INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

Mucosal sulfhydryl compounds evaluation by in vivo electron spin resonance spectroscopy in mice with experimental colitis


Background: Sulfhydryl (SH) compounds are essential in maintaining mucosal integrity in the gastrointestinal tract. A decrease in colonic mucosal SH compounds affects the redox status of the mucosa, resulting in vulnerability to further attacks. Therefore, there is a strong need for in vivo evaluation of SH compounds in the colonic mucosa.

Aims: The aim of the current study was to establish a method of evaluating levels of SH compounds in the colonic mucosa of live animals before and after induction of colitis.

Methods: Murine experimental colitis was induced by instillation of trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS) dissolved in 50% ethanol into the colon via the anus. For evaluation of mucosal SH compounds in the colon, 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS) dissolved in 50% ethanol into the colon via the anus. For evaluation of mucosal SH compounds in the colon, 3-carbamoyl-2,2,5,5-tetramethylpyrrolidine-1-oxyl (carbamoyl-PROXYL), a stable nitroxide radical, was instilled into the colonic lumen of live mice and the spin clearance rate was measured by L-band electron spin resonance (ESR) spectroscopy.

Results: Morphological study showed that mucosal damage was severe one or two days after TNBS instillation. The colonic mucosa started to regenerate at four days, and looked normal at seven days, after induction of colitis. The spin clearance rate of carbamoyl-PROXYL decreased significantly at 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 days after induction of colitis compared with mice before TNBS instillation. Surprisingly, although the colonic mucosa looked normal seven days after TNBS administration, the spin clearance rate still remained significantly slow. The spin clearance rate returned to normal 14 days after induction of colitis. The change in vivo spin clearance rate was consistent with the time dependent change in mucosal reduced glutathione, a major component of SH compounds.

Conclusion: The spin clearance rate obtained by L-band ESR spectroscopy in combination with carbamoyl-PROXYL can give an estimate of the level of colonic mucosal SH compounds in live animals and is useful for evaluating the mucosal defence system against oxidative stress.

Abbreviations: carbamoyl-PROXYL, 3-carbamoyl-2,2,5,5-tetramethylpyrrolidine-1-oxyl (carbamoyl-PROXYL), an electron spin resonance (ESR) active compound; GSH, reduced glutathione; IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; NEM, N-ethylmaleimide; SH, sulfhydryl; TNBS, trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid; ROS, reactive oxygen species.
Chemical Co., St Louis, Missouri, USA) was dissolved in 50% ethanol (vol/vol) and instilled (0.1 ml) into the lumen of the colon through the rubber catheter. This procedure required 60 seconds and the treated mice were kept in the Trendelenburg position to facilitate internal retention of the TNBS solution. The mice were returned to their cages. Animals were sacrificed at 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 days after TNBS instillation treatment.

Evaluation of colonic damage

A segment of the colon, 3 cm long, was excised for macroscopic damage evaluation. After removal, the colon was gently rinsed with saline solution, opened with a longitudinal incision, and pinned out onto a silicon block. The colon was lightly stained with methylene blue and examined under a stereomicroscope. Visible colonic damage was scored on a 0–5 scale adapted to the murine model by two independent observers. The following morphological criteria were taken into consideration: score 0, no damage; score 1, localised hyperaemia without ulcers; score 2, linear ulcers with no significant inflammation; score 3, linear ulcer with inflammation at one site; score 4, two or more sites of ulceration and/or inflammation; and score 5, two or more major sites of inflammation and ulceration or one major site of inflammation and ulceration extending more than 1 cm along the length of the colon.

Colonic GSH measurement

Colonic tissues were minced in a test tube on ice and homogenised by a Teflon coated Potter-Elvehjem homogeniser with 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) containing 1 mM EDTA. The mixtures were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C and the supernatants were used for GSH measurement. The interaction of GSH with 5,5′-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) was measured spectrophoto metrically at 412 nm. Unit which contained a two gap loop gap resonator and modulation (fig 1A). The magnetic field can be scanned by regulating the current through the field scan coils at a maximum scan rate of 15 mT/s. Linear magnetic field gradients along the x, y, and z axes can be produced by the gradient coil (up to 1 mT/cm in a range from the centre to 20 mm).

