The Attenuation of *Scutellariae radix* Extract on Oxidative Stress for Colon Injury in Lipopolysaccharide-induced RAW264.7 Cell and 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene Sulfonic Acid-induced Ulcerative Colitis Rats

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Oxidative stress (OS) has been regarded as one of the major pathogeneses of ulcerative colitis (UC) through damaging colon. It has been shown that *Scutellariae radix* (SR) extract has a beneficial effect for the prevention and treatment of UC. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to investigate whether SR had a potential capacity on oxidant damage for colon injury both in vivo and in vitro. **Materials and Methods:** The 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (TNBS) was used to induce UC rats model while 1 μg/ml lipopolysaccharide (LPS) was for RAW264.7 cell damage. **Results:** Disease activity index (DAI) was determined to response the severity of colitis. The myeloperoxidase (MPO) activity in rat colon was also estimated. The 2,2′-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid assay was performed to evaluate the total antioxidant capacity of SR. Furthermore, the activity of glutathione peroxidase (GSH-PX), catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD), and lipid peroxidation malondialdehyde (MDA) in cell supernatant and rat serum were detected by appropriate kits. In addition, an immunohistochemical assay was applied to examine transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGF-β1) protein expression in colon tissue. **Conclusion:** The treatment with SR could significantly increase the activity of GSH-PX, CAT, and SOD associated with OS in LPS-induced RAW264.7 cell damage and TNBS-induced UC rats. However, the level of MDA was markedly reduced both in vitro and in vivo. Furthermore, SR significantly decreased DAI and reversed the increased MPO activity. Thus, SR could decrease the severity of acute TNBS-induced colitis in rats. Immunohistochemical assay showed that SR significantly downregulated TGF-β1 protein expression in colon tissue. **Abbreviations used:** OS: Oxidative stress, UC: Ulcerative colitis, SR: *Scutellariae radix*, TNBS: 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid, DAI: Disease activity index, MPO: Myeloperoxidase, GSH-PX: Glutathione peroxidase, CAT: Catalase, SOD: Superoxide dismutase, MDA: Malondialdehyde, TGF-β1: Transforming growth factor beta 1, OD: Optical density, ROS: Reactive oxygen species.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Ulcerative colitis (UC), a chronic inflammatory condition of the large intestine, mainly affects the population in the western countries. Due to the adoption of Western lifestyle, UC has become common in the whole world. Patients suffering from UC have a higher risk of developing colorectal cancer which is the third most common malignancy generally observed in humans. The exact etiology of UC has not been clearly known; however, a growing body of evidence showed that oxidative stress (OS) played a crucial role in the development and progression of UC. Damage at the local site could extend beyond the site of inflammation and may affect other organs globally, in which OS has a major role to play. Therefore, it is critical to use appropriate antioxidants targeting OS to treat UC.

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It was reported that transforming growth factor beta family (TGF-β) had a great relationship with OS via the regulation of protein levels of antioxidant enzymes such as glutathione peroxidase (GSH-PX), catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD), and others. It is of note that SR has an inhibitory effect on the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). However, there are little reports referring to the effect of SR on lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced OS in vitro and 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (TNBS)-induced oxidative damage in vivo. In the present study, we have investigated the attenuation of SR on LPS-induced OS for colon injury in RAW264.7 cell in vitro and TNBS-induced UC rats in vivo. Our findings in this study may provide a better insight for understanding the potential therapeutic effect of SR on the development of UC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and reagents
SR, derived from the root of Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi (common name Huangqin), came from Anhui Huqiao Chinese Medicine Technology Co., Ltd. (Tongling, Anhui Province, China), was identified by Prof. Dekang Wu in Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine.

Preparation of Scutellariae radix
SR (100 g) was refluxed in 500 ml 60% (v/v) ethanol for 1 h twice. All the extracts were combined together to recycle ethanol. After removing ethanol under reduced pressure, the concentrated extract was diluted to 10 mg/ml and stored at 4°C until needed.

Cell culture
The murine macrophage-like cell line, RAW264.7, was maintained in low-glucose Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (Gibco) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco) and 80 units/ml of penicillin/streptomycin. Cells were grown in cell culture dishes and incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂, 95% air. All media should be replaced every day. When generating the 80–90% confluent layer, the cells were incubated at 37°C and in 5% CO₂, 95% air.

