

Icariin promotes wound healing by enhancing the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes via the AKT and ERK signaling pathway

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Abstract. Icariin is a traditional Chinese drug that has long been used to treat various diseases. In the present study, the effect of icariin was investigated on cutaneous wound healing. Using *in vitro* experiments, it was demonstrated that icariin significantly promoted the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes via the activation of AKT serine/threonine kinase 1 (AKT) and extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK). Inhibition of AKT or ERK reversed the effects of icariin on the proliferation and migration of keratinocytes. In addition, icariin inhibited the production of interleukin (IL)-6 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and induced the production of IL-10. Finally, animal experiments demonstrated that icariin treatment accelerated the wound closure rate. The present findings revealed that icariin may be a promising drug to promote the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes, and to accelerate the healing of skin wounds, through its role in the upregulation of AKT and ERK signaling.

Introduction

Wound healing is a highly complex process, associated with multiple biochemical pathways and a variety of cellular activities, such as re-epithelialization (1) and angiogenesis (2). Following trauma, keratinocytes, the predominant cell type in the epidermis, are activated to contribute to the repair of cutaneous wounds (3). The activated keratinocytes participate in re-epithelialization during wound healing via a series of cellular activities, including cell migration and proliferation (4).

Therefore, increasing the efficiency of migration and proliferation of keratinocytes may accelerate the wound healing rate. However, keratinocyte migration and proliferation remain not fully elucidated, and therefore reliable and effective drugs that could accelerate the above process have yet to be developed.

Icariin, a well-known traditional Chinese drug, is extracted from *Herba Epimedii*. The pharmacological and biological effects of icariin, including anti-inflammatory (5), antitumor (6) and neuroprotective (7) effects, have been confirmed by previous studies. Its effects on keratinocytes, however, remain unclear. Previous studies have reported that icariin treatment significantly induces the phosphorylation of AKT serine/threonine kinase 1 (AKT) and extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) in dopaminergic EMS 23.5 cells (8). Deng *et al* (9) have also reported that icariin significantly upregulates the level of phosphorylated (p)-AKT in rat nucleus pulposus cells. As the phosphorylation of AKT and ERK are closely associated with the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes (10), it is logical to hypothesize that icariin could promote keratinocyte migration and proliferation, thus exerting a beneficial effect on wound healing. Thus, the aim of the present study was to examine the effects of icariin on keratinocytes, and to further investigate the medicinal value of icariin for the treatment of skin wounds.

In the present study, it was demonstrated that icariin significantly accelerated the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes. Furthermore, these processes were demonstrated to be mediated through the activation of ERK and AKT signaling, and to be accompanied by the upregulation of proliferation-associated proteins. In addition, treatment with icariin accelerated wound closure *in vivo*. These observations indicate that icariin may be a suitable drug for the treatment of skin wounds.

Materials and methods

Cell culture and reagents. HaCaT cells were obtained from the Type Culture Collection of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Cells were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; HyClone; GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Logan, UT, USA) containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.,

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Waltham, MA, USA) and 1% antibiotic-antimycotic (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ streptomycin and 100 U/ml penicillin) and incubated at 37°C and 5% CO₂. A Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) was purchased from MedChemExpress (Monmouth Junction, NJ, USA). Antibodies against GAPDH (cat. no. ab37168), Cyclin D1 (cat. no. ab134175) and Cyclin D3 (cat. no. ab63535) were purchased from Abcam (Cambridge, UK). Antibodies against AKT (cat. no. 4060), p-Akt (cat. no. #4691), ERK (cat. no. 4695) and p-ERK (cat. no. 4370) were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. (Danvers, MA, USA). The second antibodies against HRP-Goat anti Rabbit (cat. no. AS1107; 1:10,000) and HRP-Goat anti Mouse (cat. no. AS1106; 1:10,000) were purchased from Aspen Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Wuhan, China). An Akt inhibitor (MK-2206 2HCl) and an ERK inhibitor (GDC-0994) were purchased from Selleck Chemicals (Houston, TX, USA). ELISA kits (IL-6, IL-10, TNF- α ; cat. nos. HM10205, HM10203 and HM10001 respectively) were purchased from Bio-Swamp Life Science (Shanghai, China). Transwell chambers with 8 μm pores were purchased from Corning, Inc. (Corning, NY, USA).

CCK-8 assay. The effect of icariin on HaCaT cell viability was evaluated by CCK-8 assay. Briefly, 1×10^4 cells in 100 μl were seeded in each well of a 96-well plate and incubated for 24 h at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Various concentrations of icariin as indicated (0–60 μM) were dissolved in fresh medium and added to each well. After 24, 48 and 72 h of incubation, 10 μl of CCK-8 reagent was added to each well, and the cells were further incubated for 2 h. The absorbance of each well was measured using a microplate reader at 450 nm. The viability of different groups was evaluated by comparing their optical density (OD) values with that of the control group. The experiment was conducted in triplicate.

