Involvement of inflammasomes in hypertensive renal injury model

Satoru Oka, MD¹), Yoko Obata, MD, PhD¹), Kenta Torigoe, MD¹), Shinichi Abe, MD, PhD¹), Takehiko Koji, PhD²), Tomoya Nishino, MD, PhD¹)

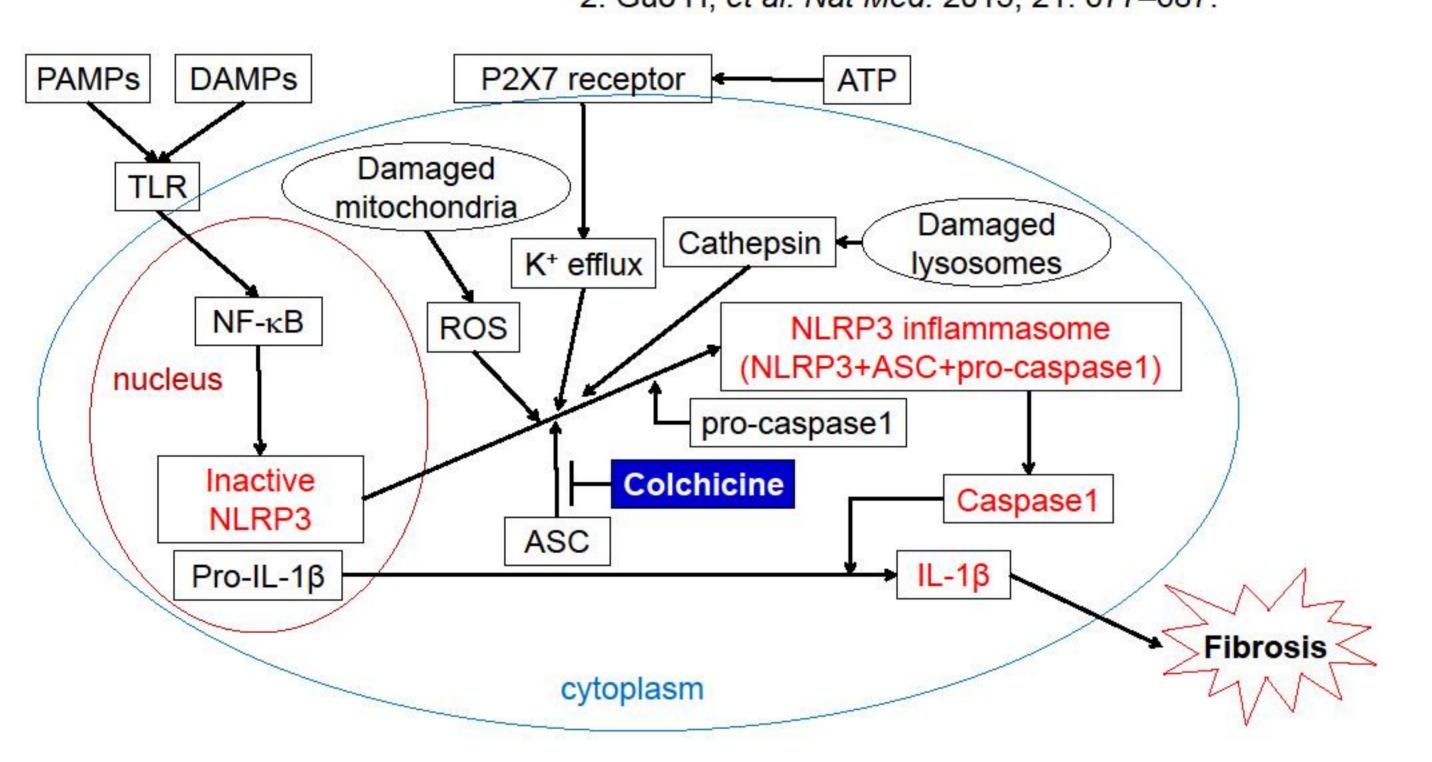
¹)Department of Nephrology, Nagasaki University Hospital, Japan

