

Expression of glucocorticoid receptor- α in the epidermis of patients with psoriasis vulgaris

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Abstract. Expression of glucocorticoid receptor (GR)- α is observed in almost all tissues and cells of the body; thus, investigating the expression of the receptor in the epidermis of patients with psoriasis vulgaris. The aim of the present study was to investigate GR- α expression in the epidermis of psoriasis vulgaris patients. The study population consisted of 26 patients with psoriasis vulgaris and 10 normal control cases. None of the patients had received any prior treatment with glucocorticoids. Epithelial tissue samples were detected using a streptavidin peroxidation-enzymatic method for biopsy. Non-lesional tissue samples from within a range of 3 cm of lesions formed the non-lesional group, and lesional tissue samples formed the lesional group. Pathological image analysis system (named CMIAS) was used to convert image signals into numeric values, according to the optical density per unit area. GR- α expression was observed within the nucleus in the normal control group; however, cytoplasmic expression was observed in the lesions of the psoriatic group. The optical density values were significantly lower in the psoriatic group when compared with the normal control group, indicating a statistically significant difference in GR- α expression between the two groups ($P < 0.001$), and this decreasing correlation was unaffected by the administration of steroids for 6 months. Therefore, decreased expression of GR- α may play an important role in the degeneration of keratinocytes in patients with psoriasis vulgaris.

Introduction

The glucocorticoid receptor (GR) is a hormone-dependent transcription factor and a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily. The functions of the receptor include the transcription and regulation of a variety of genes. Glucocorticoids (GCs) usually target GR- α , which is expressed in almost all tissues and cells of the body (1). GR- α is not only involved in signal transduction, but has also been demonstrated to exert multiple functions, including anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and immunosuppressive effects (1).

Psoriasis is a form of chronic inflammatory dermatosis, which is characterized by the excessive proliferation and abnormal differentiation of epidermal keratinocytes (2). The epidermal tissue has been reported to be one of the target tissues for GCs. Thus, GR- α was hypothesized to be involved in the overproliferation and abnormal differentiation of epidermal keratinocytes (2) underlying the pathogenesis of psoriasis. In the present study, immunohistochemistry was used to detect the expression of GR- α in normal control subjects, and lesional and non-lesional samples from patients with psoriasis. The aim of the present study was to investigate the function of GR- α in the molecular pathogenesis underlying psoriasis.

Materials and methods

Study population. The study population was composed of 26 patients with psoriasis vulgaris and 10 healthy control subjects, who were recruited from the Air Force General Hospital of the People's Liberation Army (Beijing, China) in 2013. The patients had been undergoing consultations at least once a week with a physician with regard to their skin condition. However, prior to sampling, none of the patients had received treatment with GCs, immunosuppressants or vitamin A acid drugs, and had only used Vaseline or other moisturizing creams. With regard to the effect of treatment with GCs, studies were performed prior to and after using it in the 6 months follow-up survey independently.

Institutional Ethics Board approval was obtained from the Medical Ethics Committee of the Air Force General Hospital of People's Liberation Army (Beijing, China). All the patients had previously provided written, informed consent to having their clinical and pathological information used for this research.

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Abbreviations: GR- α , glucocorticoid receptor- α ; SP, streptavidin peroxidase; GC, glucocorticoid; PASI, psoriasis area and severity index; DAB, 3,3'-diaminobenzidine; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline

Key words: psoriasis vulgaris, glucocorticoid receptor- α , expression

Sample collection. The psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) was used to detect and score the skin lesions of the 26 psoriasis cases. The present study included three groups, the lesional group contained samples from typical lesions of psoriasis cases, while the non-lesional group consisted of samples from non-lesional tissue within the range of 3 cm. In addition, normal control samples were collected from the normal control group.

In the two psoriasis groups (lesional and non-lesional), five specimens were obtained from the torso and 21 specimens were collected from the arms or legs. With regard to the control group with normal skin tissue, five specimens were collected from the head tissue, two specimens were obtained from the torso and four specimens were collected from the arms or legs. Every epidermis sample had a diameter of 3 mm and was obtained using a trephine. All the samples were fixed in 10% formalin and embedded in paraffin, immediately.

