Full Length Research Paper

L-Monomethyl-arginine decreases apoptosis of chondrocytes by altering Bax and Bcl-2 expression in osteoarthritis of rabbit knee

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Previous studies found that NG-monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA) treatment inhibits progression of osteoarthritis. Here, we aimed to explore the effects of L-NMMA on chondrocyte apoptosis and Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA expression in rabbits with knee osteoarthritis. Knee osteoarthritis was induced in 24 healthy rabbits by Hulth method, and rabbits were randomly divided into control (n = 12) and experimental (n = 12) groups. Once weekly, knee joints of control rabbits were injected with saline solution, while knees of experimental rabbits were injected with L-NMMA. Knee joint samples were collected after 6 weeks of treatment. Apoptosis of chondrocytes was detected by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL), and Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA expression by in situ hybridization. The results show that the mean rate of chondrocyte apoptosis in knees of the experimental rabbits was significantly lower than that of the control rabbits (P<0.05). Additionally, Bax expression decreased and Bcl-2 expression increased in the experimental group (P<0.05). In brief, L-NMMA can inhibit apoptosis of joint chondrocytes through changes in the expression of apoptosis-related genes. Thus, this molecule offers the potential for treating osteoarthritis.

Key words: NG-Monomethyl-L-arginine, knee osteoarthritis, chondrocyte, apoptosis-related regulatory gene.

INTRODUCTION

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a chronic, progressive osteoarthropathy that poses a health hazard in aging individuals. OA pathology includes articular cartilage degeneration, characterized by degradation of cartilage matrix and reduction in chondrocytes (Lories and Luyten, 2011). One report analyzing the ultrastructure of cartilage in OA (Weiss and Mirow, 1972) linked an increased number of degraded chondrocytes to disease severity. A subsequent study of a rabbit knee OA model by Hashimoto et al. (1998), reported an increase in apoptosis of chondrocytes with accompanying pannus formation; specifically, 28.7% of chondrocytes were apoptotic in OA-affected articular cartilage. Further, apoptotic cells were located in the cartilage surface and middle layer. In contrast, only 6.7% of chondrocytes were apoptotic in normal cartilage, located only in the cartilage surface. Similarly, using TUNEL and flow cytometry, Blanco et al. (1998) determined that apoptotic cells accounted for 11 to 22% of OA articular cartilage, but only...
2 to 4% of normal cartilage. Staining of cartilage sections confirmed the presence of apoptotic cells in both the surface and middle layer, as well as identifying proteoglycan depletion. Indeed, the number of apoptotic cells was significantly and positively correlated with OA severity. In a follow-up study, the same group induced apoptosis of rabbit articular chondrocytes using varying concentrations of sodium nitroprusside over different time periods. They found that the exogenous nitric oxide (NO) produced by sodium nitroprusside induced apoptosis of cultured chondrocytes, indicating that NO plays an important role in chondrocyte apoptosis (Blanco et al., 1995). Injecting collagenase into upper compartments of the bilateral temporomandibular joints, Gao et al. (2003) established a goat OA model. They then injected the joints with 0.5 ml of 0.5% L-monomethyl-arginine (L-NMMA), an NO synthase inhibitor, in 3-day intervals. After one week OA progression was inhibited in L-NMMA-treated joints, likely by indirect inhibition of NO synthesis. However, additional studies are needed to confirm the inhibitive effect of L-NMMA on chondrocyte apoptosis. Here, we investigated the mechanisms behind the therapeutic effects of L-NMMA on OA in rabbit knees by assessing apoptosis and Bax and Bcl-2 expression in chondrocytes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental animals

Twenty-four healthy adult New Zealand rabbits of both sexes were obtained from the Experimental Animal Center of Wuhan University. Rabbits weighed from 2.8 to 3.5 kg, with a mean body weight of 3.2 ± 0.2 kg. These were caged for one week before experimentation to assure no obvious abnormalities were observed before inclusion. Laboratory temperature was 22 ± 2°C with relative humidity of 60%. Rabbits were fed regular diets with free access to water.

