Differences in the Histopathology and Cytokine Expression Pattern between Chronological Aging and Photoaging of Hairless Mice Skin

Masaaki Sakura¹,²,³, Yoichi Chiba²,⁴*, Emi Kamiya¹, Ayako Furukawa⁵, Noriko Kawamura², Masanao Niwa¹, Minoru Takeuchi³, Yasushi Enokido², Masanori Hosokawa²

¹Fundamental Research Laboratory, General Research & Development Institute, Hoyu Co., Ltd., Nagakute, Japan
²Department of Pathology, Institute for Developmental Research, Aichi Human Service Center, Kasugai, Japan
³Faculty of Life Science, Kyoto Sangyo University, Kyoto, Japan
⁴Department of Pathology and Host Defense, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Miki, Japan
⁵Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Suzuka University of Medical Science, Suzuka, Japan

Email: *ychiba@med.kagawa-u.ac.jp

Received 23 May 2014; revised 20 June 2014; accepted 15 July 2014

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Abstract

Skin photoaging is a complex, multifactorial process resulting in functional and structural changes of the skin, and different phenotypes from chronological skin aging are well-recognized. Ultraviolet (UV)-irradiated hairless mice have been used as a skin photoaging animal model. However, differences in morphology and gene expression patterns between UV-induced and chronological skin changes in this mouse model have not been fully elucidated. Here we investigated differences in histopathology and cytokine expression between UV-irradiated and non-irradiated aged hairless mice to clarify the factor(s) that differentiate photoaging from chronological skin aging phenotypes. Eight-week-old HR-1 hairless mice were divided into UV-irradiated (UV-irradiated mice) and non-irradiated (UV-irradiated mice) groups. Irradiation was performed three times per week for 10 weeks. In addition, 30-week-old HR-1 hairless mice were reared until 70 weeks of age without UV irradiation (aged mice). Histopathologies revealed that the flattening of dermal-epidermal junctions and epidermal thickening were observed only in UV-irradiated mice. Decreases in fine elastic fibers just beneath the epidermis, the thickening of elastic fibers in the reticular dermis, and the accumulation of glycosaminoglycans were more prominent in UV-irradiated mice as compared to non-irradiated aged mice. Quantitative PCR analyses revealed that UV-irradiated mice showed...
an increase in the expression of IFN-γ. In contrast, aged mice exhibited proportional up-regulation of both pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines. The IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio, an indicator for the balance of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines, was significantly higher in UV-irradiated mice as compared to control and non-irradiated aged mice. An elevated IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio was also observed in aged senescence-accelerated mouse-prone 1 (SAMP1) mice, a spontaneous skin photoaging model we recently reported. Thus, an imbalance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines might be a key factor to differentiate photoaged skin from chronologically-aged skin.

Keywords
Photoaged Skin, Chronologically-Aged Skin, Pro-Inflammatory Cytokines, Anti-Inflammatory Cytokines, Hairless Mice

1. Introduction
Cutaneous aging is a complex biological phenomenon affecting various constituents of the skin. There are two independent, clinically and biologically distinct, processes affecting the skin [1]. The first is the intrinsic or chronological aging process, which is characterized by slow and irreversible tissue degeneration and affects the skin as well as the whole body. The second process is the extrinsic aging or photoaging, which is provoked by chronic exposure to sunlight, especially ultraviolet (UV) light [2] [3]. Photoaged skin in the elderly, which is typically observed in sun-exposed areas such as the face, shows a variety of clinical manifestations including coarseness, wrinkling, a sallow discoloration, telangiectasia, and irregular pigmentation [4]. Photoaging is histologically characterized by the progressive fragmentary destruction of the elastic fiber network; i.e., the replacement of dermal elastic fibers with dystrophic elastic materials [5]. This is the most prominent histologic feature of photoaged skin, which is referred to as solar elastosis [6]. Other histological changes characterizing photoaged skin include an increase in the deposition of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) [7] [8] and the formation of the Grenz zone [2]. In contrast, the skin at photo-protected sites in the elderly, such as the abdomen, exhibits increased laxity and fold accentuation, but clearly does not develop the leathery, sagging appearance of the actinically damaged integument [9]. The histological differences between the two states are mainly attributed to differential changes in the dermal extracellular matrix and epidermal hyperplasia [4] [9] [10].

Reactive oxygen species (ROS), generated by UV A and/or UVB irradiation, have been hypothesized to be an important factor for the pathogenesis of photoaged skin. UV-induced ROS can exert a multitude of effects such as lipid peroxidation, the activation of transcription factors and the generation of DNA strand breaks [3]. Moreover, UV radiation stimulates and activates various cells to produce and release pro-inflammatory cytokines and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), which play an important role in the process of photoaging [11]. However, these factors also contribute to chronological skin aging [12]-[14], and what factor(s) differentiate between chronological aging and photoaging phenotypes in the skin still remain to be elucidated.