²⁾Department of Histology and Cell Biology, Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Japan

SINCE 1861

Introduction

- In the development and progression of hypertensive renal injury, not only arteriosclerosis but also chronic inflammation are involved. Interleukin 1β (IL-1β), one of inflammatory cytokines, is increased in hypertension¹⁾.
- Inflammasomes have been known to be involved in the production of IL-1β and play an important role in the induction and progression of inflammatory reactions²).
- Inflammasomes may be involved in the progression of hypertensive renal injury.
 - Krishnan SM, et al. Br J Pharmacol. 2014; 171: 5589–5602.
 Guo H, et al. Nat Med. 2015; 21: 677–687.



Objectives

- Using the Dahl salt-sensitive rats (DS rats) and Dahl salt-resistant rats (DR rats), we examined the involvement of inflammasomes in the development of hypertensive renal injury.
- We investigated that colchicine (Col), an inhibitor of tubulin polymerization which is essential for activation of inflammasomes, attenuated hypertensive renal injury.

Methods

Animals: DS or DR rat - 6 week old, male

Groups

1) DR + normal-salt diet (NS) group : 0.21% NaCl + vehicle (n=3)
2) DR + high-salt diet (HS) group : 8% NaCl + vehicle (n=3)
3) DS + NS group : 0.21% NaCl + vehicle (n=3)
4) DS + HS group : 8% NaCl + vehicle (n=4)
5) DS + NS + Col group : 0.21% NaCl + Col (500μg/kg) (n=5)
6) DS + HS + Col group : 8% NaCl + Col (500μg/kg) (n=7)

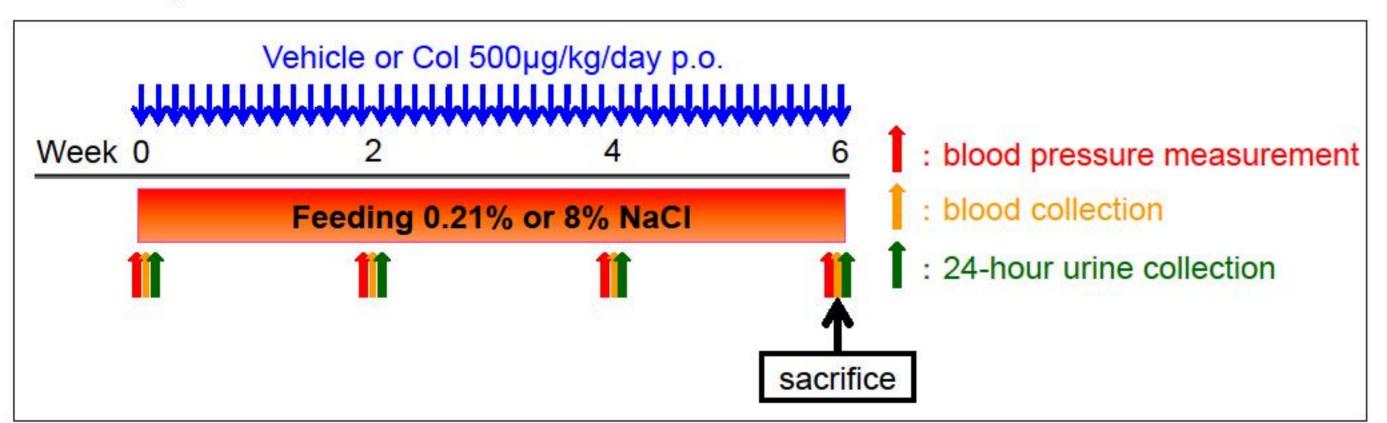
♦ Morphologic changes:

Masson's Trichrome staining, Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) staining

- ♦ Immunohistochemistry:
- NLRP3, Caspase1
- Immunofluorescent double staining:

