Metformin prevents nephrolithiasis formation by inhibiting the expression of OPN and MCP-1 *in vitro* and *in vivo*

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Abstract. Treatment targeting osteopontin (OPN) and monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP-1) has been recognized as a novel approach in renal crystal formation. The present study was designed to investigate the suppressive effects of metformin on nephrolithiasis formation and its potential mechanism. The cytotoxicity of metformin on MDCK and HK-2 cells was determined using a Cell Counting Kit-8 assay *in vitro*. Subsequently, the mRNA transcription and protein expression levels of MCP-1 and OPN were detected by reverse transcription-quantitative-polymerase chain reaction analysis, western blot analysis and ELISA. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into a control group, ethylene glycol (EG) group and EG + metformin group. The expression levels of MCP-1 and OPN and crystal formations were evaluated in renal tissues following an 8-week treatment period. *In vitro*, metformin significantly inhibited the production of MCP-1 and OPN induced by oxalate at the mRNA and protein expression levels. *In vivo*, increased expression levels of MCP-1 and OPN were detected in the EG group compared with the controls, and this upregulation was reversed in the EG + metformin group. Renal crystal deposition in the EG + metformin group was markedly decreased compared with that in the EG group. Therefore, the results of the study suggest that metformin suppressed urinary crystal deposit formation, possibly by mediating the expression of inflammatory mediators OPN and MCP-1.

Introduction

The increasing prevalence of nephrolithiasis worldwide is a principal societal issue due to the high financial cost associated with kidney stone therapy (1-3). Calcium-containing stones comprise >80% of kidney stone components, with calcium oxalate (CaOx) stones detected most frequently (4,5). Evidence from previous studies suggested that the induction of hyperoxaluria is the primary risk factor and is an essential requirement for the development of CaOx nephrolithiasis (6,7). In addition, oxalate is not only a principal constituent of CaOx stones; however, it additionally influences CaOx crystal formation, primarily acting on the renal tubular epithelium (8,9). The pathogenesis of CaOx nephrolithiasis is complex and involves multiple mechanisms that lead towards the formation of kidney stones (10-12). Notably, previous studies have demonstrated that inflammatory mediators osteopontin (OPN) and monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP-1) are important during the development of CaOx stones (13-15).

MCP-1, a member of the CC chemokine subfamily, has been demonstrated to serve as a key regulator of the inflammatory response, which is considered to be a potent and specific chemotactic factor for the recruiting and migration of inflammatory cells, particularly monocytes/macrophages, into the inflamed area following tissue injury (13). In addition, evidence suggests that MCP-1 is a key element in various pathological abnormalities associated with renal epithelial cells, including nephrolithiasis (16). OPN, a 44-kDa phosphorylated glycoprotein originally identified in bone, is involved throughout the development of various inflammatory disorders; and the absence or neutralization of OPN results in the amelioration of numerous inflammatory diseases, suggesting that OPN may be a useful target molecule for the treatment of inflammation (17). Perhaps more importantly, OPN may modulate various steps of CaOx crystallization (15), and contributes importantly to renal CaOx crystal deposition in experimental animals (15).

Metformin, an antiglycemic biguanide drug used since 1958 and the most commonly prescribed drug for type II diabetes mellitus in the world, has extensive potential benefits, including reduced risk of cancer, increased antioxidant protection and prolonged lifespan (18). In our previous study, it was identified that metformin effectively reduced renal stone formation through renal tubular cell protection and an antioxidant mechanism (19). According to previously published data, metformin may additionally significantly prevent the expression of inflammatory markers in obstructed kidneys (20).

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However, there are no reports, to the best of the authors' knowledge, on the effects of metformin on the expression of inflammatory mediators OPN and MCP-1 in renal tubular cells. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to test the hypothesis that metformin prevents the development of CaOx renal stone formation and investigate its potential mechanism regarding OPN and MCP-1.

Materials and methods

Cell culture. MDCK cells, obtained from the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (Shanghai, China), are derived from the canine renal distal tubular epithelium cell line. HK-2 cells, additionally obtained from the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, are derived from the human renal proximal tubular epithelium cell line. Routinely, the cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), 4.5 mM glucose, 100 IU/ml penicillin and 100 μg/ml streptomycin in a humidified incubator with 5% CO_2 at 37˚C.

Cytotoxicity assay. The cytotoxicity towards MDCK and HK-2 cells was investigated using a Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Inc., Kumamoto, Japan) assay following various treatments, according to the manufacturer's protocol. The cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of $5x10^3$ cells per well and cultured overnight. Subsequently, fresh medium containing metformin (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) at different concentrations (0, 0.3125, 0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 and 40 mM) was added to replace the culture medium for 48 h at 37˚C. Following incubation, the culture medium containing the metformin was removed, and 100 μl fresh medium and 10 μl CCK-8 solution were added to each well. Following incubation for an additional 4 h at 37˚C, the absorbance was measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 nm using a microplate reader (SpectraMax Plus384; Molecular Devices, LLC, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Cell viability was measured as a percentage of that of the control (untreated) cells. For each concentration of metformin, the mean values of the absorbance rates from eight wells were calculated. The maximum safe concentration determined by the CCK-8 assay was used in the following experiments.

HK-2 cell and MDCK cell in vitro administration. The HK-2 cells and MDCK cells were routinely subcultured until 70-80% confluence, and were subsequently washed with serum-free DMEM and incubated for 24 h. Thereafter, the cells from the two cell lines were simultaneously exposed to sodium oxalate (1 mM) in the presence or absence of metformin (HK-2, 1. 25 mM; MDCK, 5 mM). Subsequently, the cells were harvested for mRNA isolation following 6-h incubation and for protein isolation following 24-h incubation. The control cultures underwent the same procedures as the treated cells but without exposure to sodium oxalate or metformin. The durations of cell exposure and concentration of sodium oxalate were based on the findings reported previously (21-23). The metformin concentrations used were selected according

to the results of the cytotoxicity assay. All experiments were repeated at least three times with three replications in each.