Rabbit knee OA models were established as in previous studies (Hulth et al., 1970). Briefly, skin on the right knee was shaved one day before modeling. Prior to surgery, rabbits were anesthetized with 3% amyl sodium pentobarbital (30 mg/kg) via ear vein, and then incised from the patella medial site. The medial collateral ligament was cut to open the knee joint cavity, the anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments were cut with ophthalmic scissors and the medial meniscus was resected. Surgery did not damage the lateral meniscus, and the lateral tibial plateau of the right upper end was opened, and the lateral tibial plateau of the right upper end was removed. Samples were fixed and paraffin embedded for serially sectioning with thickness of 4 µM.

Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL)

TUNEL reactions were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions, with some modifications (Roche, Mannheim, Germany). Briefly, sections were dewaxed prior to digestion with 20 mg/ml trypsin for 15 min at room temperature. Following treatment with 3% H2O2 solution for 5 min, slides were placed in 50 µL balanced fluid for 1 min, to which 15 µL reaction solution containing TDT enzyme was added. Reaction proceeded at 37°C for 1.5 h before being stopped with reaction-termination solution. Slides were rinsed with buffer solution twice for 15 min each. Slides were incubated with 20 µL normal goat serum for 30 min and then antidigoxigenin alkaline phosphatase antibody in a humid chamber for 2 h. Following rinses with buffer 1 and buffer 3, freshly-prepared DAB color reagent was added to develop the color. After visualization, color development was halted, slides were washed and stained with hematoxylin and finally sealed with neutral gum.

In situ hybridization (ISH)

Bax and Bcl-2 in situ hybridization detection kits were purchased from Invitrogen Life Technologies, Inc. (Carlsbad, CA, US). Following dewaxing and treatment with 3% H2O2 solution for 10 min at room temperature, samples were digested for 5 min by pepsase diluted with 3% citric acid. Then 20 µL pre-hybridization solution were added and slides were placed in a humidified chamber for incubation at 37°C for 2 h. Next, 20 µL hybridization solution were then added and slides were incubated at 37°C overnight. Following incubation with blocking solution at 37°C for 30 min, slides were treated with biotinylated mouse anti-digoxigenin at 37°C for 60 min. Streptavidin--biotin complex (SABC) was incubated on slides at 37°C for 20 min, then biotinylated peroxidase was added for 20 min, and finally 3,3’-diaminobenzidine (DAB) was used to develop color for 10 min. Slides were rinsed with tap water for 10 min and then stained with hematoxylin and sealed with neutral gum. Positive staining results were interpreted as appearance of brown tinting in the cytoplasm and nucleus. Sections without probes were used as negative control. Staining was visualized under light microscope (400x) and analyzed with Image-pro Plus6.0 image processing system (Media Cybernetics, Inc. Bethesda, MD, US). Ten different fields were selected for each section. Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA expression in chondrocytes was assessed by positive area and grayscale values (maximum grayscale was set as 255 for white, and minimum grayscale was set as 0 for black; smaller grayscale indicates higher intensity of positive reaction/expression).

Statistical methods

SPSS13.0 statistical software was used for statistical analysis. Results are expressed as mean± standard deviation. Independent sample χ² test was used to compare apoptosis of chondrocytes or Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA expression between different groups. Two-sided test was used, with α level of 0.05 and P <0.05 considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Reduced apoptosis of chondrocytes following L-NMMA treatment

In both L-NMMA-treated and untreated OA rabbit knees, apoptotic nuclei appeared brown and were mainly distributed in the cartilage proliferation zone and shallow layer of hypertrophic cells. In the control group, 12.05 ± 1.17% of chondrocytes was apoptotic, primarily...
Figure 1. Altered expression of Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA in chondrocytes following L-NMMA treatment. A, Expression area; B, expression grayscale; C, ratio of Bax/Bcl-2.

