

Mechanisms underlying the antiapoptotic and anti-inflammatory effects of monotropein in hydrogen peroxide-treated osteoblasts

FANG-BING ZHU¹, JIAN-YUE WANG¹, YING-LIANG ZHANG¹, YUN-GEN HU¹, ZHEN-SHUANG YUE¹, LIN-RU ZENG¹, WEN-JIE ZHENG¹, QIAO HOU¹, SHI-GUI YAN² and REN-FU QUAN¹

¹Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Xiaoshan Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311200; ²Department of Orthopedic Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310009, P.R. China

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Abstract. Monotropein, the primary iridoid glycoside isolated from *Morindacitrifolia*, has been previously reported to possess potent antioxidant and antiosteoporotic properties. However, there is no direct evidence correlating the antiosteoporotic effect of monotropein with its observed antioxidant capacity, and the molecular mechanisms involved in mediating these processes remain unclear. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to investigate the protective effects of monotropein against oxidative stress in osteoblasts and the mechanisms involved in mediating this process. Osteoblast viability was evaluated using the MTT assay. The mitochondrial membrane potential and reactive oxygen species were detected by flow cytometry analyses. Western blotting and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays were performed to detect protein expression levels. A significant reduction in osteoblast viability was observed at 24 h following exposure to various concentrations (100-1,000 μ M) of H₂O₂ compared with untreated osteoblasts. The cytotoxic effect of H₂O₂ was notably reversed when osteoblasts were pretreated with 1-10 μ g/ml monotropein. Pretreatment with 1-10 μ g/ml monotropein increased the mitochondrial membrane potential and reduced the generation of reactive oxygen species in osteoblasts following exposure to H₂O₂. In addition, the H₂O₂-induced increase in apoptotic markers (caspase-3 and caspase-9) and H₂O₂-induced reduction in sirtuin 1 levels were significantly reversed following pretreatment of cells with monotropein. Furthermore, monotropein significantly reduced H₂O₂-induced stimulation of NF- κ B expression, in addition to the expression of a number of proinflammatory mediators. These results indicate that monotropein suppresses apoptosis

and the inflammatory response in H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts through the activation of the mitochondrial apoptotic signaling pathway and inhibition of the NF- κ B signaling pathway.

Introduction

Osteoporosis is a key public health issue that affects millions of people worldwide, and predominantly occurs in postmenopausal women (1,2). It is a chronic progressive disease characterized by porous bones and the microarchitectural deterioration of bones (3). Over the last 20 years, various pharmacological agents, including alendronate, risedronate, estrogen and glucocorticoids, have been used for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis (4-6). The primary aim of pharmacological therapy is to reduce the risk of fractures that may occur as a result of osteoporosis.

Estrogen deficiency is one of the main risk factors for osteoporosis, and has been associated with the enhanced production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (7). Excessive levels of ROS (oxidative stress) have been demonstrated to be an important contributing factor in the etiology of various degenerative diseases, including atherosclerosis, osteoporosis and cancer, where the levels of markers associated with oxidative stress are markedly increased (8). At the cellular level, oxidant-induced injury confers a wide range of responses, including cell proliferation, differentiation arrest and apoptosis, through the activation of nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B), p53, c-Jun N-terminal kinase and extracellular signal-related kinase (ERK) signaling pathways (9). Previous studies have demonstrated that a strong correlation exists between oxidative stress and the pathogenesis of osteoporosis (10,11). Oxidative stress induced by hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) inhibits the differentiation of mouse MC3T3-E1 osteoblast precursor cells and M2-10B4 bone marrow cells (12,13). In addition, aged osteoporotic women have been demonstrated to exhibit a marked reduction in plasma antioxidant levels (14), and a biochemical association between increased oxidative stress and reduced bone mineral density was observed in aged women and men (15). Therefore, ROS may be considered as a target for the prevention of bone density loss, and may be used as a potential candidate for the treatment of osteoporosis.

Correspondence to: Professor Ren-Fu Quan, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Xiaoshan Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital, 152 Yucai Road, Xiaoshan, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311200, P.R. China
E-mail: quanrenfuwz@126.com

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Morindacitrifolia (*M. citrifolia*), also known as noni, is a tree in the Rubiaceae coffee family indigenous to the Hawaiian and Tahitian islands, and anthraquinones, flavonoids, iridoids and oligosaccharides have been isolated from *M. citrifolia* (16). The roots of *M. officinalis*, which are known to possess similar pharmacological effects to *M. citrifolia*, have been widely used in traditional Asian medicine to treat rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes (17). Monotropein is the active compound isolated from *M. officinalis*, and its molecular structure is shown in Fig. 1A. Previous studies demonstrated the anti-inflammatory effects of monotropein in rats with carrageenan-induced edema, in addition to in RAW 264.7 macrophages (17,18). However, there is no direct evidence to correlate the antiosteoporotic effects of monotropein with its antioxidant effects, and the associated molecular mechanisms remain unclear.

