

Nitric oxide LAK

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Effect of target cell nitric oxide synthesis on the sensitivity to lymphokine-activated killer cell cytotoxicity

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Background: Nitric oxide (NO), a cytotoxic molecule is produced in various tissues including tumor cells during interleukin-2 (IL-2) therapy. Lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) cells are induced during IL-2 therapy, and have cytotoxic activity against tumor cells. The current study investigated the effects of NO synthesized in target cells or exposure of target cells to NO on the sensitivity of target cells to LAK cell cytotoxicity. **Methods:** Cytotoxicity was measured using 4 h chromium release assays. LAK cells which were induced by a 4 day incubation of BALB/c mouse splenocytes with IL-2 (6,000 IU/mL) were employed as effector cells. RD-995 skin tumor cells originated from a C3H/HeN mouse were employed as target cells. NO synthesis in target cells was induced by a 24 h incubation of RD-995 cells with IFN γ (25 U/mL), TNF (50 U/mL) and IL-1 (20 U/mL). S-nitrosyl acetylpenicillamine (SNAP), an NO donor, was used to expose target cells to NO. N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine (MLA) and carboxy-PTIO were added during cytotoxicity assays to inhibit NO synthesis, and to scavenge NO produced by target cells, respectively. **Results:** Sensitivity of NO-producing RD-995 cells to LAK cell cytotoxicity was decreased by addition of MLA and carboxy-PTIO during cytotoxicity assays. However, the two reagents had no effect on the sensitivity of non-NO-producing RD-995 cells. Pretreatment of RD-995 target cells with SNAP increased the sensitivity in comparison with untreated cells. **Conclusions:** Sensitivity of target cells to LAK cell cytotoxicity is increased by target cell NO synthesis or exposure to NO. Further studies are needed to evaluate whether these *in vitro* results have relevance to *in vivo* phenomena.

Key Words: IL-2, lymphocyte, cytotoxicity, nitric oxide, tumor

(3), (4), (5), (6, 7)
 (8) . NO L-arginine
 nitric oxide synthase (NOS)
 가 (9, 10).
 Ca⁺⁺ constitutive NOS (cNOS) 1.
 , Ca⁺⁺ IFN γ , (,) 6-8
 TNF IL-1 cytokine BALB/c .
 inducible NOS (iNOS) . cNOS NO
 guanylate cyclase heme guanylate 2
 cyclase (7). cyclic GMP가 2. (, lymphokine-
 가 , activated killer , LAK)
 (11-14). iNOS NO BALB/c { 10%
 guanylate cyclase (HyClone Lab., Logan, UT), 100 U/mL penicillin
 (1, 2). iNOS G, 100 μ g/mL streptomycin 5×10^{-5} M 2-mercaptoethanol
 (15, 16). 가 RPMI 1640 (Life Technologies, Grand Island,
 NY) }
 IL-2 lymphokine-activated 1 Tris-buffered 0.16 M ammonium
 killer (LAK) chloride 5
 (17-20). 2 2×10^6 /mL .
 IL-2 가 IL-2 (6,000 IU/mL, Chiron, Emeryville, CA)
 (21). 가 4 37 , 5% CO₂, 100%
 residual disease) , (minimal 3.
 (22). LAK IL-2 C3H/HeN
 IL-2 RD-995 (28) . RD-995
 (23). IL-2 5% , 100 U/mL penicillin G, 100 μ g/mL μ
 10-30% (24, 25). LAK streptomycin 가 RPMI 1640
 LAK . IL-2 (phosphate buffered saline, PBS)
 NO NO (26, 27). 2 trypsin-EDTA
 가 IL-2 IL-2 NO (Flow Laboratories, McLean, VA) 5
 (26). 가 NO 2
 가 NO NO
 LAK 가 NO
 가 가 . 4. NO
 75 cm² confluent
 RD-995 interferon- γ (IFN γ , 25 U/mL, Sigma,
 St. Louis, MO), IL-1 (20 U/mL, Sigma) tumor
 necrosis factor- α (TNF, 50 U/mL, Sigma) 가

Table 1. Cytokine-induced nitrite production by RD-995 target cells

	No Cytokine	Cytokine
MLA experiment	1.2 μM	12.1 μM
C-PTIO experiment	0.9 μM	10.9 μM

Following a 24 h incubation of confluent grown RD-995 cells in the presence of IFN γ (10 U/mL), TNF (50 U/mL) and IL-1 (20 U/mL), nitrite production was measured in the cell-free culture supernatants. (Representative data from three experiments)

MLA: N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine,

C-PTIO: 2-(4-carboxyphenyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxyl 3-oxide

24 NO nitrite RD-995 가 nitrite
110-120 μM (Table 1).

5. S-nitrosyl acetylpenicillamine (SNAP) 가

SNAP NO 0.5 mM 가 1 NO 2 mM RD-995 (10⁵/mL) 3

6. Nitrite

NO 가
NO (15, 16).
NO nitrite NO 500 × g 5
nitrite Griess (29)
96 well microtiter plate well 50 μL
1:1 (v.v) = 1% sulfanilamide in 30% acetic acid : 0.1% N(1-Naphthyl) ethylenediamine dihydrochloride in 60% acetic acid 가 5
570 nm
plate reader nitrite nitrite