It is important to study how the intrinsic aging process contributes to the pathogenesis of photoaging, since human photoaging is considered to be the superposition of solar damage on the normal aging process [1]. Studying the pathogenesis of photoaged skin in humans is difficult because of the decades needed for the evolution of this process, and the inability to assess the total exposure of an individual [15]. Therefore, UV-irradiated hairless mice are widely used as an animal model for skin photoaging [16]. In this model, UV irradiation is generally started at 6 to 8 weeks of age, and 10 to 22 weeks of irradiation is sufficient to produce human photoaged skin-like lesions [17] [18]. Thus, photoaged skin-like lesions can be reproduced in hairless mice without an intrinsic senescence process. Such a situation may be the reason why there have been few studies on skin phenotypes of chronological aging in hairless mice so far [19] [20].

We have recently reported a spontaneous animal model for photoaging, probably caused by an exaggerated intrinsic mechanism [21]. Accelerated senescence-prone (SAMP) mice show an accelerated senescence process, shorter lifespan, higher oxidative status, and an earlier onset and more rapid progression of age-associated pathological phenotypes as compared to accelerated senescence-resistant (SAMR) mice, a closely related control
strain which shows a normal aging process [22]-[24]. SAMP1 mice, a strain of the SAMP mice, exhibited histopathological and gene expression changes similar to those in human photoaged skin with advancing age, even in the absence of UV irradiation. The changes included an increase in elastic fibers and GAGs, an up-regulation of several pro-inflammatory cytokines and MMPs, and an increase in lipid peroxide in the dorsal skin. In contrast, SAMR1 mice did not exhibit such skin changes at an older age [21]. On the basis of these findings, we have proposed that aggravated intrinsic mechanisms, i.e., higher oxidative status, might induce photoaging-like phenotypes in SAMP1 mice.

In the present study, we investigated differences in histopathological findings and cytokine expression of non-irradiated skin at an advanced age (70 weeks of age), and UV-irradiated and non-irradiated skin at a young age (18 weeks of age) in hairless mice. We found different histological and cytokine expression changes in the skin between chronologically-aged and UV-irradiated hairless mice, and an imbalance in the expression between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines might be a factor that differentiates photoaging skin phenotypes from chronological aging phenotypes.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Animals

Male albino hairless HOS: HR-1 hairless mice (6 weeks or 30 weeks of age) were purchased from Hoshino Laboratory Animals Co., Ltd. (Saitama, Japan). Mice were reared under conventional conditions, housed at 23°C ± 2°C, and were allowed free access to food (CE2, Nihon CLEA, Tokyo, Japan) and tap water. The light-dark cycle was set at 12 hours (lights were on at 07:00). Six-week-old male hairless mice were acclimated for 2 weeks in our animal facility, after which they were subjected to UV irradiation. They were divided into UV-irradiated (n = 4) and non-irradiated (control) (n = 4) groups. Thirty-week-old male hairless mice were reared until 70 weeks of age without UV irradiation (aged mice) (n = 5). We checked all of the mice pathologically after sampling of skin specimens, and excluded samples from mice with inflammation-associated pathologies (pneumonia and other inflammatory changes) and/or tumors from all subsequent analyses.

We took special care to minimize the number of animals used and their suffering. All animals were handled in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animal of the Institute for Developmental Research, Aichi Human Service Center.

2.2. UVB Irradiation

UV irradiation was performed according to a method described by Schwartz et al. [25], with some modifications. Briefly, a Handheld UV Lamp UVM-57 (UVP Inc., CA, USA) was used as a source of UVB. The wavelength of the irradiated UV was 280 - 315 nm. A mouse was placed in a cage (12 × 9 × 3 cm) and positioned at the center of the UVB source. The cage was covered by thin wire netting such that the mice were evenly exposed to the UV. The UV intensity was measured using a UV radiometer YK-34UV (Lutron Electronic Co., Taipei, Taiwan) with spectral sensitivity within the range of 290 - 390 nm. The dorsal skin of the mice was irradiated three times per week for 10 weeks. The total irradiated dose was about 4 J/cm². Skin tissues were removed two days after the completion of the UV irradiation.

2.3. Histological Examinations

Each mouse was sacrificed by cervical dislocation, and the dorsal skin was rapidly removed, immersed in 10% neutral buffered formalin (pH 7.4) for 7 days, and then embedded in paraffin. Twenty-micron-thick sections were cut with a sliding microtome, and hematoxylin-eosin (H&E), resorcin-fuchsin and alcian blue stainings were performed according to standard procedures.