In the present study, the effects of monotropein on osteoblast viability and differentiation, and the generation of ROS in osteoblasts in response to 400 μ M H₂O₂ were investigated. The results demonstrated that monotropein promoted cell differentiation and protected osteoblasts from H₂O₂-induced oxidative damage by inhibiting the expression of apoptosis-associated markers and the activation of the NF- κ B signaling pathway.

Materials and methods

Cell culture. The current study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Xiaoshan Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital (Hangzhou, China). A total of 30 male Sprague-Dawley rats (age, 3 days; weight, 180 g), purchased from the Experimental Animal Center of the Xiaoshan Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital (Hangzhou, China), were housed in the animal facility in individual cages at 25°C and 60-70% humidity with 12 h light/dark cycles and free access to food and water. The rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of 3% sodium pentobarbital (40 mg/kg; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck Millipore, Darmstadt, Germany). Primary osteoblasts were prepared according to the methods described previously (19). Osteoblasts were isolated from the calvarias of newborn rats. Briefly, five calvarias were minced and incubated with 0.25% trypsin (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) for 10 min at 37°C, and 4 mg/ml collagenase I (0.4%; National Biochemicals Corporation, Twinsburg, OH, USA) for 90 min at 37°C three consecutive times. Cells isolated from the last four to six digests were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck Millipore, Darmstadt, Germany) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Hangzhou Sijiqing Biological Engineering Materials Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, China) and antibiotics (300,000 U/l penicillin/streptomycin; Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). After reaching 80-90% confluence, the cells were removed from each flask and pooled together to produce a single osteoblast culture. Osteoblasts were subsequently collected by centrifugation (1,000 \times g/min for 10 min) at 4°C and resuspended in DMEM containing 10% FBS and 300,000 U/l penicillin/streptomycin.

H₂O₂ treatment. Osteoblasts were harvested and randomly divided into the following 5 groups: The untreated control group; the H₂O₂-treated group; and three monotropein plus H₂O₂-treated groups, which were treated with 1, 5 and 10 μ g/ml

monotropein, respectively. Osteoblasts in the H₂O₂ group were incubated for 24 h in DMEM containing 400 μ M H₂O₂. In the monotropein plus H₂O₂-treated groups, the cells were pre-incubated with the various concentrations of monotropein for 24 h, prior to incubation with 400 μ M H₂O₂ for 24 h.

Monotropein. Monotropein (98% purity) was isolated from *M. officinalis* (Nanjing Zelang Medical Technological Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China). It was dissolved in 150 μ l of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and diluted to the desired concentrations prior to utilization, with the final concentration of DMSO maintained below 0.5%.

Cell viability assay. Osteoblast viability was evaluated using the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay as described previously (20). In brief, cells (5 \times 10⁴ cells/ml) were first seeded in 96-well culture plates and treated with or without H₂O₂, in the absence or presence of monotropein (1, 5 or 10 μ g/ml) for 24, 48 and 72 h. Cell viability was subsequently evaluated using an MTT Cell Proliferation assay kit (cat. no. 4890-025-K; Wuhan Amyjet Scientific Co., Ltd., Wuhan, China). The absorbance was measured at 490 nm with an automated Bio-Rad 550 microtiter plate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA).

Analysis of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity. Osteoblasts (1 \times 10⁴ cells/well) were seeded and cultured in DMEM containing 10% FBS for 4 days, prior to treatment of the cells with or without H₂O₂ and in the absence or presence of monotropein (1, 5 and 10 μ g/ml) for a further 2 days. ALP activity was measured at the end of the treatment period using p-nitrophenylphosphate as a substrate in 0.05 M 2-amino-2-methylpropanol and 2 mM MgCl₂ (pH 10.5), according to the methods described previously (21). The amount of p-nitrophenol released was estimated by measuring the absorbance at 410 nm. The total protein concentration was determined using the Bradford protein assay as described previously (22).

Mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP). Rhodamine-123 dye (Sigma Aldrich; Merck Millipore) was used to measure alterations in osteoblast MMP levels. Cells (1 \times 10⁴ cells/well) were seeded in a 24-well plate. Following treatment with or without H₂O₂, in the absence or presence of monotropein (1, 5 and 10 μ g/ml) for 24 h, cells were washed with PBS, incubated with Rho-123 (10 mg/ml) and subsequently subjected to flow cytometry analysis using the BD Accuri C6 flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA; excitation wavelength, 480 nm; emission wavelength, 525 nm).