Experimental animals and protocol. All animal procedures were conducted in strict compliance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (publication no. 85-23; revised 1996; Bethesda, MD, USA). Ethical protocols were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Medical University (Tianjin, China) and the Ethics Committees of Tianjin Medical University. Healthy male Sprague-Dawley rats (n=18; age, 8 weeks-old; body weight, 180-220 g) were provided by the Experimental Animal Center of Tianjin Medical University (Tianjin, China) and housed under specific pathogen-free conditions of constant temperature (24±2˚C) and humidity (55±5%), in a 12-h alternating light-dark cycle and with free access to standard rat chow. The animals were randomly divided into three groups, with six animals per treatment group: Group 1 (control group) was treated with free access to standard rat chow and distilled water for the entire 8-week study period; group 2 [ethylene glycol (EG) group] was fed standard rat chow and administered with free access to 0.75% (vol/vol) EG in distilled water for 8 weeks to induce CaOx deposition in the kidneys (24-26); group 3 (EG + metformin group) followed the same protocol as group 2 but also received metformin dissolved in distilled water by oral gavage at 200 mg/kg/day throughout the 8-week experimental period (27,28). Animals in groups 1 and 2 received oral gavage of distilled water (control) at an equal volume as in group 3 during the treatment. Water and fluid consumption were recorded daily. The rats were weighed prior to and during treatment to assess growth. At 24 h prior to sacrifice, the 8-week-old rats were transferred to metabolic cages, and 24-h urine was collected. At the end of the 8-week administration period, non-enhanced CT was performed on all the rats using a 64-slice GE Lightspeed CT scanner with 0.625-mm sections (GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA). Under anesthesia with an intraperitoneal injection of pentobarbital sodium (40 mg/kg body weight; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA), the animals were sacrificed by rapid cervical dislocation, which is a widely accepted humane sacrifice method for experimental animals. Blood samples and kidney tissues were collected from six rats per group following sacrifice. All efforts were made to minimize animal suffering. The blood samples were maintained on wet ice until centrifugation at 112 x g at 4˚C for 10 min, following which serum was collected and stored at -20˚C. For kidney extraction, the right unilateral kidney specimens were frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80˚C for the western blot and reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) analyses, and the contralateral specimens were fixed with 10% formaldehyde for 24 h at room temperature and embedded in paraffin for immunohistochemical analysis and the detection of kidney crystal formation.

RT-qPCR analysis. Cells from the two cell lines were cultured and treated as indicated. Total RNA was isolated from the cultured cells and rat kidney tissues with TRIzol® reagent (Takara Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Dalian, China) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The RNA samples typically

Table I. Primers used for reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction assays.

Species	Gene (Protein)	Forward primer sequence, 5'-3'	Reverse primer sequence, 5'-3'
Homo sapiens	SPP1 (OPN)	GAAGTTTCGCAGACCTGACAT	GTATGCACCATTCAACTCCTCG
	CCL2 (MCP-1)	CTCAGCCAGATGCAATCAAT	GCTTCTTTGGGACACTTGCT
	GAPDH (GAPDH)	ACCCAGAAGACTGTGGATGG	TCTAGACGGCAGGTCAGGTC
Canis lupus familiaris	SPP1 (OPN)	CCGAGGTGATAGTGTGGCTTA	GGAAAGTAGGACGGCATTGA
	CCL2 (MCP-1)	CCTCTGCCTGCTGCTCATA	GCTTCTTTGGGACACTTGCT
	GAPDH (GAPDH)	GACGACATCAAGAAGGTAGTG	AGGTGGAAGAGTGGGTGT
Rattus norvegicus	SPP1 (OPN)	AAGCGTGGAAACACACAGC	TTTGGAACTCGCCTGACTG
	CCL2 (MCP-1)	GATCTCAGTGCAGAGGCTCG	TGCTTGTCCAGGTGGTCCAT
	GAPDH (GAPDH)	GGCATTGCTCTCAATGACAA	ATGTAGGCCATGAGGTCCAC

had an A260/280 ratio between 1.9 and 2.1. The quantity and purity of the obtained total RNA samples were determined by NanoDrop (NanoDrop Technologies; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Wilmington, DE, USA). Total RNA (3 μg) was reverse transcribed into cDNA using the High-Capacity cDNA RT kit (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The RT-qPCR analysis was performed with an Illumina® Eco Real Time PCR system (Model EC-100-1001; Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). The primer sequences are listed in Table 1. Each 10-μl reaction contained the following: 5 μl Maxima SYBR Green/Fluorescein qPCR Master mix (2X; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), a necessary volume to 0.2-0.6 μM each primer, a volume with 10 ng cDNA and the volume difference was made up with diethylpyrocarbonate-treated water. The thermocycling conditions consisted of incubation at 94°C for 3 min, followed by 38-45 cycles at 94°C for 30 sec, at 58°C for 30 sec and at 72°C for 1 min. The relative quantification of mRNA expression levels was determined using the comparative quantification cycle (Cq) method ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Cq}$ method) (29). Negative controls (samples without cDNA) were included in all experiments. The specificity of each PCR reaction was verified by melt-curve analysis and by checking the PCR products on a 1.5% agarose gel.

Western blot analysis. Cells from the two cell lines were cultured and treated as indicated. Proteins were extracted from the cultured cells and rat kidney tissues with a protein extraction kit (Nanjing KeyGen Biotech Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China), and the cells were lysed with radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer (Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing, China). The protein concentrations of samples were determined using the bicinchoninic acid method (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The proteins (25 μg) were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). The membranes were blocked with 5% non-fat milk in TBS with Tween-20 for 30 min at room temperature. Subsequently, the membranes were incubated with primary antibodies against OPN (cat. no. ab95090; 1:1,000; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA), MCP-1 (cat. no. ab21396; 1:1,000; Abcam) and β-actin (cat. no. 3700; 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc., Danvers, MA, USA) overnight at 4°C. Antibody

binding was detected following incubation with appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (cat. no. 12262; 1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) for 1 h at room temperature. The detection of specific bands was achieved using enhanced chemiluminescence reagent (Pierce; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Images were captured using a the Syngene G: Box Chemi XR5 bioimaging system (Syngene, Frederick, MD, USA) and analyzed with Image Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA).

ELISA. Cells from the two cell lines were cultured and treated as indicated. The cell culture supernatants were collected following incubation for 24 h, and the production of OPN (cat. nos. CSB-E08392h and CSB-E07013c; Cusabio, Wuhan, China) and MCP-1 (cat. nos. CSB-E04655h and CSB-E15747c; Cusabio) were measured using commercially available ELISA kits, according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Immunohistochemical staining. The kidneys were fixed with formaldehyde (10%) at room temperature for 24 h, and subsequently embedded in paraffin and cut into 4-μm sections. For immunohistochemical staining, following heating at 65°C for 2 h, the sections were de-waxed twice for 10 min with dimethylbenzene. Subsequent to de-waxing, the sections were dehydrated with successive concentrations of ethanol (100, 95, 90 and 80%) for 5 min at each concentration. The sections were later incubated in citrate buffer in a box and heated to 90-98°C in a pressure cooker. After 2 min, the sections were removed and naturally cooled. Subsequent to the removal of the citrate buffer and washing with PBS, the sections were incubated with 3% H_2O_2 for 15 min to block endogenous peroxidase activity and washed with PBS (pH 7.4) for 5 min each at room temperature. Non-specific protein binding was blocked with 5% bovine serum albumin (Dako; Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA) for 30 min at 37°C. The sections were subsequently incubated with primary antibody overnight at 4°C (OPN; 1:200; cat. no. ab8448; MCP-1; 1:150; cat. no. ab25124; Abcam). Following this, the sections were incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody (cat. no. ab6721; 1:1,000; Abcam) at 37°C for 30 min and subsequently developed using diaminobenzidine. Finally, the tissue sections were counterstained with hematoxylin at room temperature for 3 min, washed for 10 min and dehydrated with ethanol, and subsequently treated

with dimethylbenzene and sealed for microscopic analysis. The slides were examined using a light microscope (Nikon ECLIPSE 90i microscope; Nikon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan; magnification, x100 and x400).