Animal model
Male Sprague-Dawley rats (250 ± 20 g of body weight) were obtained from Shanghai SLAC Laboratory Animal Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Rats used in the studies were housed in wire-bottomed cages in a 12 h light/dark cycle and kept in a room at a constant temperature of 22–24°C and a relative humidity of 60%. Food and water were provided ad libitum. For immunohistochemical analysis, rat colonic samples were removed according to the previous studies. Then, the tissues were blocked in paraffin and cut to 5μm thickness. To retrieve antigens, the sections were heated for 20 min in 10 mM sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Then, the tissues were boiled in citrate buffer solution for 10 min. They were cooled and then washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) before the application of blocking serum. Primary antibody anti-TGF-β1 (1:500) was diluted for application at the incubation of tissues, followed by the secondary antibody. An Elivison two-step method was performed for the immunohistochemical staining and photographs of slides were taken using a DM2500 optical microscope.

Total Antioxidant Capacity Assay Kit with 2,2'-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid method
The 2,2'-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS) method was applied to determine the total antioxidant capacity of SR according to the manufacturer's protocols. ABTS working solution and SR of different concentrations (0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0 mg/ml) were added into 96-well plate. The OD value was determined at 734 nm wavelength in a microplate reader after solution being incubated at room temperature for 2–6 min. Then, the standard curve was obtained, and the total antioxidant capacity of SR could be calculated conveniently.
Reactive oxygen species content assay
To evaluate intracellular ROS generation, RAW264.7 cells were probed with the redox sensitive dye 2,7-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) in a dark humidified chamber for 20 min at 37°C. At the end of the incubation, PBS was performed to wash away the free DCFH-DA molecules. The fluorescence was then quantified using an FLx800 fluorescence reader (Bio-Tek Instruments, USA) with an excitation wavelength of 485 nm and an emission wavelength of 520 nm.

Determination of catalase and glutathione peroxidase
The CAT enzymatic activity in RAW264.7 cells and the serum of UC rats was measured as previously described method.[14] The supernatant was mixed with 50 mmol/L phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) and 20 mmol/L H2O2. The enzymatic activity CAT was determined at 405 nm and expressed in terms of units/ml. The level of GSH in this study was performed by GSH-PX kit according to the manufacturer's protocols. The absorbance of samples was determined at 412 nm at the end of reaction on a microplate reader.

Determination of superoxide dismutase and malondialdehyde
The enzymatic activity of the antioxidant enzyme SOD in cell supernatant and rat serum was measured by Kono[15] method. Superoxide anions generated hydroxylamine hydrochloride oxidation mediated nitroblue tetrazolium reduction to a blue formazan, which was then measured at 560 nm in a microplate reader. SOD inhibits nitroblue tetrazolium reduction. The extent of the inhibition was taken as a measure of SOD activity. Measurement of malondialdehyde (MDA) content by TBA reactivity was the most widely used method to assess lipid peroxidation.[20] The principle of the method is based on measurement of the absorbance of the pink color produced by the interaction of TBA with MDA at 530 nm. Values were expressed as nmol/ml.

Statistical analysis
All data in this study are expressed as means ± standard deviation from individual experiments. One-way analysis of variance was used to compare the statistical significance with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 13.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) software. Statistical significance was indicated by the P value which was >0.05.

RESULTS
Effect of Scutellariae radix on 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid-induced disease activity index
The DAI of UC rats was significantly increased compared to the control group. Severe rectal bleeding was observed in the model group. The treatment of high-dose SR could significantly reduce UC-induced increase in DAI of animals [Figure 1]. Rats with UC in high-dose SR group did not show any significant difference in the body weight as compared with the control group, and no rectal bleeding was observed at the end of the experiment.

Myeloperoxidase activity
The MPO activity of the colonic tissues increased in the TNBS group compared with the control blank group [Figure 2]. As expected, SR treatments caused a significant and dose-dependent inhibition of MPO activity (P < 0.05 for SR 50 mg/kg and P < 0.001 for SR 100 and 200 mg/kg vs. model rats), indicating that SR was able to control immune cells infiltration in rat colonic tissues.