Caspase1, Aquaporin-1 (AQP-1), Tamm-Horsfall protein (THP), Calbindin, Aquaporin-2 (AQP-2)

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA): Urinary IL-1β

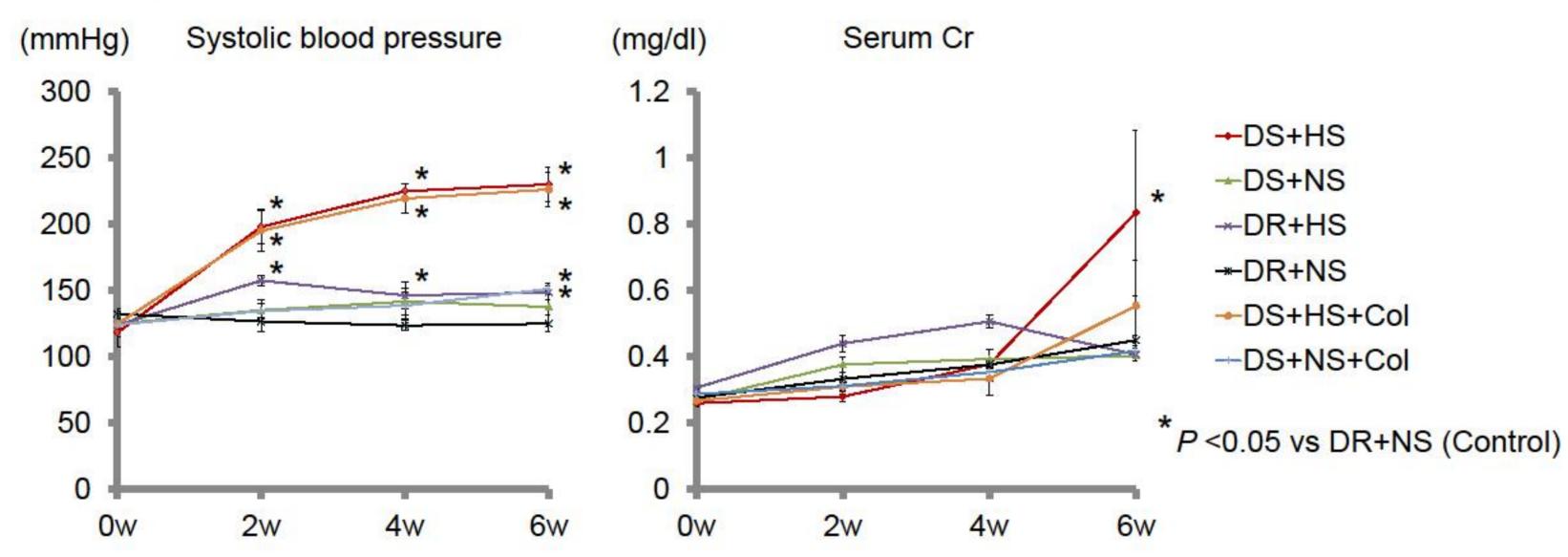


Results

1. Changes in systolic blood pressure and serum Cr

Hypertension. Experimental.