Detection of ROS. Detection of ROS was performed using flow cytometric analysis as described previously (23). In brief, osteoblasts (1 \times 10⁴ cells/well) were first seeded in a 24-well plate. Following treatment with or without H₂O₂, in the absence or presence of monotropein (1, 5 and 10 μ g/ml) for 24 h, cells were washed with PBS, resuspended in complete medium and incubated with 0.5 μ M dihydrorhodamine 123 (Sigma Aldrich; Merck Millipore) for 30 min at 37°C. ROS fluorescence intensity was determined by flow cytometric analysis, with excitation at 490 nm and emission at 520 nm.

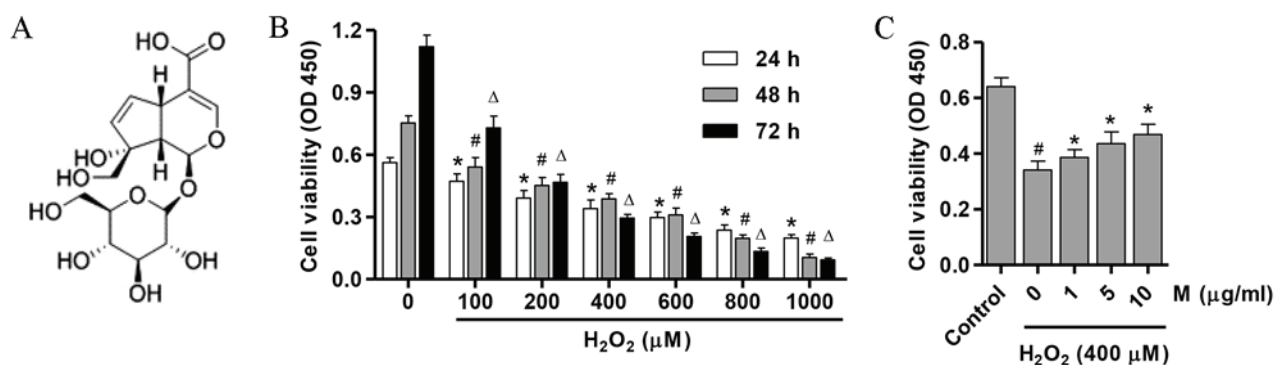


Figure 1. M increases the viability of H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts. (A) The chemical structure of M. The viability of osteoblasts following treatment with (B) H₂O₂ (0-1000 μM) for 24, 48 and 72 h and (C) H₂O₂ (400 μM) following pretreatment with 0, 1, 5 or 10 μg/ml M for 24 h, as determined using an MTT assay. Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. *, #, ΔP<0.05 vs. untreated control group. M, monotropein; OD, optical density.

Western blot analysis. Cells were seeded at a density of 1×10^5 cells/well in 6-well plates, incubated overnight and then treated with or without H₂O₂ in the absence or presence of monotropein (1, 5 and 10 μg/ml) for 24 h. Cells were lysed using radioimmunoprecipitation buffer supplemented with protease inhibitor (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Shanghai, China). The protein concentration was estimated using a bicinchoninic acid assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Cell protein lysates (50 μg) were separated on 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gels and electroblotted onto a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany). Membranes were blocked in fat-free milk overnight at 4°C. Membranes were then incubated with the following primary antibodies for 2 h at 25°C: Polyclonal rabbit anti-caspase-3 (dilution, 1:200; cat. no. ab2302; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA); anti-caspase-9 (dilution, 1:500; cat. no. ab69514; Abcam); anti-cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2; dilution, 1:500; cat. no. ab15191; Abcam); anti-inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS; dilution, 1:800; cat. no. ab3523; Abcam); anti-NF-κB p65 (dilution, 1:1,000; cat. no. ab16502; Abcam); and monoclonal mouse anti-sirtuin 1 (SIRT1; dilution, 1:800; cat. no. ab110304; Abcam). Mouse anti-histone protein 3 (dilution, 1:1,000; cat. no. ab1220; Abcam) or anti-GAPDH (dilution, 1:1,000; cat. no. ab8245; Abcam) monoclonal antibodies were used as loading controls. After washing, the membranes were incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit (cat. no. A0208) or goat anti-mouse IgG (cat. no. A0216) secondary antibodies (dilution, 1:1,000; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) at 37°C for 1 h. The blots were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) and signal intensity was determined using ImageJ software (version 1.46; National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA).

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The protein levels of rat tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin (IL)-1β, IL-6 and macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF) in osteoblasts were determined using Quantikine murine-specific sandwich ELISA kits (cat. nos. RTA00, RLB00, R6000B and MMC00, respectively; R&D Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Absorbance was read at 570 nm using an EL301 Microwell Strip Reader (Omega Bio-Tek, Inc., Norcross, GA, USA).