The thickness of the epidermis was evaluated using sections stained with H&E. Photomicrographs of continuous, non-overlapping visual fields (736 × 533 μm) were obtained to cover the entire epidermis of the specimen using a digital microscope (VHX-200, Keyence Corporation, Osaka, Japan). The thickness of the epidermis was measured at 10 locations set at an interval of 70 μm apart, and the average thickness was calculated.

2.4. RNA Extraction and Real-Time Quantitative PCR

Dorsal skin was dissected from each mouse, and washed in ice-cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Total
RNA was isolated using an ISOGEN kit (NIPPON GENE CO., LTD., Tokyo, Japan) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. RNA yields and purities were determined by spectrophotometric absorption analyses at 260/280 nm. The cDNA was synthesized from total RNA using the SuperScript™ III First-Strand Synthesis System for RT-PCR (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Gene expression was analyzed by a real time PCR system (ABI Stepone-Plus, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) with each cDNA sample, specific Taqman primers/probes and a Taqman Universal PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems). The following probes were used (identified by Applied Biosystems assay identification number): IL-1 beta (IL-1\(\beta\)), Mm00434228_m1; TNF-alpha (TNF-\(\alpha\)), Mm00443258_m1; IL-6, Mm00446190_m1; IFN -gamma (IFN-\(\gamma\)), Mm00801778_m1; TGF-beta1 (TGF-\(\beta1\)), Mm00441724_m1; iNOS, Mm00440485_m1; IL -4, Mm00445260_m1; IL -10, Mm00439616_m1 and 18S rRNA, Hs99999901_s1. 18S rRNA was used as an internal control. The expression of these mRNA species was analyzed using the same sets as for the total RNA samples. Reaction mixtures were subjected to the following amplification scheme: 1 cycle at 50°C for 2 min (AmpErase uracil-N-glycosylasedeactivation) and 1 cycle at 95°C for 10 min (AmpliTaq Gold activation), followed by 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 s (denaturation) and 60°C for 1 min (annealing and extension).

2.5. Statistical Analyses
Data were expressed as means ± SD. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey’s procedure were performed to determine differences in epidermal thickness and the expression of mRNA among control, aged and UV-irradiated groups of hairless mice. Differences were considered to be statistically significant when \(p < 0.05\).

3. Results
3.1. Histological Analyses
In H&E-stained sections, spike-like downgrowths in the area of the dermal-epidermal junction (DEJ) were evident in both control and aged mice (Figure 1(a), Figure 1(d)). In contrast, UV-irradiated mice showed an increase in the area of flattened DEJ (Figure 1(g)). UV-irradiated mice, but not aged mice, showed marked thickening of the epidermis (Figure 1(a), Figure 1(d), Figure 1(g)). A one-way ANOVA showed a significant effect for aging type (F(2, 10) = 50.6086, \(p < 0.0001\)) in the epidermal thickness. In UV-irradiated mice, the epidermis was 38.80 ± 5.85 \(\mu\)m thick, which was 2.3-fold thicker than in control mice (17.21 ± 1.54 \(\mu\)m) and 2.4-fold thicker than in aged mice (16.38 ± 2.42 \(\mu\)m). In contrast, Tukey’s procedure revealed no significant differences exist between control and aged mice (\(p = 0.9386\)).

In resorcin-fuchsin-stained sections, fine elastic fibers just beneath the epidermis were fewer in aged mice (Figure 1(b), Figure 1(e), open arrowheads). The elastic fibers in the reticular dermis were thickened in aged mice as compared to control mice (Figure 1(e), thin arrow). In the UV-irradiated mice, the above mentioned changes were more pronounced as compared to control mice (Figure 1(h), open arrowhead and thin arrow).

In alcian blue-stained sections, a slight accumulation of alcian blue-positive GAGs was observed just beneath the epidermis of aged mice (Figure 1(c), Figure 1(f), closed arrowheads). The UV-irradiated mice showed a more prominent accumulation of GAGs just beneath the epidermis (Figure 1(i), closed arrowheads).

3.2. Gene Expression Analyses by Real-Time RCR
A one-way ANOVA revealed no significant effect for aging type (control, UV-irradiated and chronologically-aged) in the expression of IL-1\(\beta\) mRNA (F(2, 10) = 1.0554, \(p = 0.3838\)) or IL-6 mRNA (F(2, 10) = 2.8796, \(p = 0.1029\)) (Figure 2(a), Figure 2(c)). In the expression of TNF-\(\alpha\) mRNA, a one-way ANOVA showed a significant effect for the aging type (F(2, 10) = 8.3231, \(p = 0.0074\)). TNF-\(\alpha\) mRNA expression in aged mice was significantly greater than in control and UV-irradiated mice, whereas there was no significant difference between control and UV-irradiated mice (Figure 2(b)).