7. LAK

4 chromium 5 × 10⁶
RD-995 [51Cr] sodium chromate 0.1 mCi 가
0.1 mL PBS 37 1
2 105 /mL
LAK (5 × 10⁶ /mL) . 96 well
microtiter plate 50:1, 25:1,
12.5:1, 6.25:1 4
spontaneous release
(10⁴ /well) total release
(10⁴ /well) 0.5% Triton X-100
microtiter plate
400 × g 5 0.1 mL
gamma counter
% cytotoxicity
% cytotoxicity =
experimental release - spontaneous release × 100
total release - spontaneous release

8. NO

NO
nitric oxide synthase (NOS) N^G-monomethyl-L-arginine (MLA) 62.5 μM 250 μM
가 NO
NO 2-(4-carboxyphenyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxyl 3-oxide (carboxy-PTIO)
150 nM 300 nM 가

9.

Student t-test p<0.05

1. NO 가 LAK

NO NOS

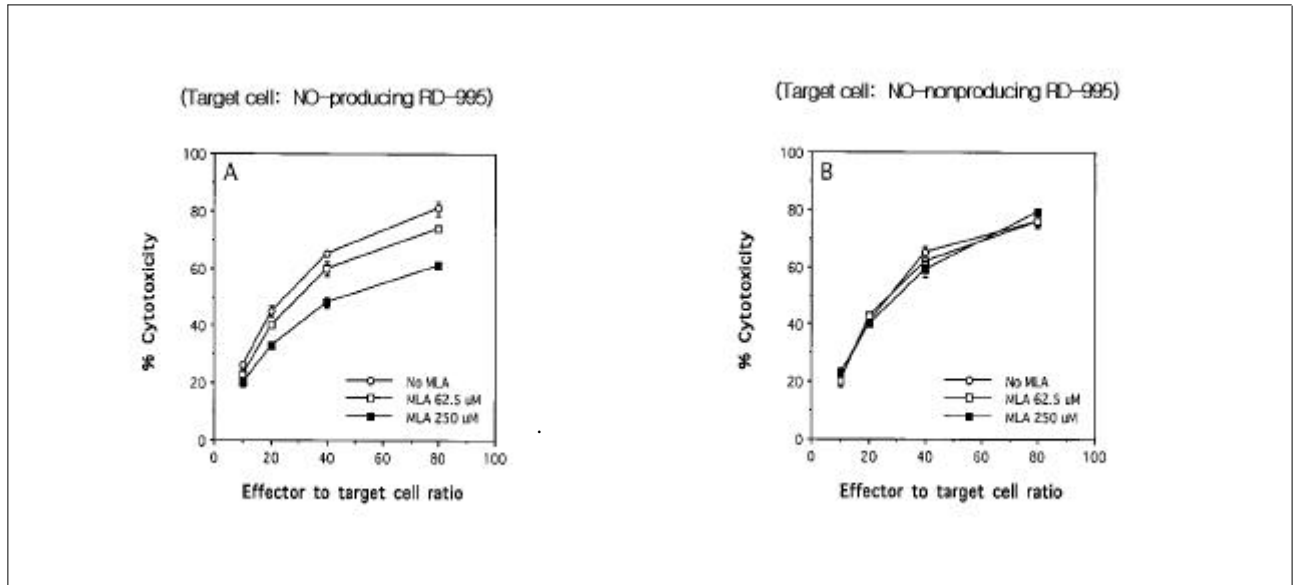


Fig. 1. Effect of inhibition of target cell NO synthesis on the sensitivity to LAK cell cytotoxicity. LAK cell cytotoxicity directed against NO-producing (A) and NO-nonproducing control (B) RD-995 target cells was measured in the presence or absence of NG-monomethyl-L-arginine (NOS inhibitor) using a 4 h chromium release assay. (mean \pm SD of triplicate samples)

