

Analysis of fibronectin, fibronectin receptor and interleukin-1 in patients with cirrhosis treated by the Yanggan Jieyu decoction

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effects of the Yanggan Jieyu (YGJY, nourishing the liver and alleviating mental depression) decoction on the plasma concentrations of fibronectin (FN), fibronectin receptor (FNR), tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), and the activity of interleukin-1 (IL-1) in patients with cirrhosis.

METHODS: Thirty-four cases of decompensated cirrhosis were divided into the YGJY decoction treatment group and the control group (patients received standard treatment). FN, FNR and TNF- α were measured by ELISA and expressed as mg/L (FN, FNR) and ng/L (TNF- α). IL-1 was measured by mice thymocyte proliferation using a β scintillation counter and was expressed as cpm.

RESULTS: In the YGJY decoction treatment group, FN and TNF- α levels increased significantly ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$, respectively), and FNR and IL-1 levels decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.05$, respectively). In the control group, FN, FNR, TNF- α , and IL-1 levels did not significantly change.

CONCLUSION: YGJY decoction could prevent hepatic fibrosis by adjusting the plasma levels of FN, FNR, TNF- α and IL-1, which could mediate cirrhosis formation. This data is of clinical significance.

Key words: Liver cirrhosis; Yanggan Jieyu decoction; Fibronectin; Fibronectin receptors; Tumor necrosis factor; Interleukin-1; Traditional Chinese Medicine

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INTRODUCTION

Recent reports have shown that serum levels of some extracellular matrix proteins and cytokines, such as fibronectin and interleukin-1, may be biomarkers of hepatic fibrosis, as well as important molecules for initiating hepatic fibrosis^[1-3]. Using the autoimmune hepatitis and cirrhotic model of C₅₇ BL/6 mice, it was suggested that the Yanggan Jieyu (YGJY, nourishing the liver and alleviating mental depression) decoction could prevent liver tissue damage^[4]. Clinical studies have confirmed that many cirrhotic patients were in the state of Gan Yu Xue Xu (stagnancy of the Qi and deficiency of blood in the liver). In this study, we evaluated the curative effect of the YGJY decoction in cirrhosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Thirty-four patients (30 men and 4 women ranging in ages from 25 years to 68 years) diagnosed with chronic cirrhotic Hepatitis B virus (HBV) were included in this study. Their diagnoses were based on clinical and laboratory evaluations^[5]. All of the cases were decompensated cirrhosis and 80% of the cases also had cirrhotic ascites).

Treatment

The patients were randomly divided into two groups. Twenty patients were treated with the YGJY decoction (35 g per day for 8 wk). The decoction is made of Bupleuri (10 g), Lycium barbarum (10 g), Rapid Angelicae Sinensis (10 g), and Radix Glycyrrhizae (5 g). The remaining 14 patients were treated by the standard methods. Twenty healthy volunteers served as controls.

Plasma FN and FNR analysis

The FN and FNR levels were assayed by ELISA. FN was detected by using a specific anti-FN rabbit serum (rabbit immunoglobulin to human fibronectin provided by Dakopatts, Denmark)^[1,2]. FNR was detected by using an anti-FNR mouse antibody (Takara Biolaboratory, Japan). The results were expressed as mg/L.

IL-1 production and analysis

IL-1 was produced from human mononuclear cells (macrophages) after stimulation with 40 μ g of LPS (Sigma) and 3 μ g of indomethacin (Sigma). Thymocyte proliferation was analyzed using the thymocytes from 4 to 8 wk old BALB/C mice. The samples were

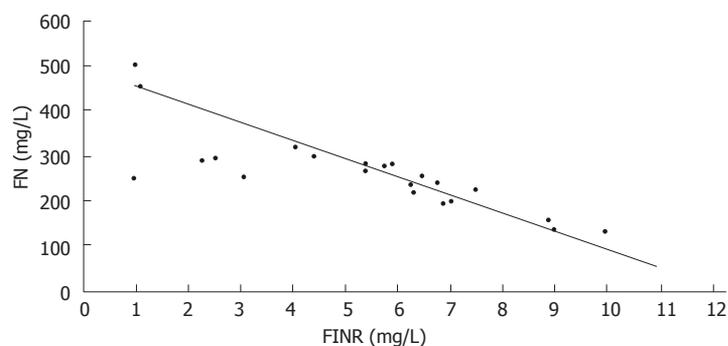


Figure 1 Serum FNR level in relation with plasma FN in 34 patients with chronic liver diseases (liver cirrhosis).