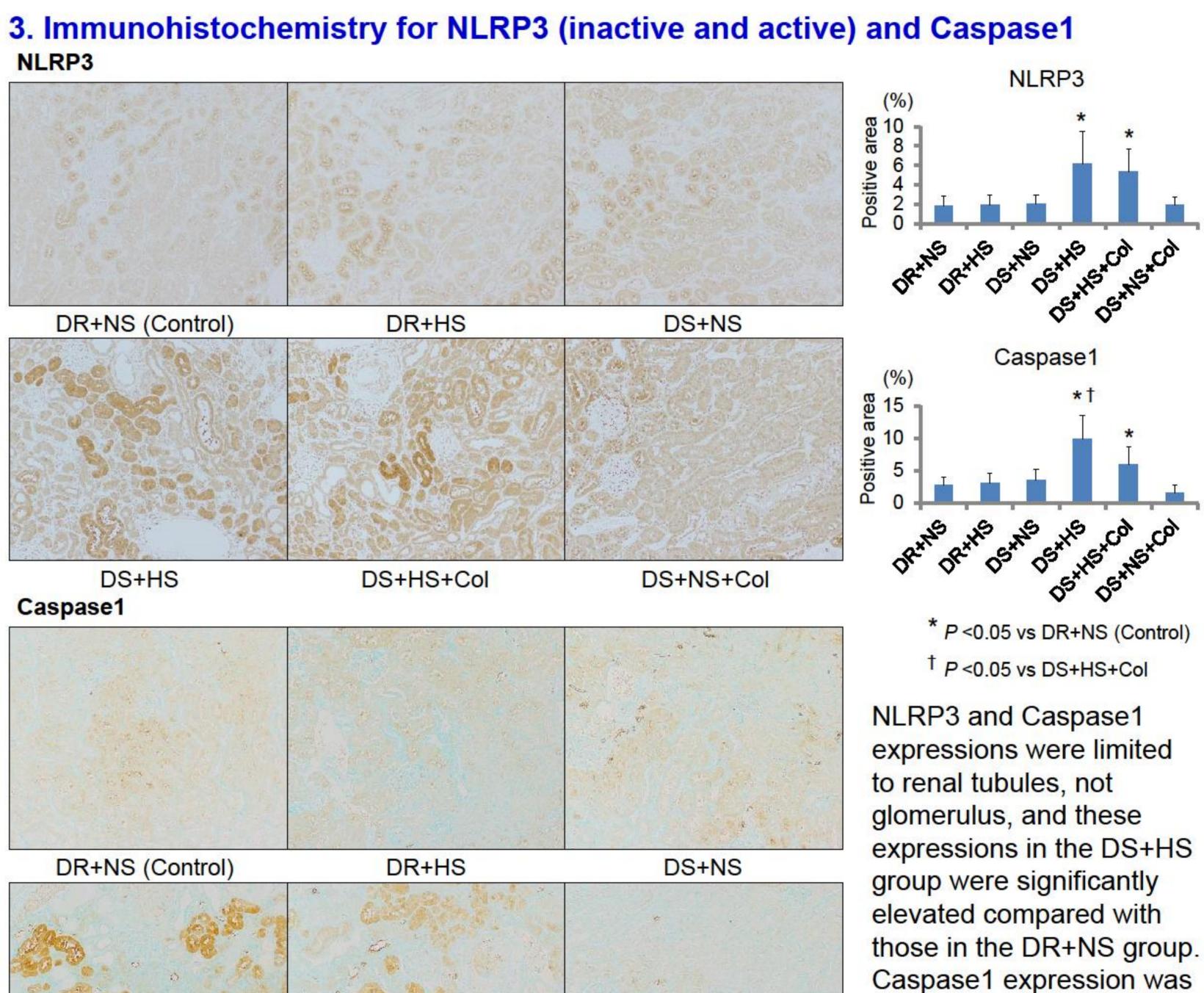
Satoru Oka



Systolic blood pressure significantly increased in the DS+HS group and the DS+HS+Col group compared with that in the DR+NS group from 2 weeks. Serum creatinine significantly increased in the DS+HS group compared with that in the DR+NS group at 6 weeks.