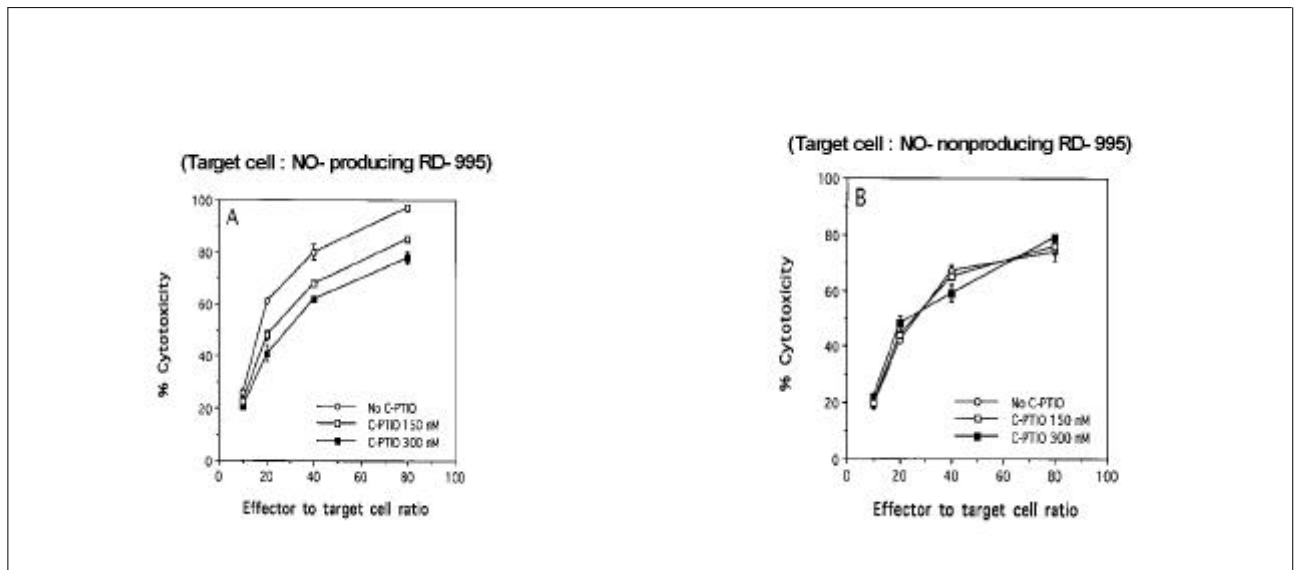


Fig. 2. Effect of scavenging of NO synthesized by target cells on the sensitivity to LAK cell cytotoxicity. LAK cell cytotoxicity directed against NO-producing (A) and NO-nonproducing control (B) RD-995 target cells was measured in the presence or absence of carboxy-PTIO (NO scavenger) using a 4 h chromium release assay. (mean \pm SD of triplicate samples)

MLA 0 μ M, 62.5 μ M, 250 μ M RD-995
 가 , 가 MLA 가 MLA 가 LAK
 LAK RD-995 RD-995 가 (Fig. 1B).
 가 (Fig. 1A). NO

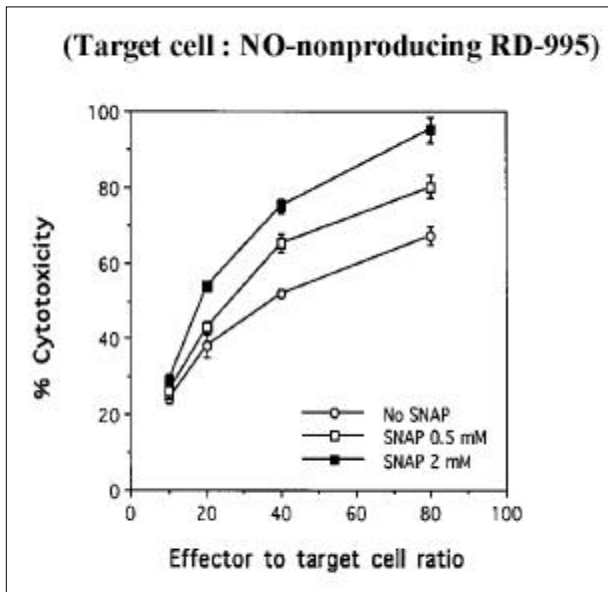


Fig. 3. Effect of pretreatment of target cells with an NO donor (SNAP) on the sensitivity to LAK cell cytotoxicity. LAK cell cytotoxicity directed against RD-995 target cells pretreated with SNAP was measured using a 4 h chromium release assay. (mean \pm SD of triplicate samples)

2. NO 가 LAK

NO carboxy-PTIO 0 nM, 150 nM, 300 nM 가

carboxy-PTIO 가 LAK RD-995 가 (Fig. 2A).

NO RD-995 carboxy-PTIO 가 LAK RD-995 (Fig. 2B).

3. 가 NO

LAK RD-995 NO SNAP 0 mM, 0.5 mM, 2 mM, 1 가 LAK (Fig. 3).

가 (T, CD56, (LFA-1, ICAMs, CD2, CD28, CD34, CD4, CD8), granzymes (serine protease) cytolytic (perforin) (30, 31). Fas Fas (32, 33). NO가 NO iron-sulfur iron-sulfur 가 (34). Krebs' aconitase, mitochondria complex I (NADH : ubiquinone oxidoreductase) complex II (succinate : ubiquinone oxidoreductase) (35-37). NO가 . NO ribonucleotide reductase DNA . NO tyrosyl residue non-heme Fe (38). NO DNA (39). 가 NO NO LAK 가 가 IFN γ , TNF IL-1 NO NOS MLA 가 MLA 가 NO LAK 가 . NO MLA 가 가 가 IFN γ , TNF IL-1 NO NO

carboxy-PTIO 가 . carboxy-PTIO 가
 NO LAK 가
 . NO
 carboxy-PTIO 가
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 carboxy-PTIO 가
 가 carboxy-PTIO
 NO
 . NO가
 가
 RD-995 NO SNAP
 SNAP
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 가 NO
 가 가
 NO
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 cytokine
 NO가 NO가
 가 (40),
 가

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