Serum and urinary biochemistry. The concentrations of urinary oxalate (O_x) were determined with commercially available kits (Trinity Biotech USA, Inc., Jamestown, NY, USA). Calcium in urine and serum levels of phosphate (P), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and creatinine were measured on a routine autoanalyzer system (Mindray BS-2000M; Mindray Medical International Ltd., Shenzhen, China). Urinary pH and volume were detected manually.

Detection of kidney crystal formation. Kidney tissue samples were collected from either the control or treated rats, embedded in paraffin and sectioned at 4.0-μm. The tissue slices were subsequently stained with hematoxylin for 8 min and eosin for 3 min (H&E; Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.) at room temperature, and sealed rapidly for polarized light optical microscopic analysis. In addition, cross sections were stained using a previously described Pizzolato staining method to detect crystals that contain CaOx (30,31). The renal crystal number per high-powered field was counted in 10 randomly selected fields (magnification, x400) and quantified by standard validation as described in detail previously (8,21). The distribution of renal crystallization in each section was quantified by calculating the percentage (ratio) of the area containing crystals to low-powered field in 10 randomly selected fields (magnification, x100) using Image Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics, Inc.), as described previously (30,32). In total, two independent examiners assessed the representative H&E-stained paraffin sections for each kidney and calculated the average number of crystals deposited, respectively.

Statistical analysis. All data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation of a minimum of three replicates in independent experiments. Statistical analyses were performed using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test, two-tailed unpaired t-test and one-way analysis of variance with Bonferroni's post hoc test where appropriate using SPSS software, version 20 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Cytotoxicity. As presented in Fig. 1, the CCK-8 assay results demonstrated a dose-dependent toxic effect with increasing concentrations of metformin on HK-2 cells and MDCK cells under starved conditions. No significant cytotoxicity was observed at concentrations ≤2.5 mM in HK-2 cells or 5 mM in MDCK cells. These results suggest that low doses of metformin did not decrease cell viability in either cell line, but that exposure to metformin caused significant cytotoxicity at relatively higher doses (metformin >2.5 mM in HK-2 cells, metformin >5 mM in MDCK cells). The concentration gradient was improved based on our previous experiments using MMT (19). In the present study, 1.25 mM for HK-2 cells and 5 mM for MDCK cells were selected as

Table II. Body weight and water intake prior to and following treatment.

Measurement	Control	EG	EG + metformin
Body weight, g			
0 week	194±11	198±12	193±11
2 weeks	253±18	249±17	241±19
4 weeks	324±19	335±18	313±17
6 weeks	392±20	388±22	363±21
8 weeks	461±25	457±27	405±24[a,b]
Fluid consumption, ml x day[-1] x kg body weight[-1]			
2 weeks	105±11	110±12	108±11
4 weeks	112±9	108±11	113±12
6 weeks	115±12	112±10	109±12
8 weeks	109±13	115±11	110±9

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. [a]P<0.05, control, vs. EG + metformin; [b]P<0.05, EG, vs. EG + metformin. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance. EG, ethylene glycol.

the respective exposure doses for metformin in the subsequent experiments, at which no significant cytotoxicity was observed.

Metformin attenuates the upregulation of OPN and MCP-1 induced by oxalate in vitro. In order to evaluate whether metformin attenuates the upregulation of OPN and MCP-1 induced by Ox, changes in the expression of OPN and MCP-1 in response to metformin *in vitro* were measured. As presented in Fig. 2A, the mRNA expression levels of OPN and MCP-1 were significantly increased in HK-2 cells following sodium oxalate exposure compared with the untreated controls (P<0.05). In addition, metformin treatment attenuated the Ox-induced increase of OPN and MCP-1 (P<0.05). As expected, exposure of the HK-2 cells to Ox elicited increases in the protein expression of OPN and MCP-1 compared with that in the untreated controls, although the upregulation of MCP-1 was not statistically significant (P>0.05; Fig. 2B). Consistent with the mRNA levels, metformin co-treatment reduced the increased protein expression of OPN and MCP-1, although the attenuation in the protein expression of MCP-1 was not statistically significant (P>0.05; Fig. 2B). The same results were obtained in MDCK cells (Fig. 3).

In addition, the concentrations of MCP-1 and OPN in the cell culture supernatants were determined in HK-2 cells and MDCK cells by ELISA, as presented in Fig. 4. Sodium oxalate exposure markedly increased the production of OPN and MCP-1 compared with that in the untreated controls in the two cell lines (P<0.05); however, metformin treatment abrogated the Ox-induced increases in the expression of OPN and MCP-1 in the cell culture supernatants.