Transwell assay. The effect of icariin on HaCaT cell migration was assessed with a Transwell migration assay. After HaCaT cells were starved in serum-free medium for 24 h, 1×10^5 cells in 200 μl serum-free growth medium were added to the upper chambers of a 24-well Transwell plate. A total of 500 μl of medium containing 10% FBS was added to each lower chamber, as a chemoattractant. PBS (vehicle control) or 30 μM icariin were added into the lower chamber. Following incubation for 24 h at 37°C, the migrated HaCaT cells were fixed with methanol, and stained with 0.1% crystal violet. Images were obtained using a light microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) at $\times 10$ magnification. Cells were counted in five different optical fields using Image-Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA). The experiment was conducted in triplicate.

Western blot assay. For evaluation of the ERK and AKT pathways, cells were treated with PBS or 30 μM icariin for 20 min. For evaluation of the cyclin proteins, cells were treated with PBS, 30 μM icariin, 10 μM MK-2206 2HCl + 30 μM icariin, or 10 μM GDC-0994 + 30 μM icariin for 24 h. Following treatments as indicated, total protein was extracted with RIPA lysis buffer (Wuhan Boster Biological Technology, Ltd., Wuhan, China) and protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, Switzerland) on ice. The protein concentration was measured using a BCA protein assay kit (Thermo Fisher

Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). A total of 40 μg of protein from each sample was separated with 10% SDS-PAGE, and electrophoretically transferred to a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane. Following transfer, the membrane was blocked with 5% fat-free milk in PBST (PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20; Wuhan Boster Biological Technology, Ltd.) for 1 h at room temperature and was incubated with the primary antibodies targeting AKT (1:1,000), p-AKT (1:3,000), ERK (1:3,000), p-ERK (1:1,000), Cyclin D1 (1:3,000), Cyclin D3 (1:1,000) and GAPDH (1:10,000) at 4°C overnight. Subsequently, the membrane was incubated with an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature. Protein bands were visualized using an Odyssey Infrared Imaging System (LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE, USA). ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA) was used for quantitative analysis of scanned densitometric values of the proteins as ratios to GAPDH (used as a loading control).

Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). Cells were treated with PBS, 30 μM icariin, 10 μM MK-2206 2HCl + 30 μM icariin, or 10 μM GDC-0994 + 30 μM icariin for 6 h. Following treatments, total RNA was extracted from each group using RNA Iso Plus reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's instructions. RNA was reverse-transcribed into cDNA using the PrimeScript RT Reagent kit (Takara Bio., Inc., Otsu, Japan). qPCR was performed with SYBR Master Mix (Takara Bio., Inc.) using a StepOne Real-Time PCR System (Life Technologies; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The thermocycling conditions were as follows: Pre-denaturing at 95°C for 1 min, amplification for 40 cycles by denaturing at 95°C for 15 sec, annealing at 58°C for 20 sec and extension at 72°C for 45 sec, followed by a final dissociation cycle of 95°C for 15 sec, 60°C for 1 min and 95°C for 15 sec. The relative mRNA quantity of each gene was normalized to GAPDH and calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_q}$ method (11). The primer sequences were: Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , forward, 5'-CTCTTCTCCTTCCTGATCGTGG-3' and reverse, 5'-CTTGTCCTCGGGGTTTCGAG-3'; interleukin (IL)-6, forward, 5'-TCAGCCCTGAGAAAGGAGACAT-3' and reverse, 5'-GCTCTGGCTTGTTCCTCACTACT-3'; IL-10, forward, 5'-AACCTGCCTAACATGCTTCG-3' and reverse, 5'-GAG TTCACATGCGCCTTGAT-3'; and GAPDH, forward, 5'-CAT CATCCCTGCCTCTACTGG-3' and reverse, 5'-GTGGGTGTC GCTGTTGAAGTC-3'. The experiment was conducted in three independent biological replicates.

ELISA. The levels of IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- α secreted by HaCaT cells were measured using ELISA kits. The HaCaT cells were seeded into a 24-well plate at a density of 2×10^4 cells per well, incubated overnight, and then treated with PBS, 30 μM icariin, 10 μM MK-2206 2HCl + 30 μM icariin, or 10 μM GDC-0994 + 30 μM icariin. Following treatment for 24 h, supernatants were collected and the release of IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- α into the media was quantified using the ELISA kits, according to the manufacturer's instructions. The experiment was conducted in triplicate.