Section staining. Paraffin sections (4 μ m) from the three groups were analyzed using a streptavidin peroxidase-enzymatic (SP) method. Two processes were utilized for sample preparation, which all samples underwent. Firstly, after 2 h incubation at 60°C, the paraffin sections were dewaxed in xylene and hydrated in graded ethanol. Subsequently, the sections were blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide for 5 min at 25°C. In the second process of sample preparation, the sections were subjected to a high temperature of 140°C for 2 min in citrate buffer. At the end of each process, the samples were washed three times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 2 min at 25°C.

GR- α expression was detected using a rabbit anti-human GR- α primary antibody (1:300, EH-1657; Beijing Biosynthesis Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Beijing, China). Subsequently, samples were analyzed using an anti-rabbit Ultra-Sensitive Immunohistochemistry Kit (#7770; Fuzhou Maixin Biotechnology Development, Co., Ltd., Fuzhou, China), following the manufacturer's instruction. The chromogenic reaction was observed using a 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB) kit (#0017; Maixin Biotechnology Development, Co., Ltd.), following the manufacturer's protocol. The primary antibody was incubated overnight under 4°C. The secondary and horse radish peroxidase-conjugated tertiary antibodies were incubated for 20 min at 37°C. The secondary and tertiary antibodies were provided with the kit. DAB was used as a substrate to visualize the reaction.

Samples were clarified using xylene and counterstained with hematoxylin, in order to produce clearer and identifiable images. PBS was used as a negative control. The specific brown granules in the tissues and cells were observed using an Olympus BX60 optical microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan).

Quantification of GR- α expression. Using five typical fields of view under the optical microscope, images of the epidermis, excluding the stratum corneum, were collected. A pathological image analysis system, known as CMIAS (jointly developed by the Air Force General Hospital and Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing, China) (3), was used to convert the image signal into a numeric value, according to the optical density per unit area, which was measured using

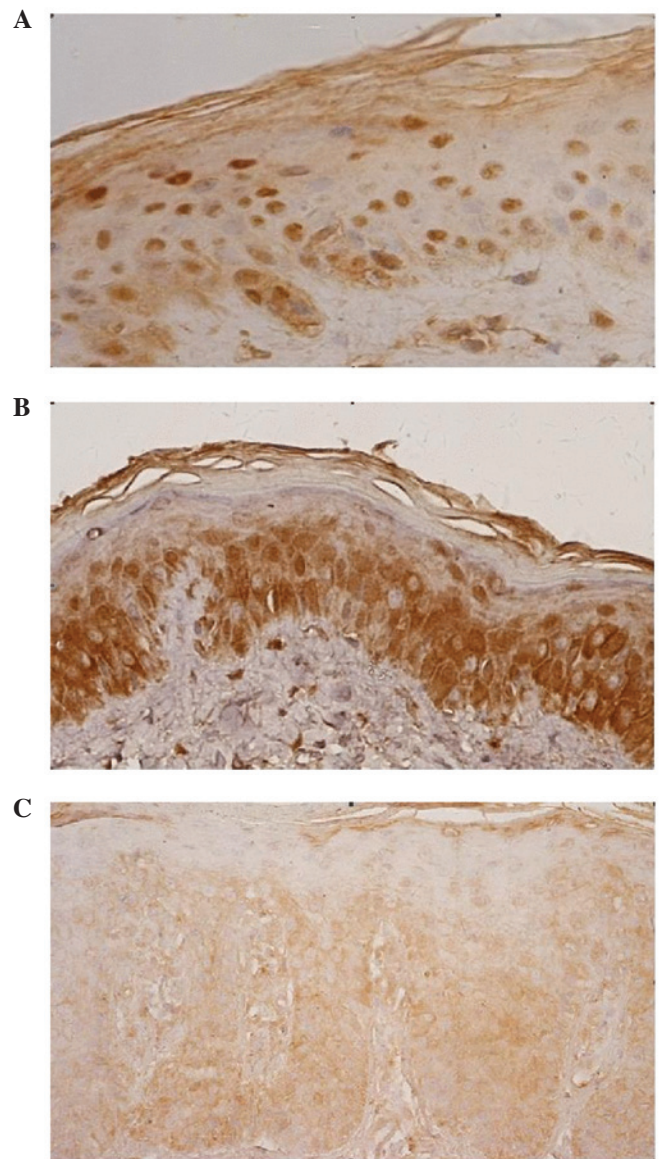


Figure 1. Expression of glucocorticoid receptor (GR)- α in epidermal cells (magnification, x400; pathological sections treated with streptavidin peroxidase). (A) Intranuclear expression of GR- α in the normal control group. (B) Intranuclear and intracytoplasmic expression of GR- α in the non-lesional psoriatic epidermis group. (C) Intracytoplasmic expression of GR- α in the lesions of the psoriatic epidermis group.

a Nikon DS-SMC-UI system (Nikon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) (4,5). The mean value of the specimens was calculated.