Body weight and fluid consumption results. The body weights increased gradually in all the three groups throughout the time period. However, the body weights in the EG + metformin
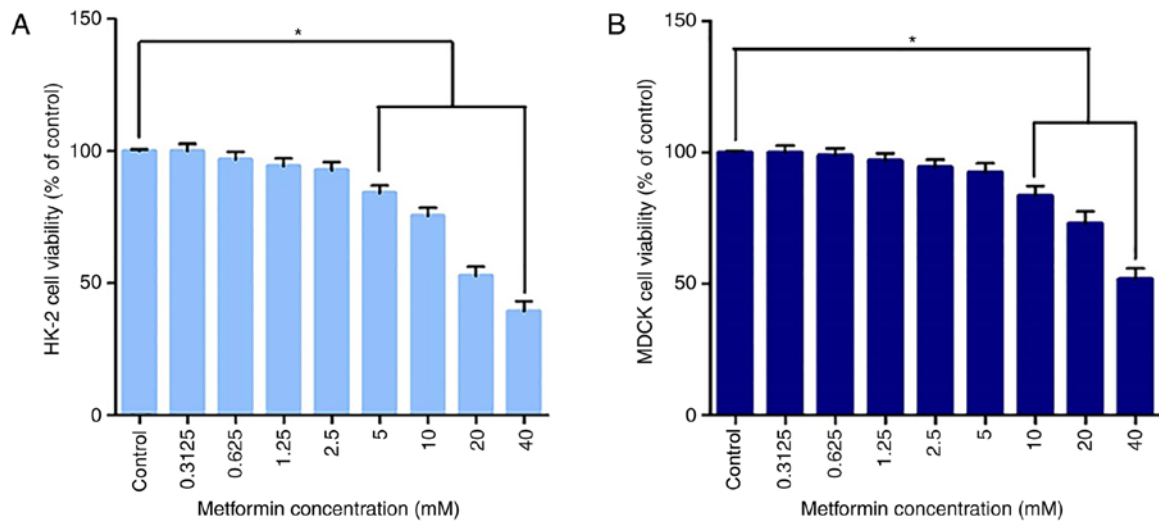
Figure 1. Effect of various concentrations of metformin on cytotoxicity in cultured HK-2 cells and MDCK cells. (A) HK-2 cells were treated with the indicated concentrations (0.3125-40 mM) of metformin for 48 h. (B) MDCK cells were treated with the indicated concentrations (0.3125-40 mM) of metformin for 48 h. Viability of the cells was assessed using a Cell-Counting-Kit-8 assay. The percentage of cell viability was relative to the untreated control cells. Values are presented as the mean ± standard deviation of three independent experiments. *$P<0.05$ vs. control. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance.
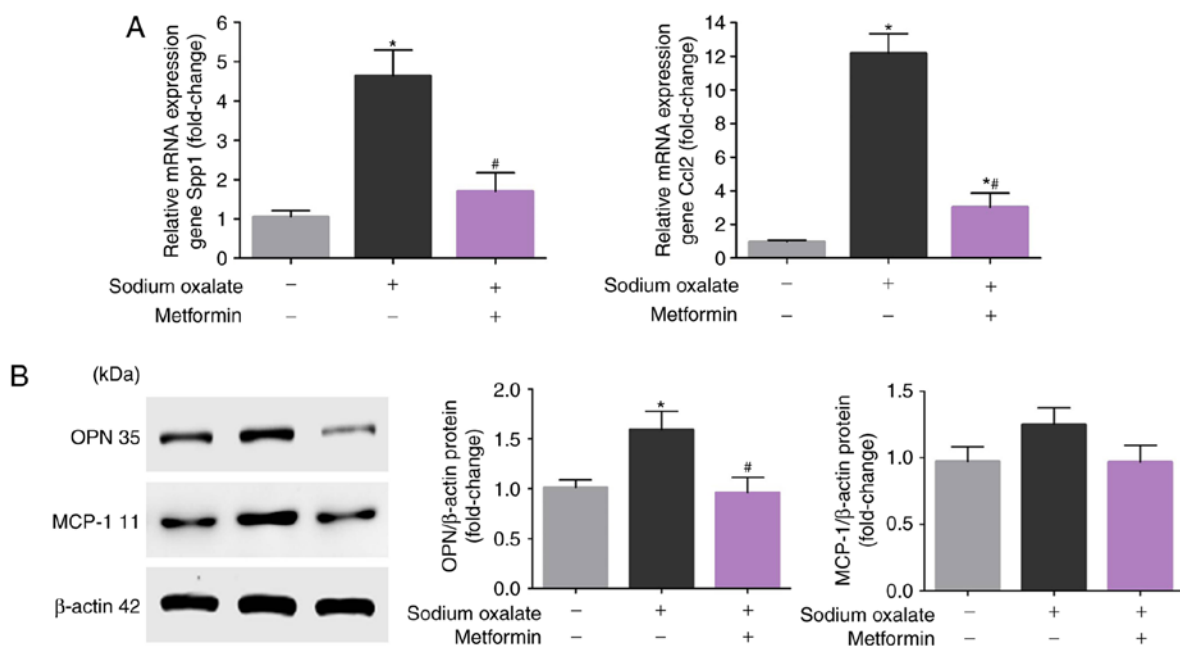

Figure 2. Evaluation of the mRNA transcription and protein expression of OPN and MCP-1 in HK-2 cells. (A) Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis of expression levels of OPN (left panel) and MCP-1 (right panel) in HK-2 cells; values are corrected for GAPDH. Protein expression of (B) OPN (left panel) and MCP-1 (right panel) in HK-2 cells. The data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation of three independent experiments. *$P<0.05$ vs. control group; #$P<0.05$ vs. sodium oxalate group. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance. OPN, osteopontin; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.

group increased at a slower rate than in the control group and EG group; at the end of the 8-week treatment period, the differences were statistically significant. The fluid consumption adjusted by the body weight was not the different at any time point in the three groups. The animals in the EG group and EG + metformin group consumed similar quantities of EG, and no significant difference in fluid consumption was observed between either of these groups and the control (Table II).