Wound healing animal model. A total of ten male Sprague Dawley rats (age, 4 weeks) were purchased from the Center of Experimental Animals, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong

University of Science and Technology (Wuhan, China). The rats were housed under standard laboratory conditions with a 12-h light/dark cycle, with food and water supplied. All animal studies were conducted under the review and with the approval of the Ethics Committee of Tongji Medical College (Wuhan, China). All experiments were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations of Tongji Medical College.

The rats were randomly divided into two groups (n=5 per group): The control group and the icariin group. Rats were anesthetized using 10% chloral hydrate (0.3 ml/100 g body weight). The fur on the back of each rat was clipped, and a 1x1 cm full-thickness wound was generated on each rat. A total of 1 ml containing either 30 μ M icariin (icariin group) or PBS (control group) was injected into the surrounding tissue of the wound each day for a total of 10 days. The wound area was monitored by capturing digital photographs at 0, 4, 7 and 10 days post-injury and quantified using Image-Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics). To ensure that the wound areas could be compared between the two groups, digital photos were captured using a ruler for reference. Three authors collected the wound area data independently and the mean value was used for statistical analysis. The rate of wound closure was calculated using the following formula: Wound closure (%)=[(original wound area-open area on at time-point)/original wound area] x100%.

Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. Full thickness skin samples of all wounds were collected for histological analysis after 10 days of PBS or icariin was applied on the wound of animals. Tissue samples were fixed in 10% neutral-buffered formalin solution for 24 h, then transferred and stored in 70% ethyl alcohol until paraffin embedded. Paraffin-embedded samples were cut into 4 μ m thick sections for hematoxylin and eosin staining, under standard protocols.

Epidermal thickness assessment. The epidermal thickness was measured using the H&E sections. Measurements and quantification were performed with Image-Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics) under x4 magnification. Epidermal thickness was evaluated in three random fields of each sample. Three independent observers completed these analyses. The mean value of each measurement was used for statistical analysis.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 12.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and GraphPad Prism 6.0 software (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA). Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. Differences between samples were compared by t-test between two groups or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) among multiple groups. The Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc method was used to calculate the P-value for pairwise comparisons following ANOVA. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Cytotoxicity of icariin in keratinocytes. To evaluate the effect of icariin on keratinocyte viability, a CCK-8 assay was used to

test cell viability. At 24 h following treatment with icariin, the cell viability in the 5-50 μ M icariin treatment groups was higher compared with the group treated with 0 μ M icariin (Fig. 1). At 48 h, 10-40 μ M icariin significantly increased cell viability, whereas a concentration of 50 μ M or 60 μ M icariin did not affect viability (Fig. 1). However, following 72 h of treatment, 30 μ M icariin significantly increased cell viability, while 60 μ M icariin significantly inhibited cell viability, and 40 and 50 μ M had no effect on cellular viability (Fig. 1). Therefore, the dose of 30 μ M icariin was selected as optimal in the subsequent experiments in order to prevent cytotoxicity.

Icariin promotes the proliferation of keratinocytes. A CCK-8 assay demonstrated that the proliferation of HaCaT cells in the icariin group was higher compared with the control group (Fig. 2A). To further confirm the effect of icariin on cell proliferation, the levels of Cyclin D1 and D3, two proteins that are closely associated with cell proliferation, were quantified by western blotting. The results demonstrated that the expression levels of Cyclin D1 and D3 were markedly increased in the icariin treatment group compared with the control group (Fig. 2B).

Icariin promotes the migration of keratinocytes. To investigate the migration ability of the keratinocytes treated with icariin, a Transwell migration assay was performed. Representative images of the Transwell assay results at 24 h are presented in Fig. 3A. Quantitative analysis of the numbers of migrated cells revealed that the icariin-treated group exhibited a significant increase in migration ability compared with the control group (P<0.001; Fig. 3B).

ERK and AKT are involved in the icariin-mediated promotion of keratinocyte proliferation and migration. To investigate which signaling pathways were involved in the promotion of migration and proliferation by icariin, the activation of the ERK and AKT signaling pathways was assayed by western blotting. The results demonstrated that the levels of p-ERK and p-AKT were significantly increased at 30 min following treatment with icariin compared with the control group (Fig. 4).

Subsequently, the effect of ERK and AKT inhibitors was assessed on HaCaT cell migration and proliferation. HaCaT cells were incubated with the MK-2206 2HCl AKT inhibitor (10 μ M) or the GDC-0994 ERK inhibitor (50 μ M) for 2 h prior to treatment with icariin. The icariin-mediated increase on cell proliferation (Fig. 2) and migration (Fig. 3) was significantly blocked when cells were pretreated with the ERK or the AKT inhibitor. These results indicated that phosphorylation and activation of AKT and ERK were required for the effects of icariin on keratinocytes.

