

# Cyclosporine

. 1 . 2

1, 2

I.

model CsA 25mg/  
kg , ,

Cyclosporine(CsA)  
helper T  
leukin - 2

inter - 8-10).

4 6

8-10). 1995 Young (11,12)  
CsA

1).

CsA

가

CsA

model

CsA  
가 2-4),

CsA

CsA

가 2).  
가

5)

T

TGF -  
13,14).

6).

CsA가

TGF -

5,6).

CsA ,

7).

CsA ,

TGF - (Normal standard diet; NSD).

2 : 1g CsA

300 $\mu$ g  
(NSD+CsA).

3 : 1g  
300 $\mu$ l (Low  
salt diet; LSD).

4 : 1g CsA 300 $\mu$ g  
(LSD+CsA).

344 가 100 130gm Fisher  
. Fisher 344 6 1 4

1 , Adachi <sup>15)</sup> CsA 6  
100% 가 .

가 16,17) 가 . 4.

2. 6 ether

0.4% sodium  
0.05% sodium  
Teklad (Teklad Premier,  
Madison, U.S.A.) 5.

CsA  
microemulsion Cypol - N(25mg/cap -  
sule) 1g 300 $\mu$ g creatinine Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>  
(Hitachi 764, Japan)

100 130g 가 10 CsA Abbott  
15g 1 (U.S.A) monoclonal fluo -  
kg CsA가 20 30mg . FPIA mouse mono -  
8 - 10) . FPIA fluorescein - labeled  
3. CsA kit TDxFLx  
(Abbott, U.S.A.) .  
1 200 $\mu$ Ci  
(0.5cc) diethylene triamine penta acetic  
acid(DTPA) 60

1 :  
1g 300 $\mu$ l - counter cpm .

$GFR = (V/t) \times \log_n(P_0/P_t)$   
 $V = 0.264BW - 1.92 \times 10^{-4}BW^2 + 1.03$   
 $P_0 \text{ (cpm/ml)} = I \text{ (cpm)}/V \text{ (ml)}$   
 $P_t \text{ (cpm/ml)} : \text{cpm of plasma}$   
 $BW : \text{body weight}$   
 $I : \text{cpm of control}$   
 $t : \text{time}$

1  
(coronal)  
4 $\mu$ m

H&E

Fu 18)

6.

(buccolingual; BL)  
height; VH)

(vertical  
(mesiodistal; MD)

10%  
Histochoice (AMRESKO, U.S.A.)가

가  
가

2 $\mu$ m  
PAS(Periodic Acid - Schiff)

19)

7.

drawing apparatus (Olympus, Japan)  
10

가

1%

1 3

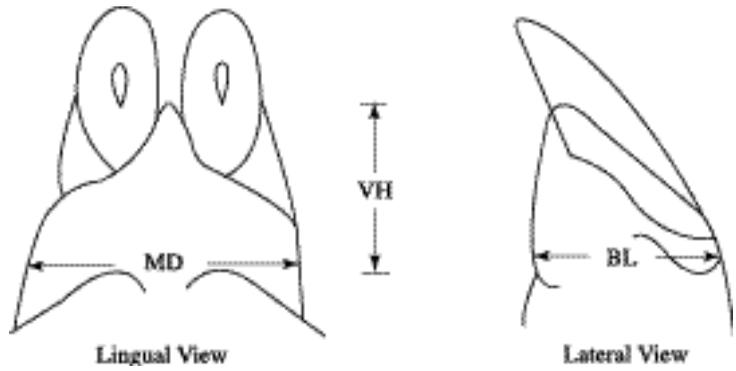


Figure 1. Measuring sites for thickness of gingiva at incisor.  
(MD: mesiodistal, VH, vertical height, BL: buccolingual)

가 . pepsin 1X  
immuno/DNA buffer .  
8. rabbit anti - human TGF - 1 polyclonal antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, U.S.A.)  
antibody diluent 1: 50  
TGF - 1 2µg/Ml 4  
Probe - on - Plus (Fischer Scientific Co., U.S.A.) 4µm . Biotin 가  
1 strep -  
Microprobe system (Fischer Scientific Co., U.S.A.) . Xylene HistoClear 1 3 -  
1:3 80 20 Harris hematoxylin  
가 4 glycerol  
95% 100% .  
peroxidase 9.  
endblocker