Serum and urinary biochemistry results. The serum biochemical analysis showed that Ca, Mg and creatinine remained essentially stable with no significant differences in any of the groups. Compared with the controls, serum P in the EG group was significantly higher ($P<0.05$), whereas this effect was ameliorated, to a certain extent, in the EG + metformin group. There was no significant alteration in urinary volume or pH in any of the groups following 8 weeks of administration. As expected, urinary Ox excretion was significantly increased
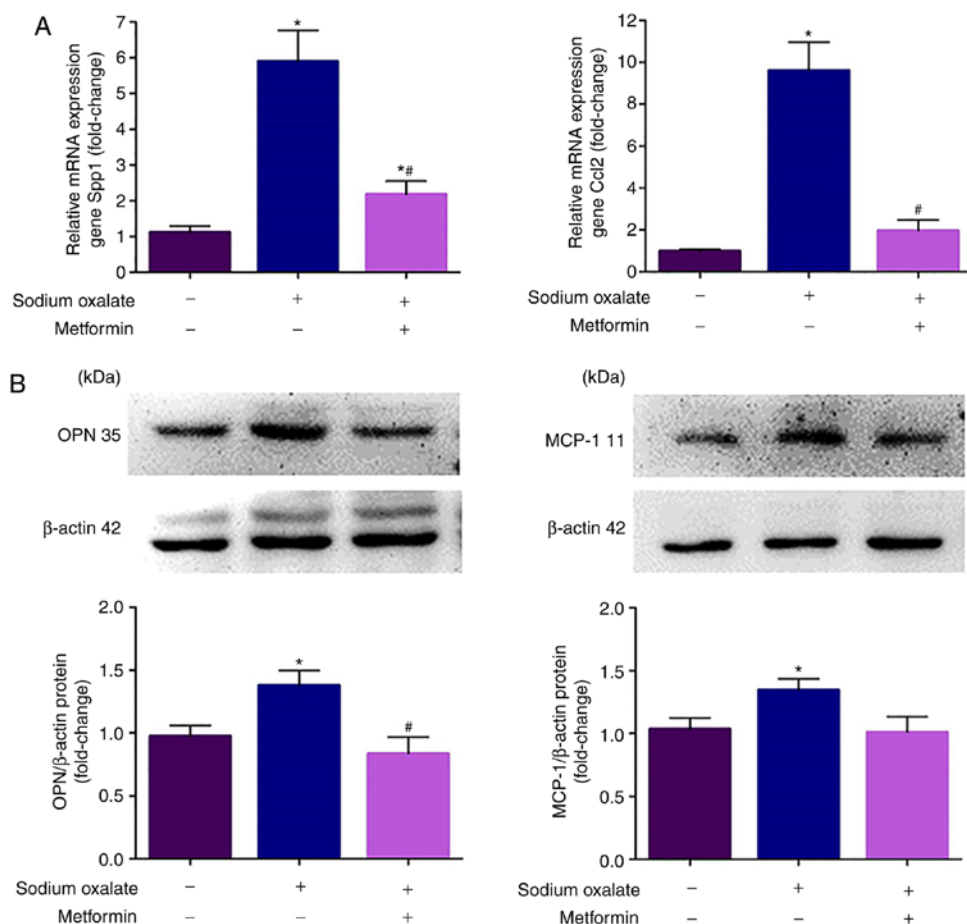
Figure 3. Evaluation of the mRNA transcription and protein expression of OPN and MCP-1 in MDCK cells. (A) Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis of expression levels of OPN (left panel) and MCP-1 (right panel) in MDCK cells; values were corrected for GAPDH. Protein expression of (B) OPN (left panel) and MCP-1 (right panel) in MDCK cells. The data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation of three independent experiments. *P<0.05 vs. control group; #P<0.05 vs. sodium oxalate group. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance. OPN, osteopontin; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.
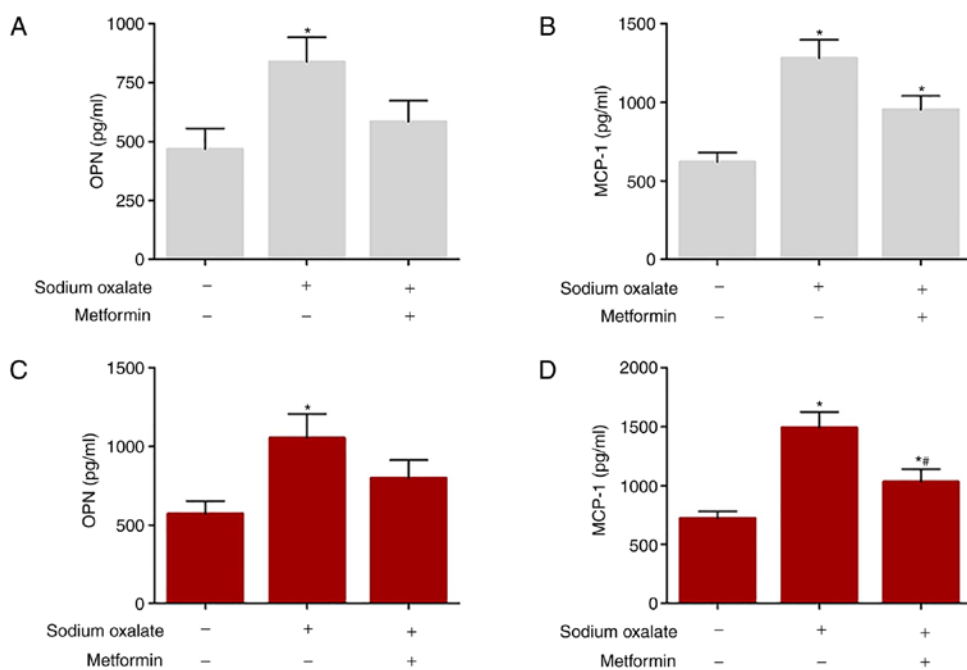

Figure 4. Production of OPN and MCP-1 in the cell culture supernatants of HK-2 cells and MDCK cells. Expression of (A) OPN (upper-left panel) and (B) MCP-1 (upper-right panel) in HK-2 cell culture supernatants. Expression of (C) OPN (lower-left panel) and (D) MCP-1 (lower-right panel) in MDCK cell culture supernatants. The data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation of three independent experiments. *P<0.05 vs. control group; #P<0.05 vs. sodium oxalate group. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance. OPN, osteopontin; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1.

Table III. Serum and urinary biochemistry.

Factor	Control	EG	EG + metformin
Serum			
Creatinine, mg/dl	0.34±0.02	0.36±0.03	0.35±0.04
Calcium, mg/dl	10.12±0.35	10.21±0.36	10.06±0.40
Phosphate, mg/dl	6.14±0.36	7.88±0.56[a]	7.11±0.44
Magnesium, mg/dl	2.52±0.32	2.65±0.45	2.33±0.37
Urine			
Volume, ml	21.98±3.11	24.62±4.78	23.67±5.11
pH	7.68±0.36	7.55±0.46	7.46±0.37
Calcium, mg/day	3.16±0.28	3.22±0.37	2.98±0.43
Oxalate, mg/day	1.56±0.47	19.42±3.12[a]	13.16±2.53[a,b]

Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. [a]$P<0.05$, control, vs. EG or EG + metformin; [b]$P<0.05$, EG, vs. EG + metformin. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance. EG, ethylene glycol.

Table IV. Statistical analysis of functional expression of OPN and MCP-1 in rat kidneys following 8 weeks of treatment.

Group	OPN					MCP-1				
	-	±	+	++	+++	-	±	+	++	+++
Control	0	4	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
EG	0	0	1	5[a,b]	0	0	0	2	4[a,b]	0
EG + metformin	0	4	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	0

Summary data from quantitative analysis of the immunohistochemical distribution of OPN and MCP-1 in rat kidneys following 8 weeks of treatment via the Wilcoxon rank-sum test (n=6). [a]$P<0.05$, EG, vs. control; [b]$P<0.05$, EG, vs. EG + metformin. Expression levels of OPN and MCP-1 were carefully evaluated. -, negative expression; +/-, positive rate of expression <25%; +, positive rate of expression <50%; ++, positive rate of expression <75%; and +++, positive rate of expression >75%. The numbers listed in this table represent the total number of animals with a negative or positive result in each group following 8 weeks of treatment. OPN, osteopontin; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; EG, ethylene glycol.

with EG treatment compared with the control group (P<0.05). Of note, metformin, when administered together with EG, not only significantly ameliorated urinary Ox excretion (P<0.05); however, additionally led to a non-significant fall in urinary Ca excretion compared with the control group and EG group (Table III).

Metformin restricts EG-induced renal OPN and MCP-1 activation in vivo. The present study then determined whether the *in vivo* results were recapitulated in the HK-2 cells and MDCK cells. Consistent with the *in vitro* data, the mRNA transcription and protein expression levels of OPN and MCP-1 were markedly increased following treatment with EG for 8 weeks compared with those in the model control rats (P<0.05), and the upregulation of OPN and MCP-1 was significantly decreased in the EG + metformin group, compared with that in the EG group (P<0.05; Fig. 5).

To further elucidate the differences in the expression of OPN and MCP-1, immunohistochemistry was performed on the kidneys of the rat models following the 8-week treatment period. As presented in Fig. 6, strong immunohistochemical staining for OPN and MCP-1 was observed in the luminal side

of renal tubular epithelial cells in the EG-treated group, particularly in the pericrystal region; OPN and MCP-1 are presented as light brown in the control group and EG + metformin group. This observation is consistent with the above finding that the expression levels of OPN and MCP-1 were markedly increased (P<0.05; Table IV) following treatment in the EG group compared with those in the control group and EG + metformin group.