Statistical analysis. Data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. Differences between groups were analyzed using a two-tailed Student's *t*-test. The SPSS statistical software program (version, 13.0; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for analysis. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Effect of monotropein on the viability of osteoblasts. To determine whether H₂O₂ may exhibit cytotoxic effects on osteoblasts *in vitro*, the effect of H₂O₂ exposure on osteoblast viability was determined using an MTT assay. Osteoblasts were treated with 0-1,000 μM H₂O₂ for 24, 48 and 72 h. As presented in Fig. 1B, treatment with >400 μM H₂O₂ significantly reduced cell viability in a dose and time-dependent manner (P=0.001). Therefore, 400 μM H₂O₂ was used in all subsequent experiments. As presented in Fig. 1C, 1, 5 and 10 μg/ml monotropein significantly inhibited the H₂O₂-induced suppression in osteoblast viability (P=0.011; 13.2 ± 1.63 , 27.9 ± 2.65 and $37.5 \pm 2.32\%$ viability increase compared with osteoblasts treated with H₂O₂ alone, respectively).

Effect of monotropein on the differentiation of osteoblasts. ALP activation is the earliest marker of osteoblast differentiation (24). In addition, the M-CSF cytokine is constitutively expressed during the growth phase of osteoblasts (25). As presented in Fig. 2A, a significant reduction in ALP activity was observed following incubation of osteoblasts with >200 μM H₂O₂ (P<0.05). Notably, pretreatment of cells with monotropein (1, 5 and 10 μg/ml) for 24 h significantly attenuated the H₂O₂-mediated downregulation of ALP activity (21.7 ± 2.23 , 34.2 ± 2.02 and $45.1 \pm 1.35\%$ activity increase, compared with osteoblasts treated with H₂O₂ alone, respectively; 1 μg/ml, P=0.005; 5 μg/ml, P=0.0002; 10 μg/ml, P=1.16x10⁻⁵; Fig. 2B). In addition, pretreatment with 1, 5 and 10 μg/ml monotropein significantly increased M-CSF expression compared with H₂O₂-only treated osteoblasts (27.1 ± 1.83 , 46.7 ± 1.52 and $61.4 \pm 1.35\%$, respectively; 1 μg/ml, P=0.0003; 5 μg/ml, P=2.78x10⁻⁵; 10 μg/ml, P=1.21x10⁻⁵; Fig. 2C).

Effect of monotropein on MMP and ROS levels in H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts. Destruction of the MMP is the initial process of

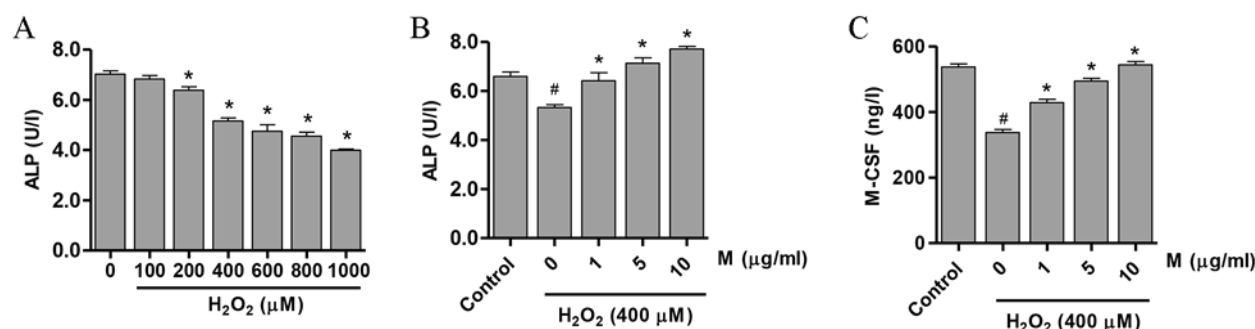


Figure 2. M induces the differentiation of H₂O₂-treated osteoblasts. ALP activity in osteoblasts following treatment with (A) H₂O₂ (0-1000 μM) for 24 h demonstrating that ALP activity was reduced in a dose-dependent manner, and (B) H₂O₂ (400 μM) following pretreatment with 0, 1, 5 or 10 μg/ml M for 24 h. (C) M-CSF expression in osteoblasts treated with 0, 1, 5 or 10 μg/ml M for 24 h prior to exposure to 400 μM H₂O₂. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. #P<0.05, vs. control group; *P<0.05, vs. 0 μM M group. M, monotropein; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; M-CSF, macrophage-colony stimulating factor.