Table 1. Change in serum creatinin, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> and CsA level after 6 weeks treatment of CsA

	Serum Cr (mg/dl)	Na <sup>+</sup> (mEq/l)	K <sup>+</sup> (mEq/l)	CsA level (µg/ml)
NSD	0.5 ± 0.1	146.0 ± 0.8	4.4 ± 0.7	0.07 ± 0.04
NSD+CsA	0.6 ± 0.1	142.6 ± 1.5	4.4 ± 0.5	2.0 ± 1.4
LSD	0.4 ± 0.1	142.5 ± 1.3	4.6 ± 0.2	0.06 ± 0.02
LSD+CsA	0.7 ± 0.1	141.3 ± 1.5	4.9 ± 0.4*	2.8 ± 1.6

\* p<0.05: compared with NSD+CsA

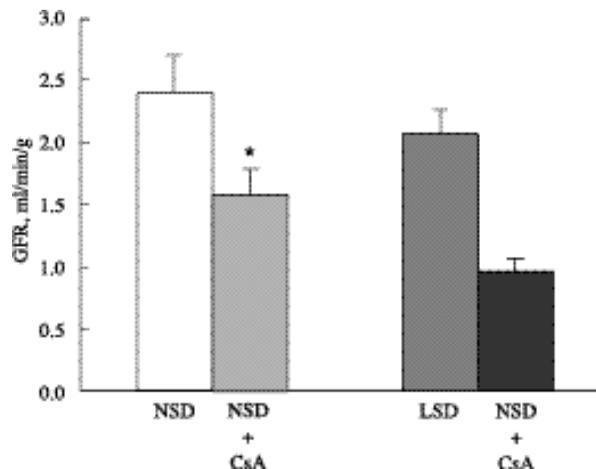


Figure 3. Comparison of glomerular filtration rate in normal salt diet and low salt diet rats with olive oil or CsA of 6 weeks

\* p<0.05: compared with NSD and LSD

rank sum test SPSS Wilcoxon's Serum K<sup>+</sup>: CsA  
T - test independant - samples (P<0.05) .  
± cyclosporine :  
0.05 0.1 CsA .  
가

III. 3. (Figure 3)

1. (Figure 2) NSD 2.4 ± 0.3Mℓ/min/g, NSD+CsA  
1.6 ± 0.2Mℓ/min/g, LSD 2.1 ±  
0.2Mℓ/min/g, LSD+CsA 1.0 ± 0.1Mℓ  
/min/g . ,  
CsA 가 가 . CsA .

가 4. (Table 3, Figure 4, 5)

2. (Table 1) NSD LSD  
Serum creatinine: NSD LSD  
CsA 가 . NSD+CsA 10%  
Serum Na<sup>+</sup>: CsA 가 .  
Na<sup>+</sup> 가 . PAS  
. LSD+CsA

Table 2. The thickness of gingiva at incisor and first mandibular molar in normal salt diet and low salt diet rats with olive oil or CsA of 6 weeks.

	Incisor			Molar (mm)
	MD	VH	BL	
NSD	2.93 ± 0.12	2.84 ± .031	1.69 ± 0.21	1.13 ± 0.20
NSD+CsA	3.09 ± 0.20	3.78 ± 0.26*	2.62 ± 0.24	3.45 ± 0.78*
LSD	2.85 ± 0.35	2.72 ± 0.30	1.85 ± 0.28	1.42 ± 0.37
LSD+CsA	3.21 ± 0.40	3.51 ± 0.25†	2.55 ± 0.17	2.51 ± 0.67††

MD: mesiodistal, VH: vertical height, BL: buccolingual for incisor gingiva

Molar: thickness of buccal side of gingiva at first mandibular molar.