Icariin treatment alters the production of cytokines in keratinocytes. Following treatment of HaCaT cells with icariin (30 μ M), the mRNA expression levels of cytokines were detected by RT-qPCR (at 6 h), while the levels of secreted cytokines in the cell supernatants were determined by ELISA kits (at 24 h). As illustrated in Fig. 5, the IL-6 and TNF- α mRNA expression decreased and the IL-10 mRNA expression increased in the icariin group compared with the control group. At the protein level, icariin inhibited the secretion of IL-6 and TNF- α , and

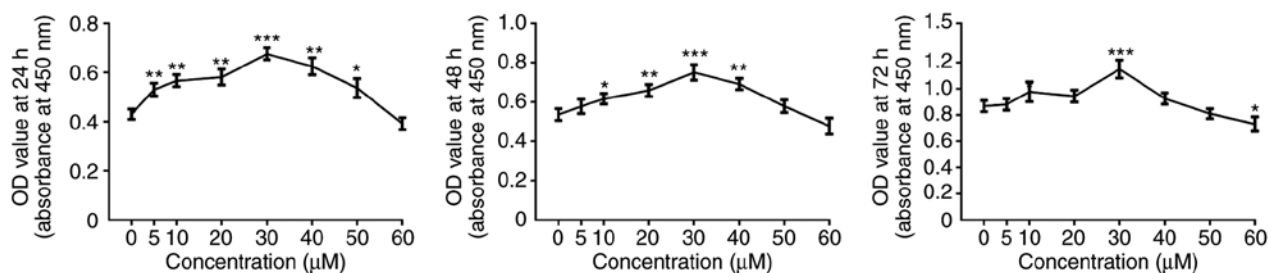


Figure 1. Cytotoxicity of icariin on HaCaT cells. The viability of HaCaT cells treated with 0-60 μM icariin for 24-72 h was analyzed with the CCK-8 assay. Data represent mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments. Icariin concentration of 30 μM was regarded safe and used for the subsequent experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared with untreated control. CCK-8, cell counting kit-8; OD, optical density.

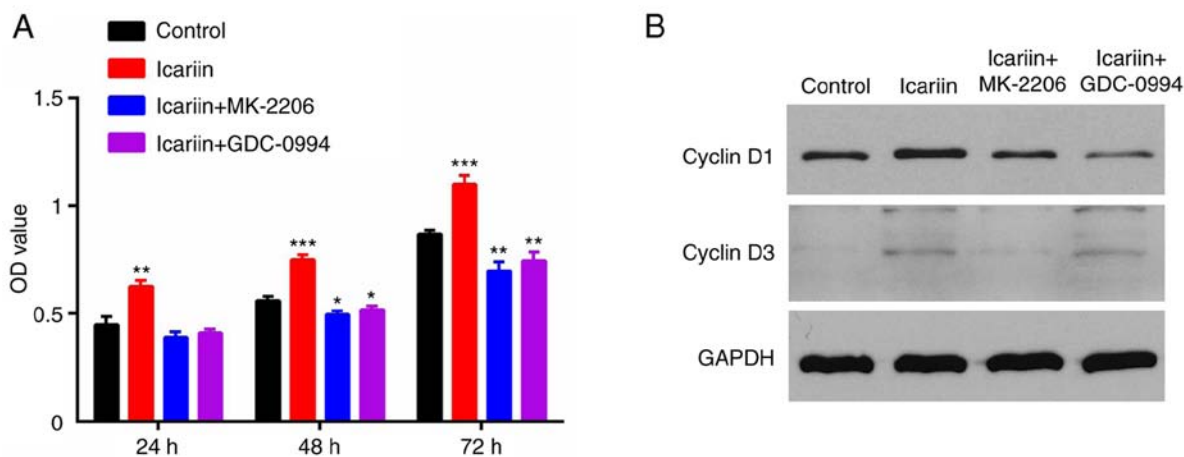


Figure 2. Icariin promotes HaCaT cell proliferation. (A) HaCaT cells were pretreated with MK-2206, GDC-0994, or medium alone without inhibitors for 2 h. Cells were then incubated with 30 μM icariin for 24, 48 and 72 h, and cell viability was measured by CCK-8 assay. (B) Western blot analysis of Cyclin D1 and D3 protein expression levels in HaCaT cells following treatment with medium alone (control), icariin, icariin with MK-2206 or icariin with GDC-0994. Data represent mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ vs. untreated control. CCK-8, cell counting kit-8; OD, optical density.