Each mouse was anesthetised by intraperitoneal injection of pentobarbital (50 mg/kg). Carbamoyl-PROXYL solution (2 mM, 0.1 ml/mouse) was instilled into the colonic lumen via the anus through a rubber cannula. Mice were fixed on a handmade Teflon holder. Immediately after instillation, the ESR spectrum was recorded at the level of the lower abdomen using the ESR spectrometer equipped with a 700 MHz microwave power unit and a loop gap resonator (30 mm diameter) (fig 1B).

The signal decay curve of carbamoyl-PROXYL was obtained by plotting the peak heights of the ESR signals semi logarithmically. Then, the kinetic clearance rate was calculated from the slope of the signal decay curve. The in vivo spin clearance rate was measured at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 days after TNBS administration under pentobarbital anaesthesia. The spin clearance rate was measured once for each animal.

Statistical analysis

All data are expressed as means (SD) unless otherwise indicated. Statistical comparisons were performed using ANOVA, and subsequent comparisons were made using the Mann-Whitney U test. Differences were considered significant at p<0.05.

RESULTS

The ESR spectrum of carbamoyl-PROXYL has three hyperfine structure lines due to the N-14 nucleus (fig 2A). Carbamoyl-PROXYL loses the triplet ESR signal by conversion to its hydroxylamine, which produces no ESR signal (fig 2A). A low frequency band ESR (L-band ESR) apparatus allows in vivo measurement of free radicals in live animals. Consequently, the L-band ESR apparatus can monitor the metabolic dynamics of carbamoyl-PROXYL after in vivo administration. Figure 2B shows a typical example of carbamoyl-PROXYL decay after instillation into the murine colon. Immediately after its administration, carbamoyl-PROXYL begins to lose the ESR signal. A semi logarithmic plot of the time course of the ESR signals yielded a signal decay curve for carbamoyl-PROXYL. The curve was almost linear over the first five minutes of
In vivo evaluation of SH compounds in the colonic mucosa

Figure 2 (A) Chemical structure of 3-carbamoyl-2,2,5,5-tetramethylpyrroline-1-oxyl (carbamoyl-PROXYL) and its corresponding hydroxylamine. The electron spin resonance (ESR) spectrum of carbamoyl-PROXYL has three hyperfine structure lines due to the N-14 nucleus. When carbamoyl-PROXYL is reduced to the corresponding hydroxylamine, this results in the disappearance of the ESR signal. (B) Decrease in ESR signal intensity after intracolonic instillation into a live mouse. The signal decay curve of carbamoyl-PROXYL was obtained by semi-logarithmically plotting the peak heights of the ESR signal. The initial spin clearance rate was calculated from the slope of the signal decay.

In vivo ESR measurement of carbamoyl-PROXYL decay after intracolonic instillation was performed using anaesthetised mice. Immediately after instillation of carbamoyl-PROXYL, the ESR signal in the colon was high enough to be detected by the L-band ESR spectrometer. However, the ESR signal of carbamoyl-PROXYL nearly disappeared eight minutes after instillation (fig 3A). Subsequent instillation of ferricyanide into the colon resulted in the reappearance of the ESR signal by the reoxidation of hydroxylamine (fig 3A).

Anaesthetised mice were pretreated with N-ethylmaleimide (NEM), an SH blocker, intracolonomically for 15 minutes using a 3.5 F catheter and the NEM solution was aspirated as much as possible. Subsequently, carbamoyl-PROXYL was administrated into the colon lumen via the anus. As shown in fig 3B, ESR signal height of carbamoyl-PROXYL did not decrease at eight minutes after intracolonic instillation despite the fact that the carbamoyl-PROXYL signal disappeared at this time in mice without NEM pretreatment.

Intracolonic administration of TNBS resulted in extensive haemorrhage and ulcerative damage to the distal colon, as described previously. Maximal macroscopic damage was present one or two days after TNBS administration (fig 4B, C). However, four days after colitis induction, the mucosal surface of the colon showed healed ulcers and localised erythema, indicative of regeneration of the injured colonic mucosa (fig 4D). Seven days after induction of colitis, the colonic mucosa appeared almost intact both macroscopically and histologically (fig 4E).