Altered Bax and Bcl-2 expression following L-NMMA treatment

We next explored the mechanism behind this decreased apoptosis following L-NMMA treatment. Using image analysis software to quantify ISH signals, we measured the mRNA expression area of apoptosis-related genes Bax (pro-apoptotic) and Bcl-2 (anti-apoptotic). Mean Bax expression area was reduced following L-NMMA treatment measured as 912.22 ± 50.99 in the controls and 728.39 ± 26.00 in the experimental rabbits (Figure 1A). Mean expression areas of Bcl-2 were 693.65 ± 32.36 and 958.23 ± 38.95 in the control and experimental groups, respectively (Figure 1B). Thus, the ratio of Bax/Bcl-2 expression area was significantly altered from (0.76 ± 0.06) in the controls to (1.32 ± 0.09) in the experimental group (Figure 1C, t = 18.182, P = 0.001). Statistical analysis showed that compared with the control group, the expression area of Bax in experimental group was significantly reduced (t = 18.327, P = 0.001), while Bcl-2 expression area was significantly increased (t = 11.126, P = 0.001).

Expression intensity of Bax and Bcl-2 in chondrocytes was measured via ISH grayscale values (higher value = less intensity). Grayscale values for Bax expression were 157.88 ± 7.79 and 184.37 ± 7.36 in the control and experimental groups, respectively reflecting a significant increase in Bax expression in the experimental group (Figure 1B; t = 8.566, P = 0.001). Grayscale values for Bcl-2 were (190.88 ± 20.17) and (149.13 ± 7.83), respectively for the control and experimental groups, reflecting a significant reduction in Bcl-2 expression in experimental rabbit knees (Figure 1B; t = 6.687, P = 0.001). The ratio of Bcl-2/Bax grayscale intensity was therefore 1.21 ± 0.15 for the controls and 0.81 ± 0.06 for the experimental rabbits, with a statistically significant difference (Figure 1C; t = 8.555, P=0.001).

DISCUSSION

The pathogenesis of OA is characterized by degenerative changes in articular cartilage, followed by proliferation of
adjacent cartilage and ossification. Recent studies of OA pathogenesis  
mainly focused on apoptosis of the chondrocyte itself (Ishiguro et al., 2002; 
Loeser, 2006). Farrell et al. (1992) found that a large amount of the NO 
metabolite nitrite could be detected in synovial fluid and serum of OA patients, 
suggesting that NO may be involved in the pathology of OA. Meanwhile, in vitro 
studies (2005) found that high concentrations of NO cause apoptosis or necrosis of chondrocytes. Thus, inhibition of chondrocyte 
apoptosis by preventing NO production may offer a new approach in treating OA. 
In addition, two molecules, L-NMMA and L-arginine, may compete for NO synthase binding sites, thereby inhibiting NO synthase and indirectly preventing NO production. In a study by Amin et al. (2000) in which L-NMMA was used to treat arthritis, L-NMMA effectively reduced NO, ameliorating arthritis swelling and tissue damage. Similarly, administering L-NMMA to OA rat models by intraperitoneal injection resulted in reduced swelling and redness (McCartney-Francis et al., 2001).

Here, we used a rabbit knee OA model to investigate the mechanisms behind the effects of L-NMMA treatment. TUNEL staining revealed an obvious decrease in apoptosis of chondrocytes, with a corresponding increase in expression of Bcl-2 (anti-apoptotic) and decrease in Bax (pro-apoptotic) expression. Thus, in inhibiting NO synthase, L-NMMA can inhibit apoptosis of knee chondrocytes, thus resulting in a protective effect whereby degeneration of articular cartilage is delayed. However, the repair of cartilage defects is a regulatory process involving multiple factors, and inhibition of excessive release of NO is only one aspect of this process. NO is a signal transmission molecule with broad functions in the body, and normal physiological concentrations of NO may be interrupted by L-NMMA administration, potentially producing serious side-effects (McCartney-Francis et al., 2003). Therefore, further studies on NO inhibitors are needed to develop more specific drugs before these molecules can be used as effective therapy for cartilage repair in OA.

REFERENCES