2. Masson's Trichrome staining and PAS staining

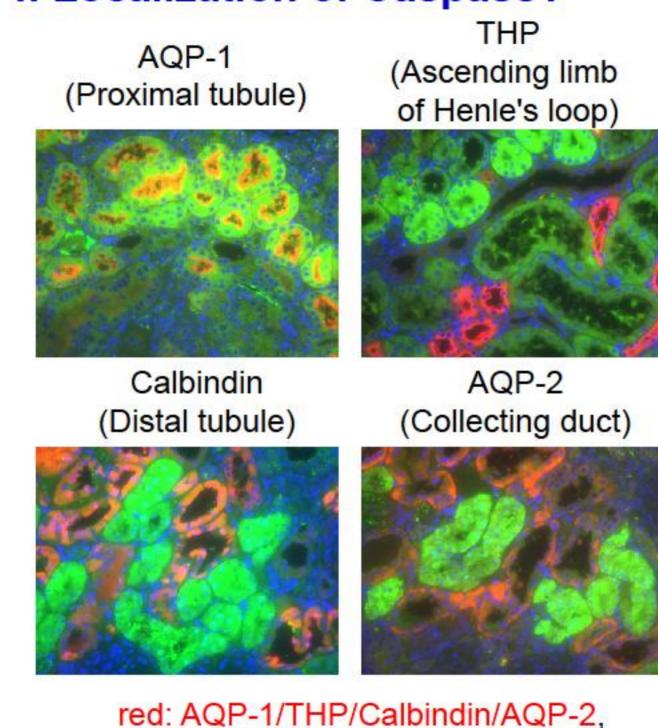
Masson's Trichrome satining Masson's Trichrome staining DR+NS (Control) DR+HS DS+NS PAS staining DS+HS+Col DS+NS+Col DS+HS PAS staining * P < 0.05 vs DR+NS (Control) [†] P < 0.05 vs DS+HS+Col Interstitial fibrosis and glomerulosclerosis significantly developed in the DS+HS group DR+NS (Control) DR+HS DS+NS compared with that in the DR+NS group. These changes were significantly suppressed in the DS+HS+Col group compared with that in the DS+HS group. DS+HS DS+HS+Col DS+NS+Col



4. Localization of Caspase1

DS+HS+Col

DS+HS



green: Caspase1, blue: DAPI

Caspase1 expression was localized in the proximal tubules.

5. ELISA for urinary IL-1β at 6 weeks

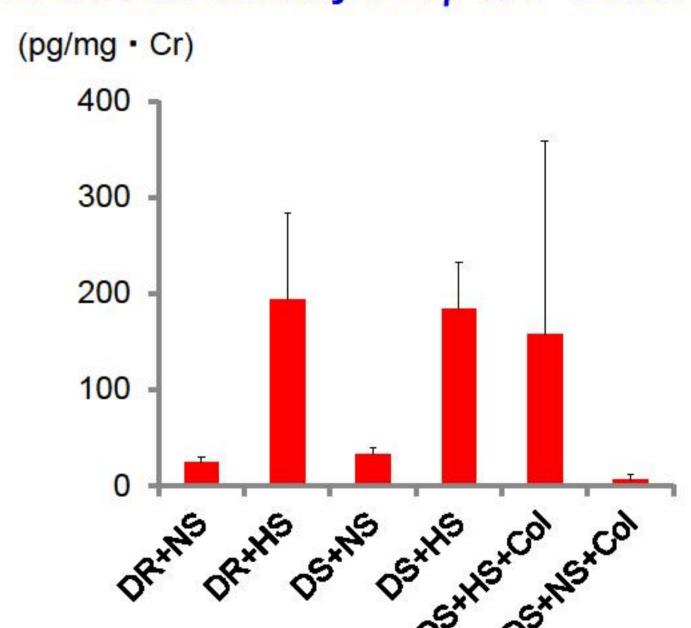
DS+NS+Col

significantly suppressed in

compared with that in the

the DS+HS+Col group

DS+HS group.



Urinary IL-1β was tended to increase in the DS+HS group compared with that in the DR+NS group. This change was slightly suppressed in the DS+HS+Col group compared with that in the DS+HS group.

Conclusions

◆ We demonstrated that NLRP3 inflammasomes were activated in hypertensive renal injury model and that Col suppressed caspase1 expression and attenuated hypertensive renal injury.

Conflict of interest: We have no conflicts of interest.