\* p< 0.05 compare with NSD or LSD

† p< 0.1 compare with NSD+CsA

†† p<0.05 compare with NSD+CsA

Table 3. Summary of microscopic findings of kidney and gingiva in normal standard diet and low salt diet rats with olive oil or CsA of 6 weeks

	Control	NSD+CsA	LSD+CsA
Kidney			
*Interstitial fibrosis			
*Mononuclear cell infiltration			
*Arteriopathy			
*TGF - $\alpha$ 1			
Gingiva			
*Surface epithelium thickness			
*Rete ridge elongation			
*Submucosal stromal fibrosis			
*Vascular proliferation			
*Vascular dilatation			
*TGF - $\alpha$ 1			

: Absent, : mild, : moderate, : severe

NSD+CsA    LSD+CsA  
 가    VH가  
 CsA    (p<0.1).    MD    BL  
 TGF -  $\alpha$ 1    NSD  
 LSD    CsA  
 NSD+CsA    NSD+CsA    LSD+CsA    가    (p<0.05).  
 가    가    가  
 (p<0.05).  
 LSD+CsA    6.  
 (Table 3, Figure 6, 7, 8)  
 (Figure 4).    NSD    LSD  
 5.    (Table 2, Figure 6, 7)    ridge    10    rete  
 NSD    LSD    가    가    NSD+CsA    가  
 . CsA    17    가  
 .    rete ridge가  
 가    VH    BL  
 가    (p<0.05).    MD    가

가 가

LSD+CsA

NSD+CsA

가 , TGF - 1

가

LSD+CsA CsA

가 가

IV. renin - angiotensin

가 가

가

CsA CsA 11).

10 70% 20)

가 renin

가

11) enalapril angiotensin

21 - 23)

가 , Bechet , CsA losartan CsA

24 - 26)

가 TGF -

1995 Young 11) 가 CsA phenytoin CsA nifedipine

가

CsA 가 가

가 CsA 7). Phenytoin (epidermal growth fac - 27),

CsA nifedipine 가 (apop -

tosis)

Young 11) 27 - 29), TGF -

CsA , CsA TGF -

Transforming growth factor - (TGF - )

(transformation)

25,000 homodimer

collagen

CsA 가 TGF -

31) TGF - 가

32) Tamaki NaCl) TGF - 가

33) Ying (0.3%) 가

34) TGF - 가

TGF -

CsA IL - 1 TNF - cytokine

lagenase 가, 가

TGF - , PGE, col - collagen

TGF -

renin - angiotensin

TGF -

CsA TGF - 가

angiotensin

TGF - 가

CsA

CsA

1) TGF -

V.

Cyclosporine(CsA)

Fisher - 344

1g 300

6

CsA K<sup>+</sup> (4.9mEq/l) (0.7 ± 0.1 (1.0 ± 0.1mg

mg/Ml) /min/g)

CsA

가

(3.45 ± 0.78mm vs 2.51 ± 0.67mm).

TGF - 1

가,

CsA

CsA가 TGF -

TGF -

VI.

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(1)