Reagents. The polyclonal rabbit anti-human GR- α antibody was purchased from Beijing Biosynthesis Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). The highly sensitive SP immunohistochemical kit was obtained from Beijing Hantian Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China), and the DAB chromogenic kit was obtained from Fuzhou Maxim Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Fuzhou, China).

Statistical analysis. All the data are represented as the mean \pm standard deviation of three or more independent experiments. If the data exhibited homogeneity, analysis of variance, the Student-Newman-Keuls test and Pearson's correlation analysis were performed. If the data exhibited

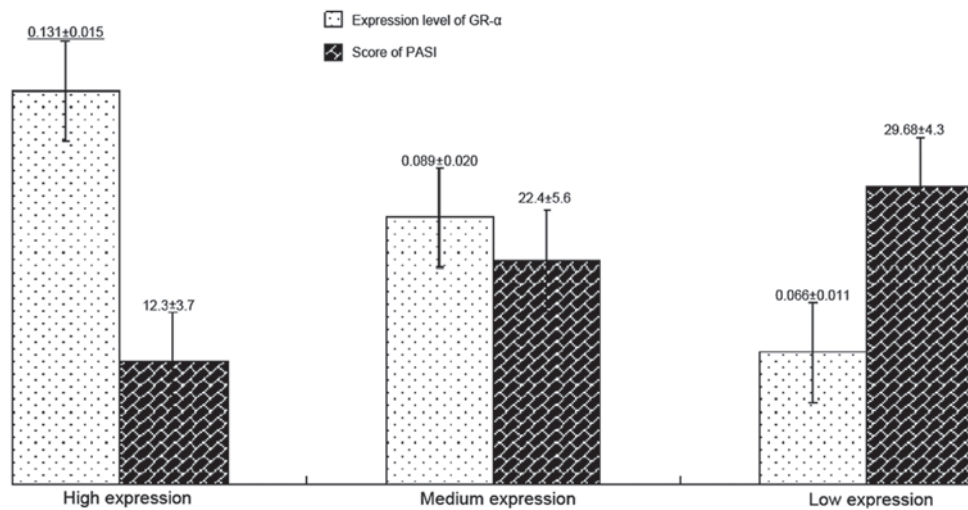


Figure 2. Negative correlation between the expression of GR-α and the PASI score in the high, medium and low GR-α expression groups. GR, glucocorticoid receptor; PASI, psoriasis area and severity index.

Table I. Analysis of GR-α expression.

Group	Cases (n)	Optical density
Normal epidermis control	10	0.166±0.032
Non-lesional psoriatic epidermis	26	0.161±0.033
Lesional psoriatic epidermis	26	0.093±0.025 ^a

Results are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. ^aP<0.001, vs. normal control group. GR, glucocorticoid receptor.

heterogeneity, the Kruskal-Wallis test, Games-Howell test and Spearman's correlation analysis were performed. All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS 17.0 software (SPSS, Inc, Chicago, IL, USA), and P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Population characteristics. Of the 26 psoriasis cases, 19 individuals were male and 7 patients were female, with an average male-to-female gender ratio of 2.714. The average age was 36.0±11.2 months (range, 19-57 months), and the average PASI value was 21.9±6.1 (range, 11.6-31.8). In the normal control group, 7 subjects were male and 3 were female, with an average male-to-female gender ratio of 2.333. The average age of the subjects was 35.5±14.0 months (range, 10-50 months). There were no statistically significant differences with regard to patient gender and age between the groups.