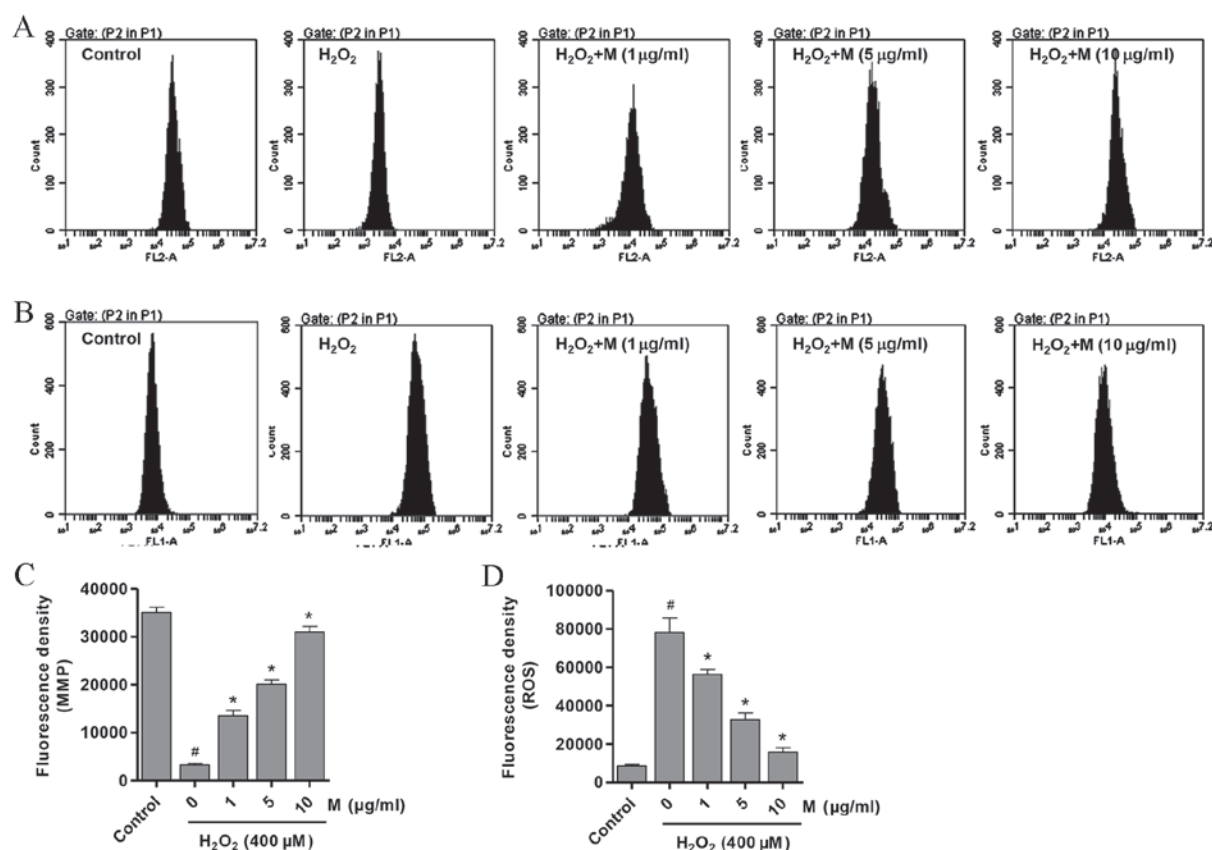


Figure 3. Effect of M on MMP and ROS production in H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts. The (A) MMP and (B) ROS levels in osteoblasts pretreated with M (0, 1, 5 and 10 μg/ml) for 24 h prior to treatment with H₂O₂ (400 μM), as determined by flow cytometry analysis. Quantitative analysis of (C) MMP and (D) ROS levels in the same samples. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. #P<0.05, vs. untreated controls; *P<0.05, vs. the H₂O₂ only-treated group. M, monotropein; MMP, matrix metalloproteinase; ROS, reactive oxygen species.

mitochondrial-induced apoptosis (26). To elucidate the possible mechanisms by which monotropein prevented the H₂O₂-induced decrease in cell viability and ALP activity in osteoblasts, the MMP and intracellular ROS levels in H₂O₂-treated osteoblasts with or without monotropein pretreatment were investigated. The MMP level in H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts was significantly decreased compared with that of the untreated control osteoblasts (Fig. 3A and C; P=9.98 \times 10⁻⁷). However, osteoblasts pretreated with monotropein (1, 5 and 10 μg/ml) exhibited a significant dose-dependent increase in MMP levels