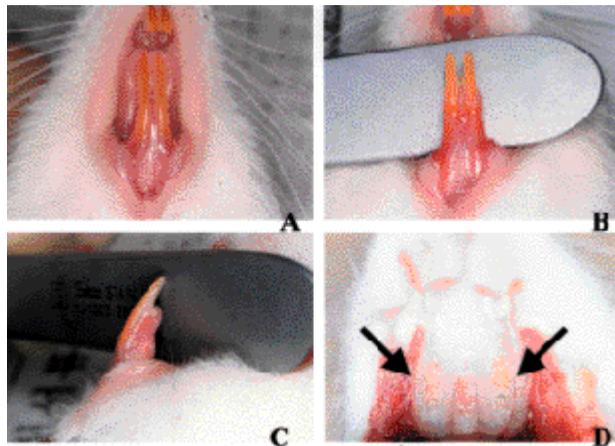


Figure 2

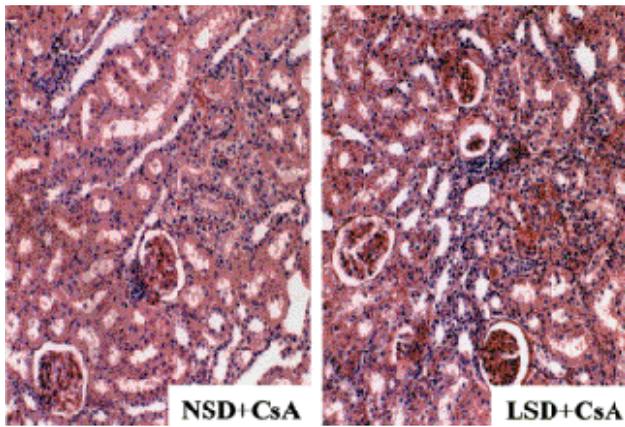


Figure 4

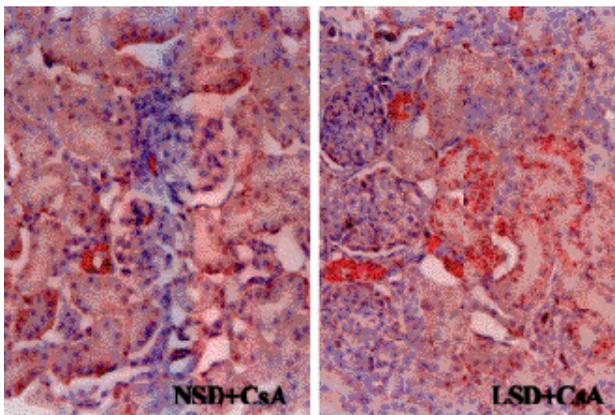


Figure 5

( II )