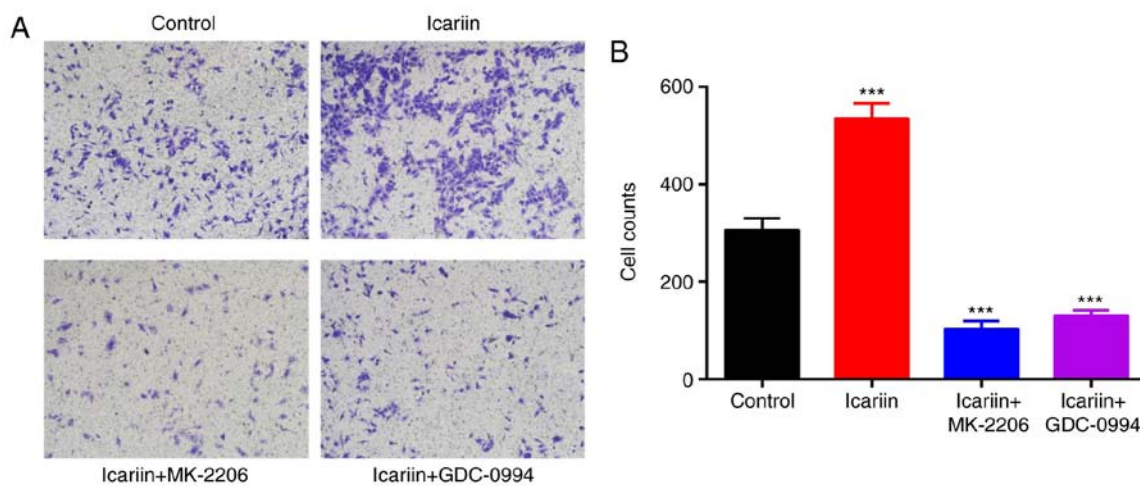


Figure 3. Icariin promotes HaCaT cell migration. Cell migration was measured by Transwell assay, where medium alone, icariin, icariin with MK-2206 or icariin with GDC-0994 were added to the lower chamber and 5×10^4 cells/well were added into the upper chamber. Following incubation for 24 h, the migrated cells on the membrane were stained and counted under a microscope. (A) Representative images of the migrated cells in each treatment group. (B) Quantification of the numbers of migrated cells in each group. Data represent mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments. *** $P < 0.01$ vs. untreated control.

induced the secretion of IL-10 (Fig. 6). Furthermore, we investigated if the AKT and ERK signaling pathway was involved in this process. Cells were pretreated for 2 h with 10 μM MK-2206 2HCl or 50 μM GDC-0994 prior to treatment with

30 μM icariin. AKT and ERK inhibition resulted in a significant decrease of the stimulatory effects of icariin to elicit the production of IL-10, while the production of IL-6 and TNF- α were increased compared with icariin treatment alone (Figs. 5 and 6).

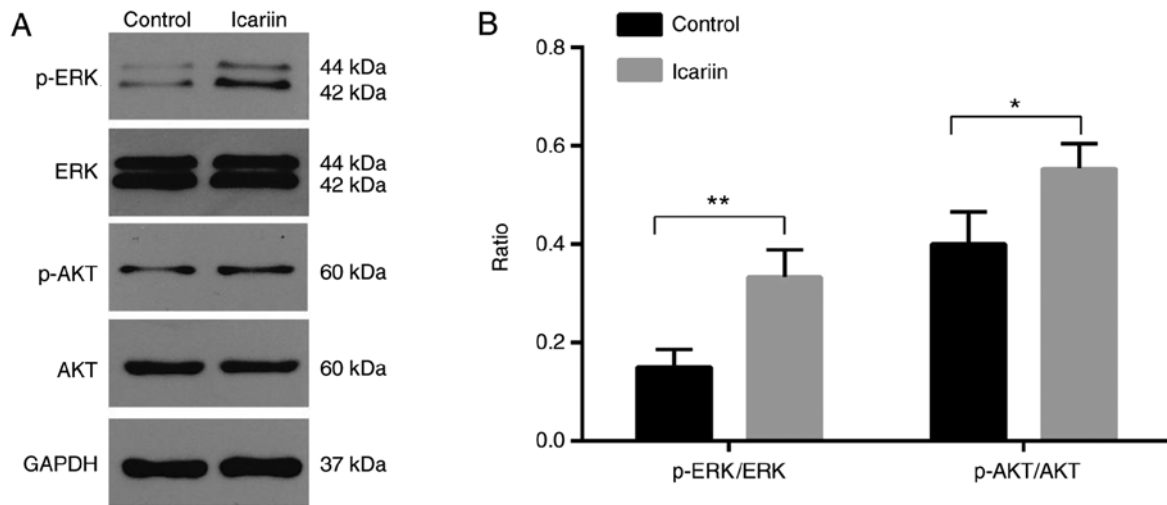


Figure 4. Icariin induces phosphorylation of ERK and AKT. HaCaT cells were stimulated with 30 μ M of icariin for 30 min, and then the protein expression levels of p-ERK, total ERK, p-AKT and total AKT were determined by western blot analysis. GAPDH was used as loading control. (A) Representative blots. (B) Quantification of the ratio of the intensity of phosphorylated protein divided by the total protein. Data represent mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments. * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 compared with untreated control. ERK, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; AKT, AKT serine/threonine kinase 1; p-, phosphorylated.

