expressions of endothelial NO synthase, inducible NO synthase and VCAM-1 of thoracic aorta were investigated by western blotting. These expressions increased in the AIA control group, but were restricted in the AIA with keishibukuryogan group. We considered that keishibukuryogan protected the endothelial function of AIA rats mainly by its anti-oxidative effect.

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Abstract: Fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2) has been shown to induce both angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis in the mouse corneum; however, the signalling mechanism underlying FGF-2-induced lymphangiogenesis remains unknown. Here we investigated the effect of FGF-2 on newly developed temperature-sensitive rat lymphatic endothelial (TR-LE) cells. The supernatant of PC-3 prostate cancer cells facilitated tube-like formation in TR-LE cells, and formation was inhibited by neutralising antibodies against FGF-2. The addition of FGF-2 stimulated tube-like formation as well as proliferation and chemotactic migration of TR-LE cells. Blockade of the Akt signalling pathway by LY294002 abolished the elongation of tubes induced by FGF-2, whereas inhibition of the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) signalling pathway had no effect. Rapamycin abrogated the phosphorylation of p70S6kinase and consistently inhibited the formation of tubes induced by FGF-2. Furthermore, tube-like formation induced by the supernatant of PC-3 cells was inhibited by LY294002 or rapamycin. These data suggest that FGF-2 exerts lymphangiogenic effects by activating the Akt/mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR)/p70S6kinase pathway in lymphatic endothelial cells, and that the pathway provides a potent target for tumour lymphangiogenesis.

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Abstract: NP603, the 6-dimethoxy phenyl indolin-2-one, was designed as FGF receptor 1 inhibitor by computational study. NP603 was synthesized and found to be more active against endothelial proliferation of HUVEC after the rhFGF-2 stimulation than SU6668 with minimum effective dose of 0.4 microM but with similar potency as SU16g. NP603 inhibited the tyrosine phosphorylation in FGF receptor and the activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase and c-Jun-N-terminal-kinase after the rhFGF-2 stimulation. The increase in activity of NP603 supports the role of Lys514 movement in ligand-receptor binding in modeling study as the movement accommodates the hydrophobic interaction at the receptor pocket leading to the enhancement of binding capacity.

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predictive biomarker for the beneficial effect of a Kampo (Japanese traditional) medicine keishibukuryogan in rheumatoid arthritis patients. Clin. Biochemistry., 40: 1113-1121, 2007.

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: Kampo (Japanese traditional herbal) medicines are now ethically used in Japan as pharmaceutical grade prescription drugs. However, there are distinct groups of responders and non-responders to Kampo medicines. We searched for biomarker candidates to discriminate responders from non-responders to keishibukuryogan (KBG); one of the most frequently used Kampo medicines. DESIGN AND METHODS: A combination of SELDI technology and a decision tree analysis with proprietary developed bioinformatics tools was applied to 41 (32 for tree construction and 9 for validation test) plasma samples obtained from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients. A candidate biomarker protein was identified using LC-MS/MS. RESULTS: The constructed tree with measurable reliability contained only a single peak which was identified as haptoglobin alpha 1 chain (Hpalpha1). CONCLUSION: Hpalpha1 is a biomarker candidate for discriminating responders from non-responders to KBG treatment for RA. The present results may open the way to the establishment of "evidence-based" complementary and alternative medicine.

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Abstract: HTLV-1 Tax oncoprotein induces persistent activation of the transcription factor NF-κB and CREB (cAMP-response element-binding protein)/ATF. Transforming growth factor-β-activated kinase 1 (TAK1) has been shown to play a critical role in these transcription factors. Here, we found that TAK1 was constitutively activated in Tax-positive HTLV-1-transformed T cells. Tax induced persistent overexpression of TAK1-binding protein 2 (TAB2), but not TAB3, which is essential for TAK1 activation. Surprisingly, TAK1 was not involved in the activation of NF-κB. On the other hand, JNK and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases were activated by TAK1. In addition, ATF2, but not CREB, was a target for the TAK1-JNK pathway, and p38 negatively regulated TAK1 activity through TAB1 phosphorylation. These results indicate that Tax-mediated TAK1 activation is important for the activation of ATF2 rather than NF-κB.

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◇総 説

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◇学会報告 (*:特別講演,シンポジウム,ワークショップ等)

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◇研究費取得状況

- 1) 平成19年度知的クラスター創成事業とやま医薬バイオクラスター(代表:済木育夫)「漢方方剤テーラーメード治療法の開発」
- 2) 平成 19 年度 21 世紀 COE プログラム「東洋の知に立脚した個の医療の創生」(分担:済 木育夫) 臨床研究(遺伝子多型と血漿プロテオーム解析)
- 3) 平成 19 年度文部科学省科学研究費補助金若手研究 (B) (代表:小泉桂一)「温度感受性 リンパ管内皮細胞株の樹立及び組織アレイによる腫瘍リンパ管新生 分子の検索」
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- 12) 平成19年度 学長裁量経費 (代表:済木育夫)「和漢薬の国際標準化のための日中韓共同研究」

◇研究室在籍者

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