In the expression of IFN-\(\gamma\) mRNA, a one-way ANOVA showed a significant effect for the aging type (F(2, 10) = 12.0917, \(p = 0.0021\)). Tukey’s procedure revealed significantly greater IFN-\(\gamma\) mRNA expression in UV-irradiated mice as compared to control (5.8-fold) and aged (2.0-fold) mice (Figure 2(d)).
In the present study, we showed that aged (70-week-old) hairless mice exhibited minimal changes in their der-
Figure 2. Changes in the expression of inflammation-related molecules in the skin from hairless mice. The expression of IL-1β (a), TNF-α (b), IL-6 (c), IFN-γ (d), TGF-β (e), iNOS (f), IL-4 (g) and IL-10 (h) mRNAs in the skin from control, aged and UV-irradiated hairless mice were analyzed by real-time PCR. The relative levels of mRNA were obtained by dividing the quantity of each mRNA by that of 18S rRNA as the internal standard. (i) indicates the IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio. All data are presented as means ± SD. The number of mice used in this experiment ranged from 4 to 5 for each experimental group. (*) p < 0.05, (**) p < 0.01.

Mal elastic fibers and GAGs without epidermal thickening. These changes were similar to those in a previous report by Kligman et al. [19], and to the pathology of chronologically-aged skin in photo-protected areas in humans, except for the absence of flattening of DEJ [7]. In contrast, we were able to reproduce photoaging-like histological changes, such as alterations in dermal elastic fibers, the deposition of GAG and thickening of the epidermis [1] [2], in hairless mice by UV irradiation for 10 weeks. Thus, chronological factors may have little, if any, contribution to the pathogenesis of the photoaging-like phenotype in hairless mice, and UV irradiation seems to be a necessary and sufficient factor.

ROS, pro-inflammatory cytokines and MMPs are thought to be key factors for the pathogenesis of photoaging [3] [11]. On the other hand, these factors also contribute to the intrinsic aging process of the skin [12]-[14]. Accumulating evidence suggests that photoaging and chronological aging share some important molecular features, and photoaging can be regarded as the superposition of solar damage on the normal aging process [1] [14]. To investigate differentiating molecular factor(s) between photoaging and chronological aging, we focused on the pattern of cytokine expression in hairless mice models for these two aging phenotypes. We found that chronologically aged hairless mice showed an increase in the expression of both pro-inflammatory molecules, such as TNF-α and iNOS, and anti-inflammatory molecules, such IL-4 and IL-10. In contrast, UV-irradiated hairless mice showed a marked increase in IFN-γ expression, but no significant increase in anti-inflammatory cytokines. A balanced production of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines is important for an appropriate immune response [26]-[28], and an imbalance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines has been reported in psoriasis, a chronic inflammatory skin disease caused by autoimmune mechanisms [29]. To evaluate the balance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines in these two aging phenotypes, we calculated the IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio [26] [30]. In chronologically-aged skin, the IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio was similar to
that in control mice, suggesting that the pro-inflammatory/anti-inflammatory balance is maintained in aged hairless mice. In contrast, UV-irradiated hairless mice showed a significant increase in their IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio. Thus, although not all pro-inflammatory cytokines were increased in UV-irradiated mice, the imbalance between pro-inflammatory versus anti-inflammatory cytokines might be a differentiating factor between the two aging phenotypes in the skin.

To confirm the association between the skin photoaging phenotype and the shift to pro-inflammatory status, we evaluated the IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio in SAMP1 mice, another skin photoaging model [21]. The IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio of the skin from 70-week-old SAMP1 mice was markedly increased as compared to that of 12-week-old SAMP1 mouse skin (6.64 ± 2.44 and 0.06 ± 0.03, respectively: \( p = 0.0038 \), unpublished data). In contrast, the IFN-γ/IL-4 ratios in 70-week-old and 12-week-old SAMR1 mice skin were 0.18 ± 0.05 and 0.14 ± 0.05, respectively (\( p = 0.275 \), unpublished data). Thus, the imbalance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines seems to be a common feature of UV-irradiated hairless mice and old SAMP1 mice, which are both skin photoaging models.

5. Conclusion

In summary, chronologically-aged skin and photoaged skin in hairless mice exhibited different histological and gene expression changes, and an imbalance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines indicated by an elevated IFN-γ/IL-4 ratio, which might be a key factor to differentiate these two phenotypes of skin aging. How the pro-inflammatory/anti-inflammatory imbalance affects the phenotypes of photoaged skin deserves further investigation. Our results add to the fundamental understanding of the regulatory mechanisms between photoaged skin and chronologically-aged skin in photo-protected skin.

Acknowledgements
We thank T Kitajima and T Hiraide for their technical assistance.

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