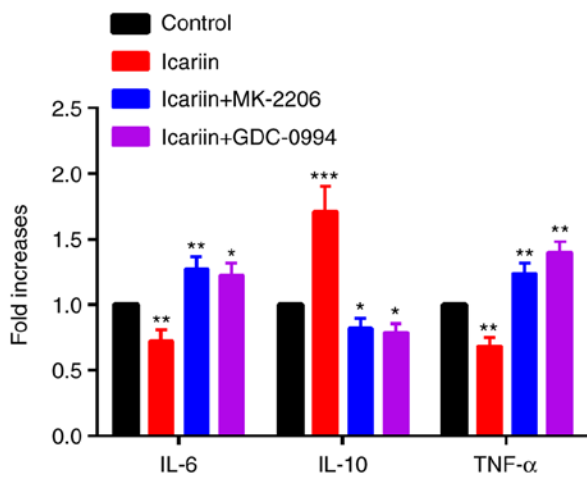


Figure 5. Effects of icariin on the gene expression of inflammatory cytokines in HaCaT cells. HaCaT cells were pretreated with MK-2206, GDC-0994, or medium alone without inhibitors for 2 h. Cells were then incubated with icariin for 6 h. The mRNA expression levels of IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- α were measured by reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction. Data represent mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments. * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 and *** P <0.001 vs. untreated control. IL, interleukin; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

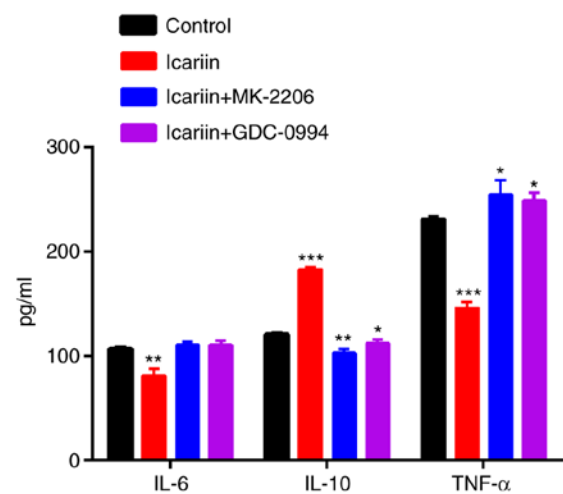


Figure 6. Effects of icariin on inflammatory cytokine secretion in HaCaT cells. HaCaT cells were pretreated with MK-2206, GDC-0994, or medium alone without inhibitors for 2 h. Cells were then incubated for 24 h with icariin. The concentrations of released IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- α in the culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. Data represent mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments. * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 and *** P <0.001 vs. untreated control. IL, interleukin; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

Icariin promotes wound healing in vivo. To investigate whether icariin was beneficial for wound closure *in vivo*, experimental rats were divided into two groups, receiving either vehicle or icariin treatment following the induction of skin wounds. The icariin group displayed a significantly accelerated wound closure rate compared with the control group (Fig. 7). Furthermore, histopathological analysis and microscopic assessment of epidermal thickness was performed on the final wound closure sites. The epidermis was significantly thicker in the icariin group compared with the control group (Fig. 8). These findings demonstrated that icariin was beneficial to wound repair via stimulation of re-epithelialization and keratinocyte proliferation.

Discussion

The cytotoxic effects of icariin on several cell types, including SW 1353 chondrosarcoma (12) and human nucleus pulposus (5) cells, have been extensively explored. In those studies, the dose of icariin was varied from 5 to 50 μ M. In the present study, exposure to 60 μ M icariin for 72 h reduced cell proliferation, whereas concentrations of 50 μ M or less had no growth inhibitory effect on HaCaT cells. Based on the CCK-8 assay in the present study, 30 μ M icariin was identified as the optimal concentration for promoting cell proliferation at 72 h.