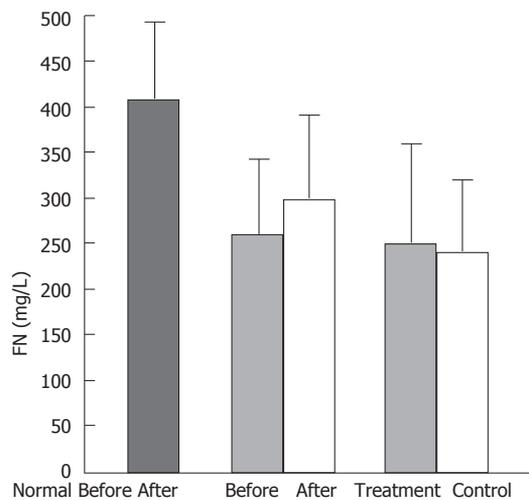


Figure 2 Serum levels of fibronectin in the hepatic fibrosis patients treated with the YGJY (Yanggan Jieyu) decoction.

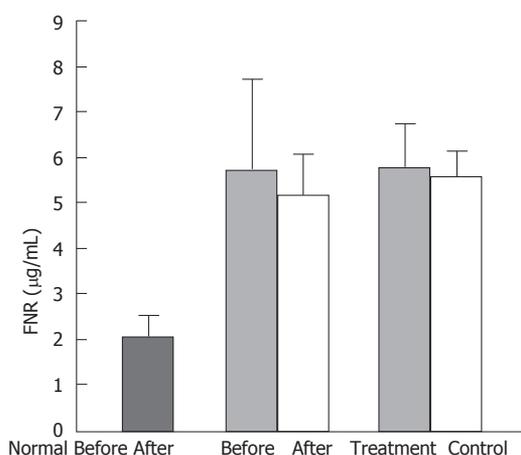


Figure 3 Serum levels of the fibronectin receptor in the hepatic fibrosis patients treated with YGJY (Yanggan Jieyu) decoction.

incubated in the presence or absence of 0.3 mg/L conA (Sigma). Sample dilutions were assayed for IL-1 activity by the incorporation of tritiated thymidine into the cells and counted with a β scintillation counter. The results were expressed as cpm^[6].

Serum TNF- α analysis

The serum TNF- α concentrations were determined by the ELISA (Genzyme corporation, Cambridge, MA, United States).

Statistical analysis

The mean values in the control and cirrhotic patients before and after treatment were compared by the Student's *t* test. The correlation between FN and other parameters of hepatic fibrosis were evaluated by a linear regression analysis. Data were expressed as average \pm standard deviation.

RESULTS

In the healthy control group, mean plasma FN levels were 413.0

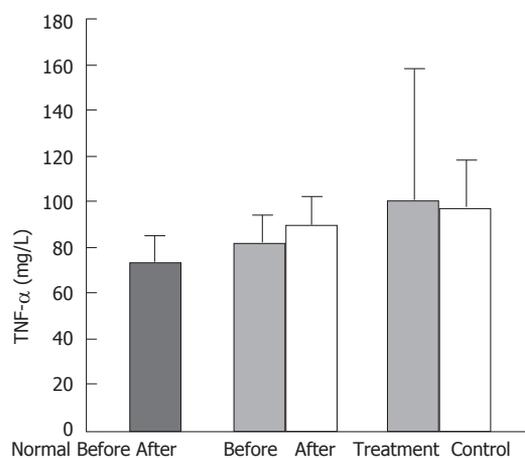


Figure 4 Tumor necrosis factor released in hepatic fibrosis patients treated with the YGJY (Yanggan Jieyu) decoction.