(Fig. 3A and C; 1 μg/ml, P=9.59 \times 10⁻⁵; 5 μg/ml, P=7.86 \times 10⁻⁶; 10 μg/ml, P=2.72 \times 10⁻⁶). MMP levels were increased by 3.1, 5.1 and 8.4-fold following pretreatment with 1, 5 and 10 μg/ml monotropein, respectively, when compared with that of H₂O₂-only treated osteoblasts. Similarly, ROS generation in monotropein-treated osteoblasts was significantly reduced in a dose-dependent manner when compared with H₂O₂-only treated controls (Fig. 3B and D; 1 μg/ml, P=0.0095; 5 μg/ml, P=0.0007; 10 μg/ml, P=0.0002). ROS levels were reduced by 27.9 \pm 1.26, 58.2 \pm 2.16 and 79.7 \pm 1.51% following pretreatment

with 1, 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ monotropein, compared with H_2O_2 -only treated osteoblasts.

Effect of monotropein on the expression of apoptosis-associated proteins. In order to investigate the mechanisms underlying the anti-apoptotic effects of monotropein in H_2O_2 -induced osteoblasts, the protein expression levels of apoptosis-associated molecules were determined by western blot analysis. As presented in Fig. 4, the protein expression levels of caspase-3 ($P=7.58 \times 10^{-5}$) and caspase-9 ($P=8.57 \times 10^{-6}$) were significantly increased following H_2O_2 treatment for 24 h compared with untreated controls, whereas SIRT1 ($P=8.14 \times 10^{-6}$) protein expression was significantly reduced. However, pretreatment of osteoblasts with monotropein (1, 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) for 24 h significantly attenuated the H_2O_2 -induced upregulation of caspase-3 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.007$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0018$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=5.77 \times 10^{-5}$) and caspase-9 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0489$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.009$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0007$) protein expression levels and the H_2O_2 -induced downregulation in SIRT1 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.001$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0005$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=3.89 \times 10^{-5}$) protein expression (Fig. 4).

Effect of monotropein on NF- κB p65, iNOS and COX-2 expression levels. In order to determine whether signaling pathways downstream of NF- κB p65 were affected by monotropein treatment, the protein expression levels of NF- κB , iNOS and COX-2 in osteoblasts following pretreatment with 0, 1, 5 or 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ monotropein and exposure to H_2O_2 were examined. As presented in Fig. 5A and B, the protein expression levels of NF- κB p65 ($P=1.35 \times 10^{-5}$), iNOS ($P=9.76 \times 10^{-5}$) and COX-2 ($P=7.89 \times 10^{-6}$) were significantly increased in H_2O_2 -induced osteoblasts compared with untreated controls. Following monotropein treatment, osteoblasts exhibited a significant reduction in the protein expression levels of NF- κB p65 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.001$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0002$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=5.53 \times 10^{-5}$), iNOS (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0482$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0162$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0023$) and COX-2 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0084$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0017$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0001$) compared with H_2O_2 -only-treated osteoblasts (Fig. 5A and B). These data suggest that H_2O_2 may induce osteoblast injury through activating NF- κB and increasing the expression of downstream signaling pathways involving iNOS and COX-2.

Effect of monotropein on the protein expression levels of pro-inflammatory mediators. In order to determine whether inflammation was induced by H_2O_2 , the protein expression levels of TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 in osteoblasts following incubation with H_2O_2 and in the presence or absence of monotropein were determined. As presented in Fig. 5C-E, the protein expression levels of TNF- α ($P=3.59 \times 10^{-6}$), IL-1 β ($P=9.19 \times 10^{-6}$) and IL-6 ($P=3.73 \times 10^{-6}$) were significantly increased in H_2O_2 -induced osteoblasts compared with untreated controls. Following monotropein treatment, osteoblasts exhibited a significant reduction in TNF- α (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0002$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=4.64 \times 10^{-5}$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=9.79 \times 10^{-6}$), IL-1 β (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0024$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0002$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=4.76 \times 10^{-5}$) and IL-6 (1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=0.0009$; 5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=9.96 \times 10^{-5}$; 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $P=3.48 \times 10^{-5}$) protein expression levels compared with H_2O_2 -only treated osteoblasts (Fig. 5C-E). These data suggest that H_2O_2 induces osteoblast injury through stimulating inflammatory responses and increasing the