Once a skin wound occurs, keratinocytes migrate to the wound site. The stimulatory role of icariin on keratinocyte

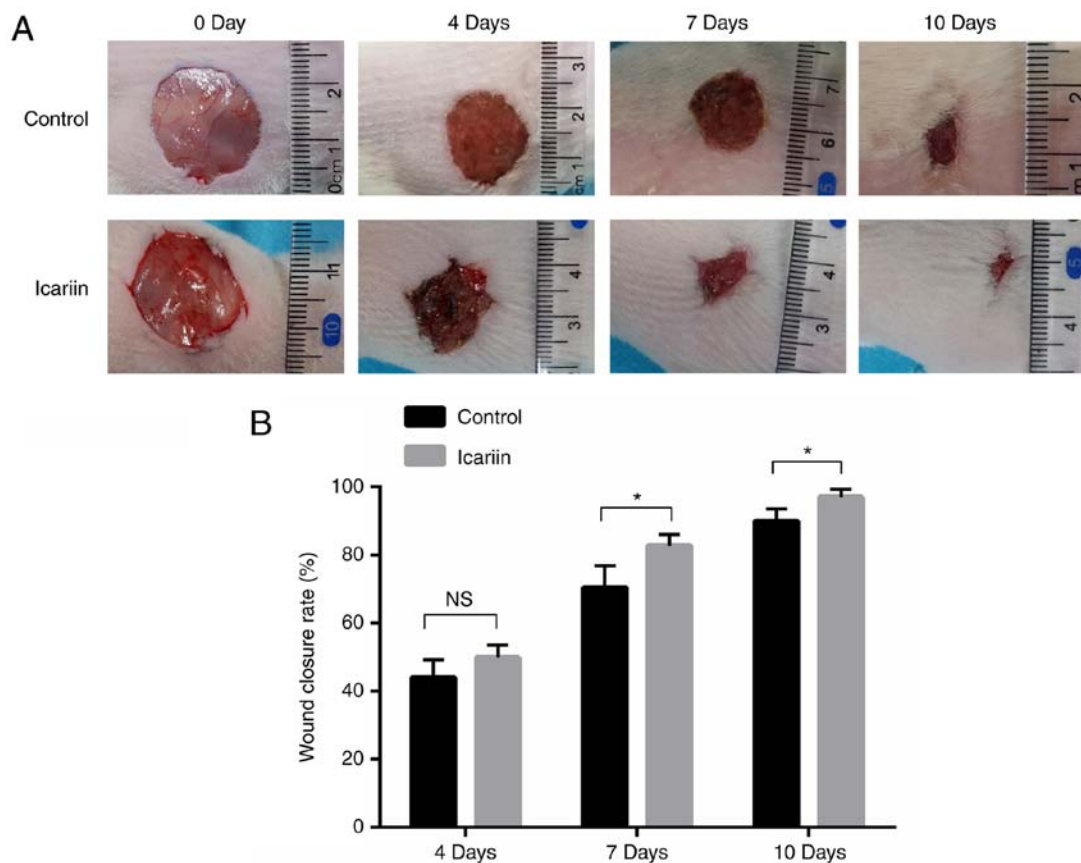


Figure 7. Effect of icariin on wound closure *in vivo*. The effect of icariin on closure of full-thickness excisional wounds was evaluated in rats. Each wound was treated with PBS or icariin daily for a total of 10 days. The animals were lightly anesthetized and the wound area was photographed and evaluated on the indicated days following injury. (A) Representative images of the wound site in the two treatment groups. (B) Quantification of the wound closure rate as % of wound area at different time point in comparison to the original wound area. * $P < 0.05$ with comparisons indicated by lines.

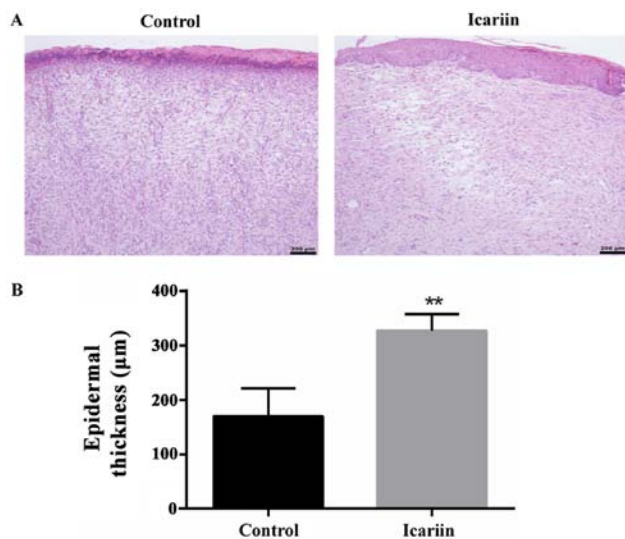


Figure 8. Effects of icariin treatment on epidermal thickness *in vivo*. (A) Representative images and (B) quantification of epidermal thickness from hematoxylin and eosin stained sections of the wound sites of the animals treated with PBS or icariin. ** $P < 0.01$.