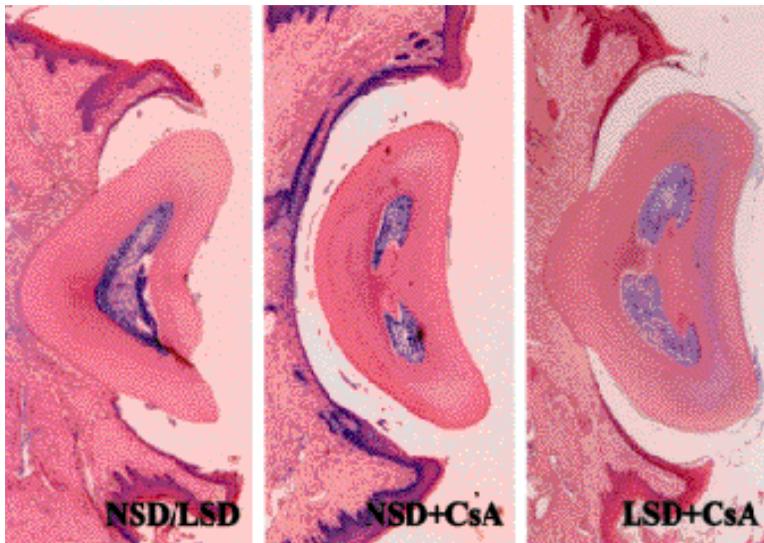


Figure 6

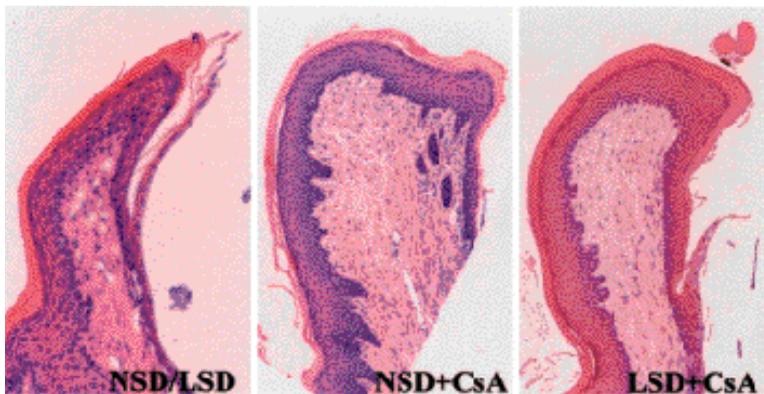


Figure 7

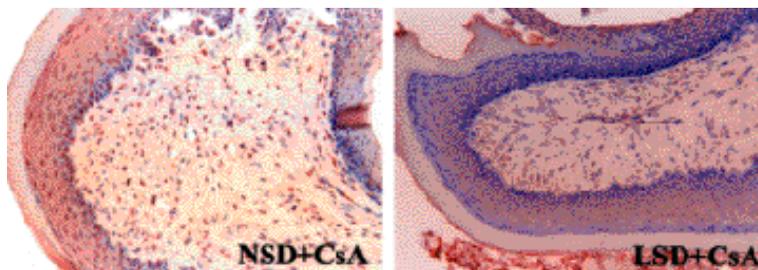


Figure 8

- Figure 1. Photographs of gingiva of rat. Control group(A) of incisor gingiva; increased vertical height of gingiva(B) and buccolingual length(C) in CsA administration group. Increase of buccal side(arrows) of gingiva is more prominent than lingual side at molar tooth(D).
- Figure 3. Light microscopic changes of CsA administration groups in the kidney are interstitial fibrosis with mononuclear cell infiltration and tubular atrophy. These are more pronounced in low salt diet group (LSD+CsA). PAS x200.
- Figure 4. Immunohistochemistry of the kidney for TGF- $\beta_1$  shows positive reaction in some tubular epithelial cells and fibroblasts in the interstitium. These are stronger in low salt diet group (LSD+CsA), in which hyalinized arterioles are also positive. x 200.
- Figure 5. Gingiva around molar tooth shows hyperplastic change in CsA administration groups compared with normal or low salt diet alone group (NSD/LSD). The degree of hyperplasia in LSD+CsA is less than NSD+CsA. H&E, x40.
- Figure 6. High power view of gingiva shows mild covering epithelial hyperplasia and underlying stromal expansion in CsA administration groups, which are less in LSD+CsA. Expanded stroma is composed of proliferated fibroblasts and dilated capillaries. These are also decreased in LSD+CsA group. H&E, x200.
- Figure 7. Immunohistochemistry of the gingiva for TGF- $\beta_1$  shows positive reaction in fibroblasts in the stroma. These reactions are far weak in LSD+CsA group. x 200.

## Comparative Study of Gingival Changes in Cyclosporine - Induced Nephrotoxicity with Normal and Low Salt Diet

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Cyclosporine A(CsA) is a widely used immunosuppressant for transplant patients and is also used for the treatment of a wide variety of systemic diseases with immunologic disorders. However, its use is frequently limited because of complications such as nephrotoxicity or gingival hyperplasia. Although several hypotheses have been postulated for CsA - induced gingival hyperplasia, i.e. various cytokine effects of inflammatory cells, existence of plaque or CsA itself, but its pathogenesis is still unclear.

For experimental chronic CsA toxicity, salt depletion has been shown to increase susceptibility of rodents to the effects of CsA, and this maneuver facilitates production of arteriopathy and interstitial fibrosis in kidney that mimic the changes found in human.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate pathogenesis of CsA - induced gingival hyperplasia by comparing changes between CsA administration groups of normal standard diet and those of low salt diet group.

Specific pathogen - free, 20 to 25 days old(120 to 150 g), male Fisher - 344 rats(KIST, Korea), 120 to 150g of body weight, were assigned to four groups of six animals each after one week of adaptation period for powder food. Group 1 received olive oil(300  $\mu$ l/g of diet) with normal standard diet(0.4% of sodium)(NSD). Group 2 received CsA(Cypol - N, Jonggundang, Korea; 300  $\mu$ g/g of diet) with normal standard diet(NSD+CsA). Group 3 received same amount of olive oil with low salt diet(0.05 % of sodium, Teklad Premier, U.S.A.)(LSD). Group 4 received same dose of CsA with low salt diet(LSD+CsA). Rats were pair fed and were sacrificed after six weeks.

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Key word: Gingiva hyperplasia, Cyclosporine, Nephrotoxicity, Low salt diet, TGF -

Renal histologic lesions associated with CsA, consisted of cortical interstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy and hyalinization of arterioles and the impairment of renal function including increase of serum creatinine and decrease of glomerular filtration rate was more severe in low salt diet group. These were proved as the results of activated of renin - angiotensin system in the kidney by low salt condition. Meanwhile the degree of gingival hyperplasia at incisor and molar tooth was less severe in low salt diet group compared with normal sodium diet group. Hyperplastic gingiva showed mild epithelial hyperplasia and expanded underlying stroma which consisted of matrix increasement, capillary proliferation and dilatation. While the number and the activation of fibroblasts were increased, inflammatory cells were rare in the stroma. The immunohistochemistry for TGF -  $\beta$ 1 in the kidney and gingiva revealed stronger positive in LSD+CsA in kidney but in gingiva of NSD+CsA.

These results suggested followings; Gingival hyperplasia can be developed without inflammatory cells infiltration and seemed not induced by CsA by itself. The major role for gingival hyperplasia by CsA would be the secondary effect of TGF -  $\beta$ 1, which maybe upregulated by CsA administration. Low salt diet can attenuate this hyperplasia perhaps by decreasing the activation of TGF -  $\beta$ 1.