Scutellariae radix downregulated transforming growth factor beta 1 protein expression in colon tissue
As shown in [Figure 3], the protein expression of TGF-β1 in UC model rats was dramatically elevated compared to the control group. However, after the treatment with SR or positive drug mesalazine for 15 days, the overexpression of TGF-β1 protein illustrated as brown staining was attenuated significantly in a dose-dependent manner compared with model group. The current results suggested that SR could ameliorate colonic damage by downregulating the protein expression of TGF-β1.

Total antioxidant capacity of Scutellariae radix
The total antioxidant capacity of SR was tested using total antioxidant capacity assay kit with ABTS method to explore its antioxidant capacity. As shown in [Figure 4], the inhibitory effects of SR at the concentrations of 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, and 2.0 mg/ml were 20.01 ± 3.61%, 23.67 ± 4.16%, 46.33 ± 4.51%, 57.45 ± 5.51%, 70.13 ± 6.24, 75.33 ± 5.54, and 80.62 ± 5.69%, respectively. The IC50 of SR on inhibition of ABTS + generation was 0.258 mg/ml. These findings demonstrated that SR had a great antioxidant capacity.

Scutellariae radix attenuated lipopolysaccharide-induced reactive oxygen species generation in RAW264.7 cell
ROS were the most important biomarkers of OS. Increased concentrations of oxidizing agents (typically ROS) provided evidence of OS. As depicted in Figure 5, the fluorescence intensity in RAW264.7 cell was significantly enhanced after the exposure to LPS compared to bovine serum albumin (BSA). However, the over generation of ROS was reduced markedly by the treatment with SR. Our findings demonstrated that SR could attenuate LPS-induced intracellular ROS generation in RAW264.7 cell.
Scutellaria radix increased catalase and glutathione activity in RAW264.7 cell and the serum of ulcerative colitis rats

The antioxidant activity of SR on OS for colon injury was evaluated by the levels of CAT and GSH-PX in RAW264.7 cell and the serum of UC rats. As shown in Figures 6a and b, 7a and b, the activities of CAT and GSH-PX in cells or rats serum were decreased markedly by exposure to LPS or TNBS ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.001$). However, positive drug mesalazine (100 mg/kg) could increase the activity of antioxidant enzymes. As expected, the treatment with SR ($2 \times 10^{-4}$ g/ml, $1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ g/ml, $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$ g/ml, $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$ g/ml, and $1.25 \times 10^{-5}$ g/ml for cell while 50 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg, and 200 mg/kg for rats) significantly increased CAT and GSH-PX activities compared with model group. These data suggested that SR protected RAW264.7 cell and UC rats from colon injury by attenuating oxidative damage.

Scutellaria radix increased superoxide dismutase activity and decreased malondialdehyde level in RAW264.7 cell and the serum of ulcerative colitis rats

In the present study, the SOD activity and MDA level in cell supernatant and the serum of UC rats were evaluated. As shown in Figures 6c and d, 7c and d, the SOD activity was decreased significantly by $1 \mu$g/ml LPS in vitro or 0.2 ml 5% TNBS in vivo while MDA content was increased ($P < 0.01$, vs. BSA; $P < 0.001$, vs. control). However, the treatment with SR could significantly enhance SOD activity while markedly reduce MDA level in RAW264.7 cell as well as in the serum of UC rats in a concentration-dependent manner. The results indicated that SR had a potential capacity on attenuating LPS- or TNBS-induced oxidant damage for colon injury both in vivo and in vitro.

DISCUSSION

It has been well known that TNBS might break the antioxidant defense system through regulating the activity of antioxidant enzymes, such as CAT and GSH-PX. In fact, CAT and GSH-PX, two important antioxidant enzymes, played a vital role in the antioxidant defense system in UC. Many studies have shown that CAT and GSH-PX are able to enhance the oxidation resistance as the main biochemical target.$^{[3,20-22]}$ They could also maintain the low steady-state concentration of ROS.$^{[23]}$ In the current study, CAT and GSH-PX activity in RAW264.7 cell and the serum of UC rats were conducted to assess the antioxidant activity of SR on OS for colon injury. The results demonstrated that SR could increase CAT and GSH-PX activities not only in RAW264.7 cells but also in serum of UC rats. SR had a potential capacity on attenuating LPS- or TNBS-induced oxidant damage for colon injury both in vivo and in vitro.