Metformin ameliorates EG-induced renal crystal formation in the rat model. Crystallization was observed as white dots in the kidney tissues in the thin-slice reconstructions of non-enhanced CT images (Fig. 7). The results demonstrated no significant kidney crystals in any field of the renal parenchyma in the control group (0/6) nor in the EG + metformin group (0/6). By contrast, in the rats treated with EG, the majority of the rat kidneys (5/6) were shown to manifest renal crystal depositions. Polarized light optical microscopic examination of the kidneys from the control group showed no kidney crystals in any field (data not shown). As presented in Fig. 8A and B, renal crystal deposits were present predominantly in the renal tubular lumen at the papilla and in the border between the renal cortex
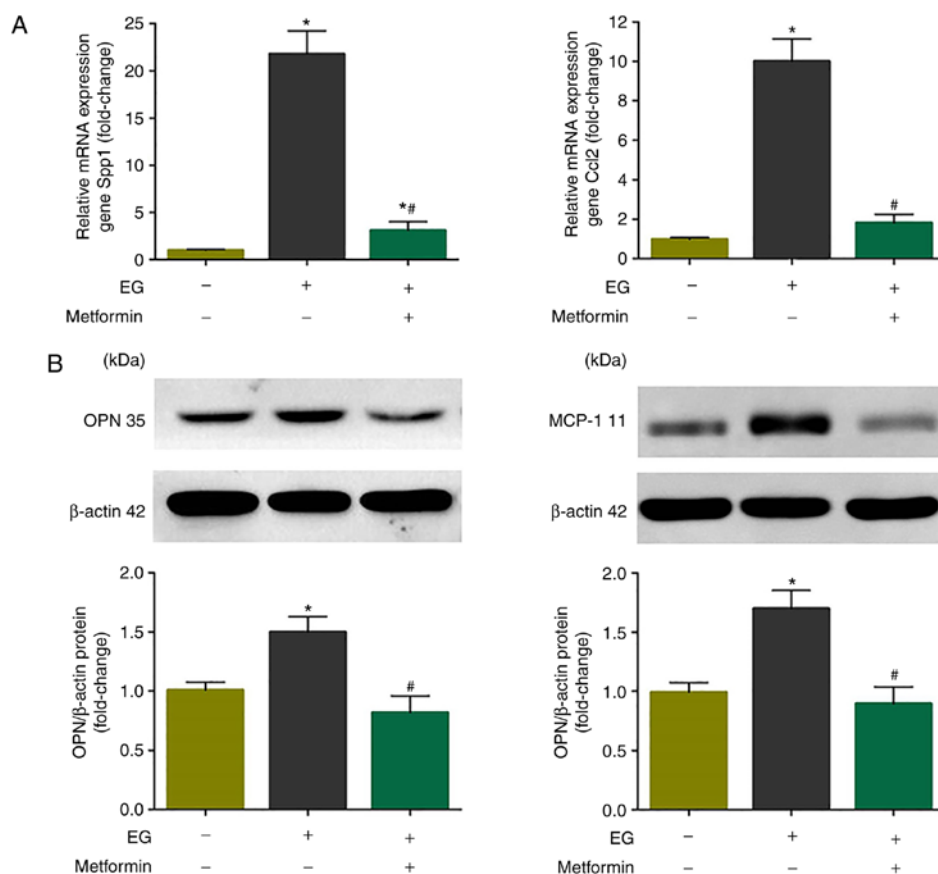
Figure 5. Evaluation of the mRNA transcription and protein expression of OPN and MCP-1 in rat kidneys. (A) Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis of expression levels of OPN (left panel) and MCP-1 (right panel) in rat kidneys; values were corrected for GAPDH. Protein expression of (B) OPN (left panel) and MCP-1 (right panel) in rat kidneys. The data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation of six independent experiments. *$P<0.05$ vs. control group; #$P<0.05$ vs. sodium oxalate group. Statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance. OPN, osteopontin; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; EG, ethylene glycol.

and medulla. A grading system and quantitative methods, as described above, were used to evaluate crystal deposition in the kidneys. Compared with the EG + metformin group, crystal formation in the EG group was markedly increased according to the quantitative analysis of the ratio (percentage) of the area containing crystals in the low-powered (magnification, x100) field (P<0.05; Fig. 8C). In addition, the number and grade of the renal crystal deposits per 10 fields were markedly decreased in the EG + metformin co-treated group compared with the EG group (P<0.05; Fig. 8D).

Discussion

Epidemiological and clinical data suggest that there is an increased frequency of kidney stone disease worldwide (1,3). However, with the exception of endoscopic surgery and shock-wave lithotripsy, medical treatment directed at the pathogenesis of nephrolithiasis remains scarce, particularly for CaOx renal stones (33). The present study demonstrated that metformin ameliorated CaOx kidney crystal sedimentation in an EG-induced rat model. In addition, metformin treatment markedly decreased the expression of inflammatory genes, including MCP-1 and OPN, which have been demonstrated to be key in the pathogenesis of CaOx nephrolithiasis (14-16,26). Furthermore, *in vitro* studies with MDCK and HK-2 cells demonstrated that Ox increased the expression levels of

MCP-1 and OPN, and that metformin reversed these effects. These findings suggest that metformin markedly prevents the development of CaOx nephrolithiasis, possibly by inhibiting the expression of MCP-1 and OPN.

Metformin, the first-line treatment for patients with type II diabetes mellitus and the most widely prescribed antidiabetic drug in the world, has several properties, including antioxidant effects, life-extending capabilities and antitumor activity (18). Our previous investigation showed that metformin effectively reduces renal tubular injury resulting from the lipid peroxidation induced by Ox and inhibit renal crystal deposition in rats (19). Notably, previous investigations have shown that metformin suppresses inflammatory responses and monocyte-to-macrophage differentiation through activation of the AMP-activated protein kinase signaling pathway (34). Restricting the expression of OPN and MCP-1 may be an attractive approach to the treatment of renal crystal deposition (13-15). However, to the best of the authors' knowledge, at present, no studies have demonstrated the effect of metformin on kidney crystal sedimentation by regulating inflammatory mediators OPN and MCP-1.