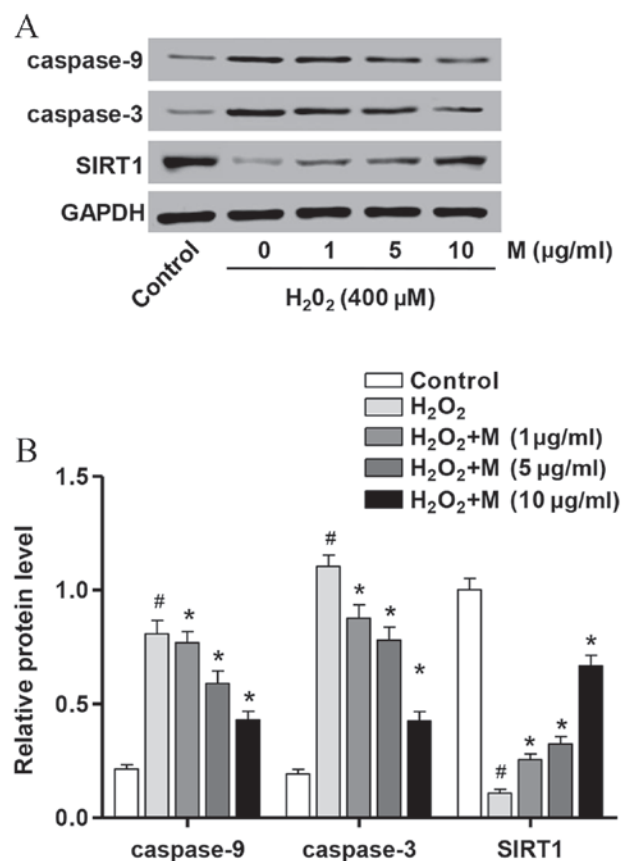


Figure 4. M enhances the expression of apoptosis-associated proteins in H_2O_2 -induced osteoblasts. (A) Western blot analysis and (B) quantification of the protein expression levels of apoptosis-associated proteins caspase-9, caspase-3 and SIRT1 in osteoblasts pretreated with M (0, 1, 5 and 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) for 24 h prior to treatment with H_2O_2 (400 μM). Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. # $P<0.05$, vs. untreated controls; * $P<0.05$ vs. the H_2O_2 -only treated group. M, monotropein; SIRT1, sirtuin 1; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

expression of proinflammatory mediators, including TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6.

Discussion

ROS is known to contribute to the pathogenesis of a number of diseases, such as osteoporosis (27). H_2O_2 is one of the major sources of ROS, which disperses across cell membranes and generates highly reactive hydroxyl radicals that cause various types of oxidative damage by attacking cellular components (28). H_2O_2 -induced apoptosis and inflammation have been reported to occur in several types of cells including mesenchymal stem cells, cardiomyocytes and alveolar epithelial cells (29-31). In the present study, the effect of different concentrations of H_2O_2 on osteoblast viability was investigated. Treatment with H_2O_2 for 24 h significantly repressed the viability of osteoblasts at doses ranging from 100 to 1,000 μM when compared with untreated controls, which indicates that H_2O_2 may inhibit the viability of osteoblasts. In a previous study, pretreatment with curculigoside, one of the main bioactive phenolic compounds isolated from the rhizome of *Curculigoorchioides* Gaertn, markedly protected against the H_2O_2 -induced inhibition of osteoblast viability (32). Consistent with these observations, pretreatment of osteoblasts with