These data suggested that SR protected RAW264.7 cell and UC rats from colon injury by attenuating oxidative damage. Increased levels of free radicals were found in colonic tissue specimens of patients with UC.$^{[24,25]}$ SOD, the cytoprotective antioxidant enzyme,
played a major role in the organism defense against excess free radicals generated under disease conditions.\(^{(14)}\) The overexpression of SOD

**Figure 4:** The inhibition of *Scutellariae radix* on 2,2′-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid generation. Data from individual experiments are presented as means ± standard deviation (n = 3)

**Figure 5:** Attenuation of *Scutellariae radix* on lipopolysaccharide-induced reactive oxygen species generation in RAW264.7 cells. Data from individual experiments are presented as means ± standard deviation (n = 3). \(\&P < 0.01\), lipopolysaccharide versus bovine serum albumin; \(\&\&P < 0.01\), mesalazine versus lipopolysaccharide group; \(\&\&\&P < 0.001\), \(\#P < 0.05\) *Scutellariae radix* versus lipopolysaccharide group.

**Figure 6:** Effect of *Scutellariae radix* on lipopolysaccharide-induced oxidant stress in RAW264.7 cells. (a) The effect of *Scutellariae radix* on lipopolysaccharide-induced catalase activity; (b) the effect of *Scutellariae radix* on lipopolysaccharide-induced glutathione peroxidase activity; (c) the effect of *Scutellariae radix* on lipopolysaccharide-induced superoxide dismutase activity; (d) the effect of *Scutellariae radix* on lipopolysaccharide-induced malondialdehyde content. \(\&\&\&P < 0.001\) and \(\&\&P < 0.01\), lipopolysaccharide versus bovine serum albumin; \(***P < 0.001\) and \(**P < 0.01\), mesalazine versus lipopolysaccharide group; \(**\&P < 0.01\) and \(\&P < 0.05\) *Scutellariae radix* versus lipopolysaccharide group. Data from individual experiments are presented as means ± standard deviation (n = 3)
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exclusively appeared at the accumulation of LPS-induced ROS.\[26] The SOD activity in RAW264.7 cell supernatant and the serum of UC rats were evaluated in the current study. The results showed that the treatment with SR could attenuate LPS-induced oxidative damage in RAW264.7 cell and TNBS-induced oxidative damage in UC rats through increasing SOD activity. MDA was a typical biomarker used in the evaluation of injury due to lipid peroxidation, which represented the most frequent injury resulting from the activation of ROS.\[27,28] Contradictory results were present in literature with respect to plasma lipid peroxidation in UC patients. A study by Bhaskar et al.\[29] showed that the MDA levels in plasma were similar between UC patients and controls. Durak et al.\[30] had demonstrated that MDA levels in UC patients were significantly lower compared to controls, showing that mucosa was not under OS and that the defense mechanism was not reduced. However, we observed in the present study that the OS generated in LPS-induced RAW264.7 cells and TNBS-induced UC rats produced oxidative damage as demonstrated by an increase in lipid peroxidation (MDA formation). The protective effect of SR on pathological changes of colon injury in UC might be associated with its function on oxidant damage.

OS induces the expression and secretion of TGF-β (containing TGF-β1, TGF-β2, etc.).\[31] TGF-β, a biological switch, has been found to affect adhesion, differentiation and OS of cells, and cell cycle.\[32] Growing evidence indicated that TGF-β was highly expressed in patients or rats of UC, and it usually played a considerable role in the modulation of the intestinal immune system.\[33] The reduction of TGF-β expression could significantly regulate OS. In the current study, we choose to study the expression of TGF-β1 on UC model rats. Finally, we could observe that the regulation of SR on OS had a protective effect on colon injury in UC through TNBS-induced UC in vivo. Our experimental results suggested that SR could ameliorate colon damage via downregulating the protein expression of TGF-β1.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the extract of SR could protect the colon via decreasing DAI, MPO activity, and fibrosis-related factor TGF-β1 expression in UC rats. Moreover, SR could attenuate OS for colon injury in LPS-induced RAW264.7 cells and TNBS-induced UC rats through increasing the activities of CAT, GSH-PX, and SOD and decreasing the level of MDA. Our present study demonstrated that the protective effect of SR on colon injury in UC was associated with its antioxidant activity. Thus, SR might be a beneficial agent for the prevention and treatment of colon injury.

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Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts of interest.

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