migration was demonstrated in the present study by a Transwell assay. The present results suggested that icariin promoted the migration of keratinocytes. Consistent with the current results, migration is also promoted by icariin in other cell types;

icariin could induce human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cell migration in chronic liver injury in mice (13). The treatment of endothelial progenitor cells with icariin also promoted cell migration (14). The effect of icariin on keratinocyte proliferation was demonstrated in the present study by CCK-8 and western blot assays. In the icariin group, the rate of keratinocyte proliferation was higher compared with the untreated control group. The expression levels of Cyclin D1 and D3, proteins with important roles in cell proliferation, were also upregulated in the icariin group. Additionally, the present *in vivo* study demonstrated that icariin could accelerate re-epithelialization and wound healing rate. There are various types of cells involved in the process of wound healing. Icariin may also have effects on other cell types, such as fibroblasts and mesenchymal stem cells. The effects of icariin on proliferation of other cell types may also contribute to the accelerated wound healing rate, and this will be further explored in future studies.

In the present study, the mechanisms involved in the effects of icariin on the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes were investigated. Icariin has been reported to exert effects on migration and proliferation in various types of cells through multiple signaling pathways (15,16). AKT and ERK have important roles in the regulation of cell growth, proliferation, differentiation, death and other processes (17-19). Notably, previous studies have reported that AKT and ERK are involved in the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes (20,21),

indicating that they may be associated with the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes induced by icariin. The present study identified that icariin promoted the phosphorylation of ERK and AKT in keratinocytes. This result was consistent with previous studies regarding the effect of icariin on the phosphorylation of ERK and AKT in other cells types. Furthermore, the present results demonstrated that pretreatment with an ERK or AKT inhibitor significantly inhibited the icariin-induced migration and proliferation of keratinocytes, suggesting that ERK and AKT activation were critical for the effects of icariin. In addition, Cyclin D1 and D3 were significantly downregulated following pretreatment with the AKT or ERK inhibitor.

A number of cytokines and chemokines act as mediators of cell migration, proliferation and differentiation during wound healing. A variety of cytokines are secreted by activated keratinocytes during the proliferation and re-epithelialization phase of wound healing, and act as chemoattractants to activate neighboring keratinocytes (22). IL-10 is a regulatory cytokine produced by various cells types that can inhibit the production of proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6 and TNF- α (23). IL-6 derived from macrophages, fibroblasts and keratinocytes, affects granulation tissue formation, re-epithelialization and angiogenesis (24). TNF- α is produced by a variety of cell types, including keratinocytes, macrophages and mast cells. It serves dual roles in decreasing granulation tissue production and collagen fiber arrangement (25,26). However, excessive production of proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1 β , TNF- α and IL-6, may result in harmful inflammation and the risk of sepsis (27). As illustrated in Fig. 5, the mRNA expression of IL-6 and TNF- α was significantly decreased in the icariin-treated group. Conversely, the mRNA expression of IL-10 was increased in the icariin-treated group. In accordance with this result, IL-6 and TNF- α secreted levels were significantly inhibited in the culture supernatants of icariin-treated HaCaT cells at 24 h, while the icariin-treated group secreted more IL-10, compared with the control group. These results indicated that icariin, not only inhibited the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, but also induced keratinocytes to secrete anti-inflammatory cytokines. AKT and ERK have been reported to regulate cytokine production and release, and have been demonstrated to serve an important role in wound repair (28,29). Specific inhibitors for AKT and ERK blocked the downregulation of IL-6 and TNF- α and the upregulation of IL-10 induced by icariin treatment, suggesting that these kinases were involved in the process of icariin-induced cytokine expression alterations.

Collectively, the present study demonstrated that 30 μ M icariin was the optimal concentration for promoting growth in HaCaT cells. Icariin treatment enhanced the migration and proliferation of keratinocytes by activating the AKT and ERK signaling pathways. In addition, icariin altered the expression of cytokines through the AKT and ERK signaling pathways. Furthermore, icariin accelerated wound healing *in vivo*. Therefore, icariin may be considered a promising drug for the treatment of skin wounds. Further studies are still required to confirm the effect of icariin and its constituent *in vivo* models.

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Availability of data and materials

The analyzed datasets generated during the study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

BM and GL designed the study and prepare the manuscript. YL, JL and LH performed the cell experiments. LH and WZ performed the animal experiments. SY and YW analyzed the data. GL revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All animal studies were conducted under the review and with the approval of the Ethics Committee of Tongji Medical College (Wuhan, China).

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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