MCP-1 is a chemokine with potent and specific chemotactic activity towards recruiting monocytes, macrophages and lymphocytes, and its overexpression has been associated with various renal diseases and inflammatory cell infiltration (35,36). Several reports have concluded that MCP-1 may
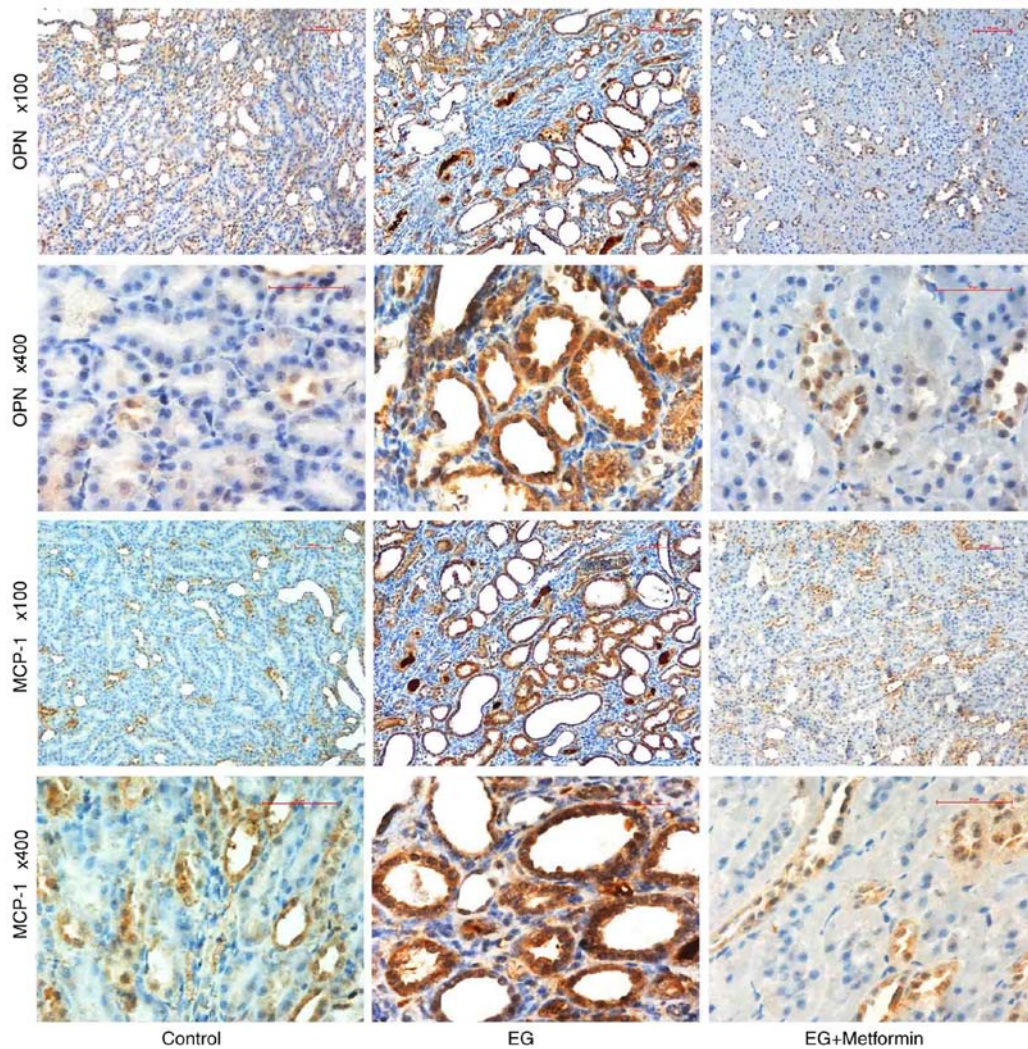
Figure 6. Immunohistochemical distribution of the expression of OPN and MCP-1 in rat kidneys harvested following an 8-week treatment period. The left column comprises representative images showing the expression of OPN and MCP-1 in control rats, the middle column comprises representative images showing the expression of OPN and MCP-1 in EG-treated rats and the right column comprises representative images showing the expression of OPN and MCP-1 in EG + metformin-co-treated rats. OPN, osteopontin; MCP-1, monocyte chemoattractant protein 1; EG, ethylene glycol.
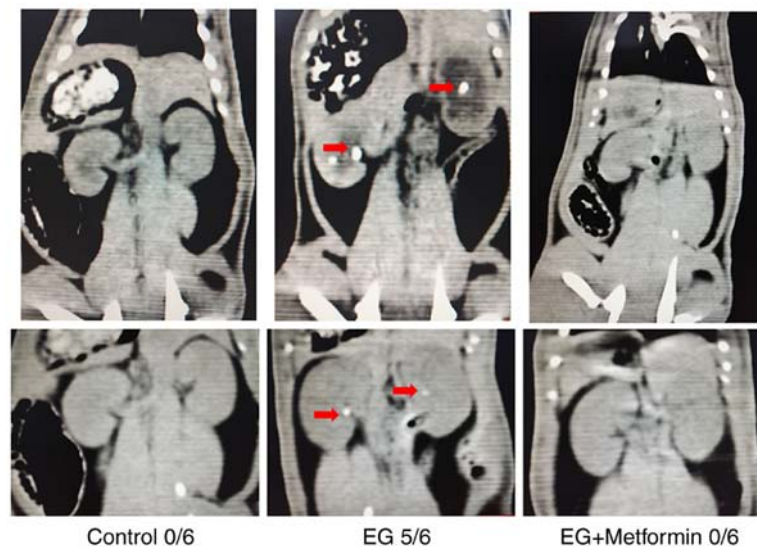

Figure 7. Crystallization in rat kidneys harvested following 8 weeks of treatment is observed as white dots in the renal parenchyma on thin-slice reconstructions of non-enhanced CT images (n=6 for each group). The red arrows indicate crystallization formed in the rat kidney tissue. The left column comprises representative images showing the control rats, the middle column comprises representative images showing the EG-treated rats and the right column comprises representative images showing the EG + metformin-co-treated rats. EG, ethylene glycol.
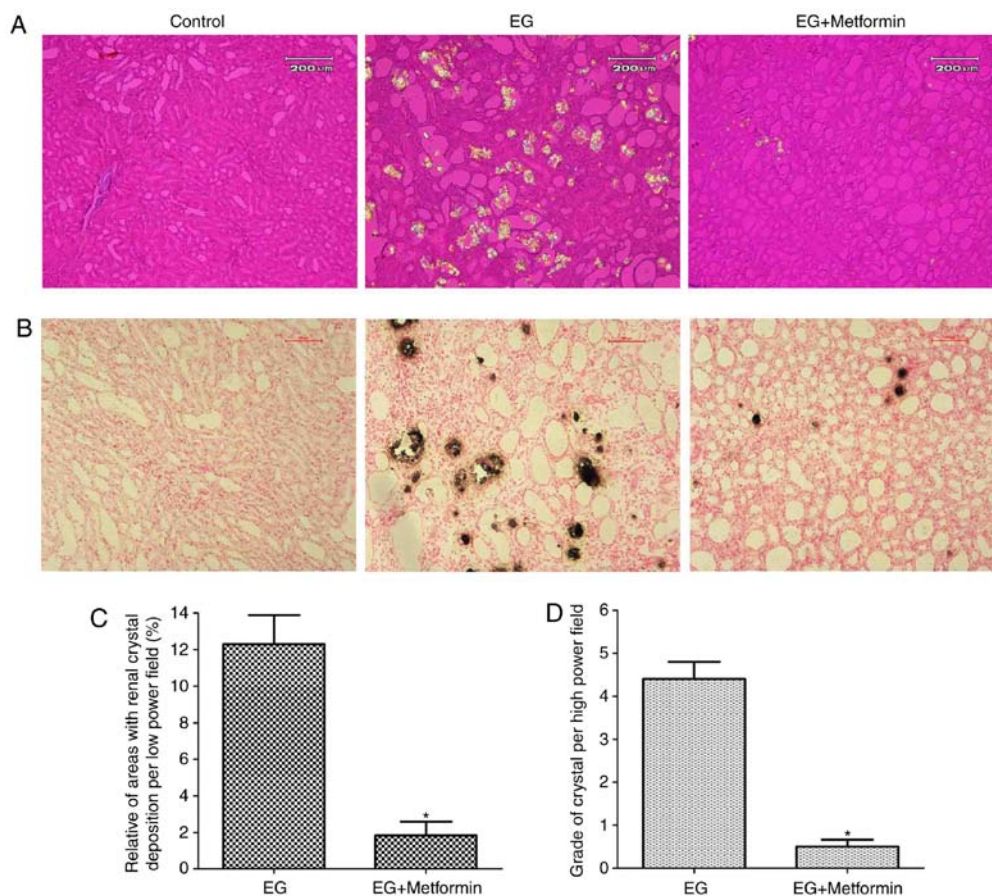
Figure 8. Morphologic distribution and quantitative estimation of renal CaOx crystals. (A) Representative micrographs of renal sections and crystal deposits in the control group, EG group, and EG + metformin group, respectively, using hematoxylin-eosin staining and polarized light optical microphotography. Magnification, x100. (B) Representative micrographs of the control group, EG group, and EG + metformin group, respectively, using Pizzolato staining. Magnification, x100. (C) Ratios of areas with renal crystal deposition per low-powered field were estimated. (D) Grades of calcium oxalate deposits per high-powered field were assessed. *P<0.05 vs. EG group. Statistical analyses were performed using a two-tailed unpaired t-test. EG, ethylene glycol.