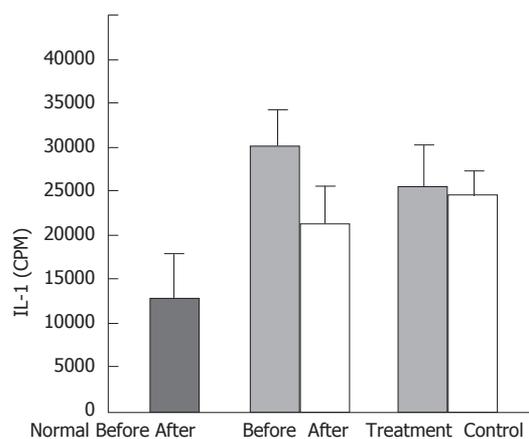


Figure 5 Interleukin-1 release in hepatic fibrosis patients treated with the YGJY (Yanggan Jieyu) decoction.

\pm 72.5 mg/L, FNR levels were 2.3 ± 0.4 mg/L, TNF- α levels were 72.3 ± 8.6 ng/L, and IL-1 activity was 1320.6 ± 419.2 cpm. In the experimental group, cirrhotic patients had significantly decreased FN levels (248 ± 97.0 mg/L, $P < 0.01$), and significantly increased FNR levels (5.5 ± 2.3 mg/L, $P < 0.01$), TNF- α levels (97.4 ± 29.4 ng/L), and IL-1 activity, (2760.8 cpm, $P < 0.05$), compared with the healthy control group. A negative correlation was observed between the serum concentrations of FN and FNR ($P < 0.01$, $r = -0.6534$) (Figure 1).

After treatment with the YGJY decoction, the FN levels significantly increased (247.9 ± 97.2 mg/L to 298.3 ± 93.2 mg/L, $P < 0.01$) (Figure 2). The FNR levels significantly decreased after YGJY treatment (5.6 ± 2.7 mg/L to 4.3 ± 2.3 mg/L, $P < 0.01$) (Figure 3). The TNF- α levels significantly increased after YGJY treatment (83.9 ± 7.1 ng/L to 93.6 ± 12.0 ng/L, $P < 0.05$) (Figure 4). The activity of IL-1 after the YGJY treatment decreased significantly (2760.8 ± 813.6 cpm to 1922.3 ± 847.0 cpm, $P < 0.01$) (Figure 5). In the standard treatment group, the FN levels, FNR levels, TNF- α levels, and the activity of IL-1 were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$, Figures 2-5).

Clinical profiles

In 63.5% of patients with cirrhotic HBV, the serum globulin level was down-regulated to normal levels after treatment with YGJY decoction. However, the serum globulin level returned to normal in only 23.4% of patients treated by standard methods.

DISCUSSION

Recent studies on cirrhosis have focused on the interactions between cytokines and the extracellular matrix (ECM)^[1,8,9]. Several reports have shown that serum levels of some ECM molecules, such as type III procollagen peptide, types I and IV collagen, and fibronectin, were biomarkers of hepatic fibrosis, and the accumulation of ECM molecules played a major role in liver function impairment. The FN and FNR are the main components of the

extracellular matrix. We found that in patients with decompensated liver cirrhosis, the plasma FN was significantly lower and FNR was significantly higher, with a strong negative correlation ($r = -0.6534$). The TNF- α levels and IL-1 activity were also increased as compared with the normal subjects. Hagiwata *et al.*^[10] observed that recombinant human IL-1 could increase FN in the liver of rats, and also could directly increase the transcription of type I, III and IV collagen. IL-1 may act synergistically with TNF- α to induce hepatitis^[9].

These data show that serum FNR, IL-1 and TNF- α could up-regulate and FN could down-regulate the liver fibrosis process. We found that IL-1 activity and FNR levels, which could indicate increased fibrosis of the liver, were strongly down-regulated by treatment with YGJY decoction. While FN, which could indicate decreased liver fibrosis, was strongly up-regulated by YGJY decoction treatment. These changes showed that YGJY decoction could prevent liver damage and inhibit hepatic fibrosis.

TNF- α is a multifunctional cytokine, which is hypothesized to regulate inflammatory and pathological processes and orchestrate necrosis and regeneration. We detected plasma levels of TNF- α and nitrate in cirrhotic rats by reproduction with CCl₄. The TNF- α levels were significantly higher after YGJY treatment than before treatment. It has been shown that TNF- α can positively regulate liver cell regeneration and hepatocyte proliferation in rats induced by the nitrate^[11]. Further studies are necessary to clarify the effect and mechanism of YGJY decoction in hepatocyte proliferation and regeneration.

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