Expression of GR-α. GR-α expression within the nucleus was observed in the normal control group, while cytoplasmic expression was observed in the lesions of the psoriatic group (Fig. 1A and C), excluding the stratum corneum. However, in the non-lesional psoriasis samples, GR-α expression was observed in the nucleus and cytoplasm (Fig. 1B). Thus, the microscopic observations revealed that GR-α was differentially expressed among the three groups.

The results from the quantitative image analysis (Table I) revealed that there was no statistically significant difference in the expression levels of GR-α between the normal control group and the non-lesional psoriasis samples (P=0.677). However, the expression levels of GR-α in the psoriasis lesional group were significantly lower when compared with the other two groups (P<0.001).

According to the 6-month follow-up survey, administration of GCs was not shown to affect GR-α expression. There was no statistically significant difference prior to and following the administration of GCs (P=0.300).

The association between GR-α expression and psoriasis severity, according to the PASI score, is illustrated in Fig. 2. According to the GR-α expression level, the samples were divided into high, medium and low expression groups. A higher PASI score was observed in those with lower expression levels of GR-α. In addition, Pearson's correlation analysis revealed that there was a negative correlation between the average optical density of GR-α and the PASI score in 26 patients with psoriasis ($r=-0.627$, P=0.007).

Discussion

Chrousos and Kino (6) suggested that the expression of 20% of genes in the human genome was influenced by GCs. Thus, GCs were hypothesized to participate in the regulation of a number physiological and pathological processes, such as cell growth and differentiation, metabolism, immunity and inflammation, through activating the corresponding GR-α in cells (6). The inactive form of GR-α, which is not combined with GC, has been demonstrated to primarily exist in the cytoplasm. By contrast, the active form of GR-α, which is combined with GC, can be rapidly transported into the nucleus, where the receptor is able to recognize and bind to the GC reactive element, which is located upstream of the target gene (6,7). As a transcription factor, activated GR-α is able to activate or inhibit the expression of the target gene by directly or indirectly regulating the transcription of the target gene, to subsequently produce various biological effects, including antiproliferation,

anti-inflammation and immunosuppression (7). In the study by Fan *et al*, the level of serum GC in patients with psoriasis was demonstrated to be higher than normal, while the mRNA expression level of GR in peripheral blood leukocytes was significantly lower than normal. These results indicated that the decreased expression of GR in psoriasis patients may prevent GC from effectively exerting an anti-inflammatory effect, subsequently inducing or aggravating the psoriasis immune inflammatory reaction (8).

The results of the present study demonstrated that GR- α was expressed in the nucleus, where the receptor played a role in the cell proliferation and differentiation of normal human epidermal keratinocytes. Abnormal expression of GR- α was observed in the psoriatic epidermis, where the receptor was abundantly expressed in the cytoplasm; however, the expression level of GR- α in the non-lesional psoriasis epidermis did not decrease. These results indicated that the translocation of GR- α into the nucleus was blocked. In the psoriasis lesions, the expression level of GR- α decreased significantly; thus, GR- α failed to enter the nucleus, resulting in complete malfunction with regard to gene regulation.

Results from Pearson's correlation analysis revealed that there was a negative correlation between the psoriasis severity and the expression of GR- α in the psoriasis lesions. This observation indicates that the more serious the lesions of the psoriasis, the lower the expression of GR- α in the epidermis.

A previous study found that the decreasing expression of GR was the result of decreased levels of GC (9). However, the results of the present study indicate that reduced expression of GR- α was not associated with long-term exposure to GC. To eliminate this hypothesis, in the present study, the psoriasis patients were divided into two groups. One group did not receive GC treatment, while the other group received partial GC treatment (no third GC administration) over 6 months. The results demonstrated that there was no statistically significant difference in the expression levels of GR- α in the psoriasis lesions between the two groups, indicating that partial GC administration was not the fundamental reason for the abnormal expression of GR- α in the psoriasis epidermis.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that psoriasis epidermal keratinocytes exhibit decreased expression and abnormal localization of GR- α . Thus, GR- α may play an important role in the excessive proliferation and abnormal differentiation observed in the epidermal cells of patients with psoriasis. However, the factors contributing to this phenomenon remain unclear. These factors may be crucially involved in the pathogenesis of psoriasis vulgaris and require further investigation. In summary, the results of the present study provides insights relevant to the investigation of the mechanisms underlying the pathogenesis of psoriasis vulgaris, and may aid the development of novel therapies.

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