be important in the pathogenesis of CaOx renal crystal deposition (16,22,37). OPN is a glycosylated phosphoprotein involved in various types of inflammatory disease by regulating Th1-type immune responses and the migration of various immune cells (17). Substantial evidence implicates that OPN is pivotal in the development and progression of CaOx nephrolithiasis (14,26,38). The data obtained in the present study show that metformin prevented the overexpression of MCP-1 and OPN in two Ox-induced renal tubular cell lines. These findings corroborate those of earlier studies demonstrating that metformin significantly attenuates renal cell damage and inflammatory activation induced by Ox (16,22). Ox exposure has been shown to promote the adherence of crystals to renal epithelial cells and regulate the genes required for molecular functions, biologic pathways and cellular components involved in the pathogenesis of CaOx nephrolithiasis (39,40), and MCP-1 and OPN have been recognized as major targets in Ox-induced renal diseases (13,17,35,36). In addition, consistent with the *in vitro* results, the expression levels of MCP-1 and OPN in the kidneys were increased in EG-induced rat models and suppressed by the administration of metformin. Based on these *in vivo* and *in vitro* data, the present study clearly indicates that metformin treatment markedly decreases the expression of OPN and MCP-1 in renal tubular cells, although further investigations are required.

The serum biochemistry results showed no significant differences between the experimental groups, with the exception of a small but significant increase of serum P in the EG group compared with the control group. These findings corroborate those of earlier serum biochemical analyses in an EG-induced rat model (31). In the present study, urinary Ox excretion was significantly higher in the EG and EG + metformin groups than in the control group, with no differences in urine volume, urinary pH or Ca excretion. These results are in accordance with those of previous studies (31,41). Notably, metformin significantly decreased the concentration of urinary Ox compared with that in the EG group. These findings in the urinary biochemistry may be associated with the decreased crystal formation in the kidney of rats co-treated with EG and metformin. Of note, the finding that the crystal formation induced by EG in experimental animals was ameliorated by metformin administration provides potential evidence that inflammation is causally involved in CaOx stone formation. This is consistent with evidence obtained from other previous studies that anti-inflammatory agents can ameliorate urolithiasis (10,30,31).

The present study inevitably had certain potential limitations. Firstly, the data shown in Fig. 7 were not quantitatively compared. As the thin-slice reconstruction of non-enhanced CT images was a macroscopic inspection, it did not clearly

show the deposition of very small crystals in kidney tissues. The results indicated that no significant kidney crystals were detected in any field of kidney tissues from the control (0/6) group or EG + metformin (0/6) group (crystal depositions can be detected by polarized light optical microscopic examination) in the non-enhanced CT images. Only the rats treated with EG showed renal crystal depositions (5/6) by non-enhanced CT images. Secondly, the concentrations of metformin used *in vitro* were mainly determined by drug pharmacokinetics and toxicological data. However, a dose of 200 mg/kg/day metformin was administered *in vivo* experiment as recommended by in previous study (27,28). The association between metformin levels *in vitro* and *in vivo* is not known. As the *in vivo* environment is a complex ecological environment composed of various types of cells, the drug is likely to be affected by osmotic pressure, various hormones and other factors. However, *in vitro* cell experiments are experimental models under specific ideal conditions. To date, few studies have specifically linked drug concentrations in *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments (42,43). Thirdly, the experiments did not investigate the effect of metformin on nephrolithiasis in the absence of OPN or MCP-1 by treating animals with anti-OPN and anti-MCP-1 antibodies or by performing the experiments in animals deficient in OPN or MCP-1 for in-depth validation experiments *in vivo*. Therefore, further investigations are required to identify the exact roles of OPN and MCP-1 in the inhibition of renal stone formation by metformin.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that treatment with metformin protected the kidney from EG-induced CaOx crystal deposition in experimental animals, and that this protection was based on correction of the Ox-induced increased expression of OPN and MCP-1 in renal tubular epithelium cells. Additionally, to the best of our knowledge, the present study is the first to demonstrated *in vitro* and *in vitro* that metformin may simultaneously regulate these two molecular targets during the formation of stones. The present study has once again expanded the clinical application potential of metformin and elucidated its possible mechanism of action. These findings establish metformin as a novel prospective therapeutic agent for the treatment of CaOx stone formation and may benefit individuals with primary hyperoxaluria or recurrent CaOx stone formation, for whom there are few options for preventative measures, other than increased water intake. These results are particularly noteworthy as metformin, a widely used drug, may be developed for another novel medical application in the future.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

CL designed the experiments, analyzed data and wrote the manuscript. XY performed the experiments, analyzed data and wrote the manuscript. TY performed the experiments and wrote the manuscript. JieL performed the experiments and wrote the manuscript. RY analyzed data and wrote the manuscript. SQ, YZ, LL, JinL, XZ and KY performed the experiments and analyzed data. YX analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. All authors critically reviewed content and approved the final version for publication.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All applicable international, national, and institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed. All animal procedures were conducted in strict compliance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health (publication no. 85-23; revised 1996; Bethesda, MD, USA). Ethical protocols were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Tianjin Medical University and the Ethics Committees of Tianjin Medical University.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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