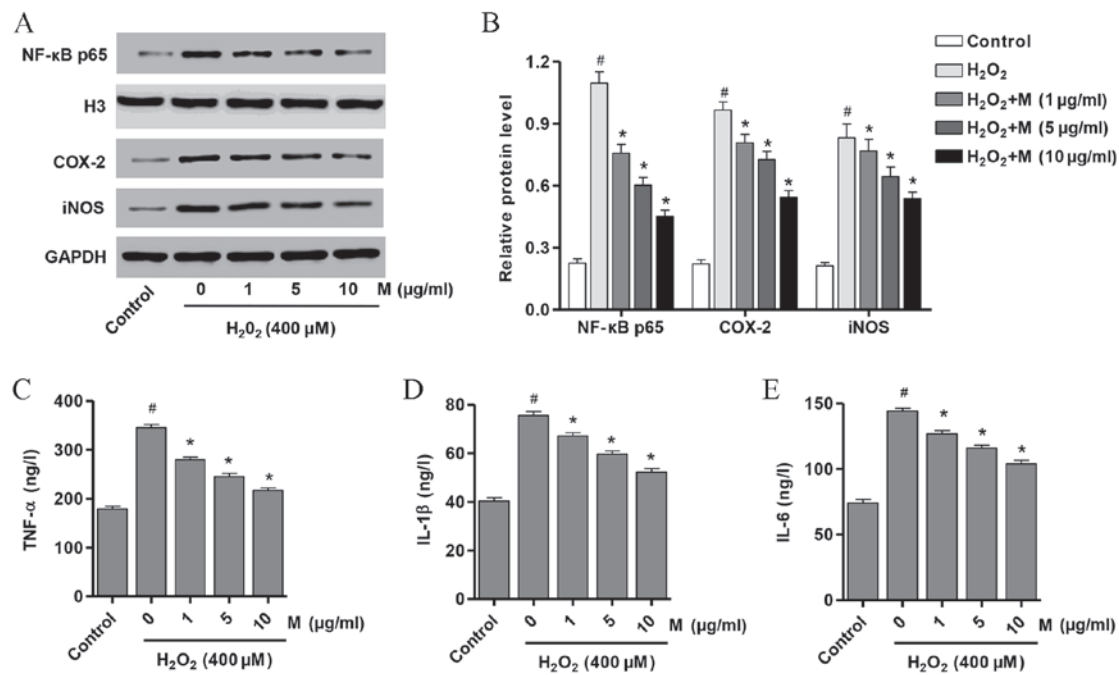


Figure 5. M suppresses the production of proinflammatory cytokines from H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts. (A) Western blot analysis and (B) quantification of the protein expression levels of NF- κ B p65, COX-2 and iNOS in osteoblasts pretreated with M (0, 1, 5 and 10 μ g/ml) for 24 h prior to treatment with H₂O₂ (400 μ M). Quantification of (C) TNF- α , (D) IL-1 β and (E) IL-6 protein expression levels in the same samples as determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. #P<0.05 vs. untreated controls; *P<0.05 vs. the H₂O₂ only-treated group. M, monotropein; NF- κ B p65, nuclear factor- κ B p65; COX-2, cyclooxygenase 2; iNOS, inducible nitric oxide synthase; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor α ; IL, interleukin; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

1-10 μ g/ml monotropein for 24 h in the present study, significantly suppressed cell injury following exposure to 400 μ M H₂O₂. Taking these results into account, 400 μ M H₂O₂ was considered to be sufficient for the induction of oxidative stress, and 1-10 μ g/ml monotropein was selected to examine the effects of monotropein on osteoblast function.

ALP is widely expressed in various organs, including the liver, kidney, placenta and bone (33,34). ALP serves an important role in bone formation and remodeling through promoting mineralization of the matrix (35). Previous studies observed H₂O₂-induced suppression of osteoblast differentiation in bone marrow stem cells and MC3T3-E1 cells (36,37). M-CSF, also known as CSF1, is released by osteoblasts and is involved in the proliferation, differentiation and survival of bone marrow progenitor cells (38,39). In the present study, ALP activity and M-CSF release was observed to be significantly suppressed in H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts; the levels of which recovered following monotropein treatment. These observations suggest that monotropein may promote osteoblast differentiation.

Previous studies have demonstrated that activation of ERK is important for H₂O₂-induced apoptosis in cardiomyocytes, endothelial cells and osteoblasts (40-42). H₂O₂ treatment increased Bax expression and led to hyperpolarization of the mitochondrial membrane potential in MC3T3-E1 mouse osteoblastic cells (33). This effect was prevented by treating cells with an inhibitor of the ERK upstream kinase mitogen activated protein kinase kinase1/2 (PD98059) (43). Consistent with these observations, the results presented in the current study demonstrated that monotropein could significantly reverse the H₂O₂-induced reduction in MMP levels and the

H₂O₂-induced increase in ROS production. In addition, the protein expression levels of apoptotic markers in H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts were investigated, and the results suggested that the proapoptotic genes, caspase-3 and caspase-9, were significantly increased and the anti-apoptotic gene SIRT1 was significantly reduced. Notably, treatment with monotropein significantly reversed the effects of H₂O₂ on the expression of apoptosis-associated proteins in osteoblasts.

NF- κ B has been demonstrated to participate in the regulation of cell survival genes, and mediate the expression of proinflammatory cytokines, including COX-2, iNOS, TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 (44,45). In the present study, the protein expression level of nuclear NF- κ B p65 was examined, in order to determine the activity of NF- κ B. The results demonstrated that the protein expression levels of nuclear NF- κ B p65, COX-2, iNOS, TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 were significantly increased in H₂O₂-induced osteoblasts. In addition, the expression of these proinflammatory factors was attenuated by pretreatment of cells with monotropein, which suggests that monotropein presents a possible approach for the treatment of various inflammatory diseases.

In conclusion, the results of the present study demonstrate that monotropein suppresses the functional impairment of osteoblasts as a result of H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress, and its antioxidant properties may be responsible for these anti-oxidative effects. Furthermore, the observations of the present study indicate that the protective effects of monotropein may be mediated by the inhibition of apoptosis-associated markers and the activation of the NF- κ B pathway. These results provide a novel insight into the protective effects of monotropein in osteoblasts via reducing ROS generation, and suggest that

monotropein may be a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of osteoporosis.

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