Figure 5 shows the results of spin clearance rates measured at various times after induction of colitis. Spin clearance rates significantly slowed at 0.5, 1, and 2 days after induction of colitis by TNBS compared with mice without induction of colitis (fig 5A). Mucosal damage was the most severe at these times, as indicated by the mucosal damage scores (fig 5A). Four days after induction of colitis, the spin clearance rate was significantly lower. The mucosa started to regenerate but mucosal damage was still present at that time. Although the colonic mucosa regained a normal appearance, both macro- and microscopically, seven days after colitis induction, the spin clearance rate still remained slower (fig 5A). The spin clearance rate returned to normal 14 days after administration of TNBS (fig 5A).

To examine whether the delay in the spin clearance rate was related to the level of mucosal SH concentration, we determined the time dependent regulation of mucosal GSH levels, one of the major components of SH compounds, in mice treated with TNBS. A progressive fall in mucosal GSH started...
at 12 hours and continued at 1, 2, 4, and 7 days after treatment with TNBS. As shown in fig 4E, the colonic mucosa regenerated to a normal appearance seven days after treatment with TNBS. The significant decline in mucosal GSH concentration at this point was attributed to the delay in the in vivo spin clearance rate. The mucosal GSH concentration returned to normal 14 days after TNBS administration. The time dependent regulation of mucosal GSH concentration was similar to that of the spin clearance rate.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we instilled carbamoyl-PROXYL, a stable nitroxide radical, into the colonic lumen of live mice with experimental colitis. Then, the reduction rate (spin clearance rate) of carbamoyl-PROXYL in the colon was examined by L-band ESR spectroscopy. We showed that the spin clearance rate of carbamoyl-PROXYL was closely related to the reduction ability of mucosal SH compounds. The time course study of the spin clearance rate after induction of colitis was similar to the dynamics of mucosal GSH levels, a major component of SH compounds. Moreover, we showed that the spin clearance rate of carbamoyl-PROXYL decreased in the newly regenerated mucosa, which looked morphologically normal seven days after induction of colitis. Therefore, we considered that L-band ESR measurement in combination with carbamoyl-PROXYL

Figure 4  Time course of changes in the colonic mucosa after trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS) administration. (A–E) Representative photographs of the colons from mice given 1 mg of TNBS in 0.1 ml of 50% ethanol and killed at various times afterwards. (A) Normal colonic mucosa. (B, C) Colonic mucosa from a mouse one day (B) and two days (C) after TNBS administration. Acute colonic damage characterised by haemorrhage, ulcers, and bowel wall thickness was present. The ulcers were surrounded by thickened and inflamed mucosa. These colons were given a damage score of 5. (D) Colonic mucosa from a mouse four days after TNBS administration. Mucosal damage was still present, whereas the healing process had started in the colonic mucosa. (E) Colonic mucosa from a mouse seven days after TNBS administration. The colonic mucosa appears normal.

Figure 5  (A) Time course study of the spin clearance rate of 3-carbamoyl-2,2,5,5- tetramethylpyrrolidine-1-oxyl [carbamoyl-PROXYL] after trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS) instillation into live mice. To help with the understanding of the relationship between mucosal damage and spin clearance rate, the graph of the time course observations of mucosal damage is given. Results are mean (SD) of five mice. There was a significant difference compared with mice without TNBS treatment: †††p<0.001, **p<0.005. (B) Time course study of mucosal reduced glutathione (GSH) concentrations after TNBS instillation into living mice. There was a significant difference from mice without TNBS treatment: †††p<0.001.
was an excellent method of estimating the level of mucosal SH compounds in a non-invasive manner, which contributed to maintaining mucosal integrity against various stresses, including oxidative stress.

Nitroxide radicals have six membered ring nitroxides such as TEMPOL, and five membered ring nitroxides such as carbamoyl-PROXYL. The former has a high reactivity against free radicals and provides protection against the harmful effects of free radicals. In contrast, the latter does not have a high reactivity against free radicals and is used as a contrast medium in ESR imaging. In theory, nitroxide radicals administered in vivo result in inactive forms by oxidation of nitroxide to oxammonium cation or reduction to hydroxylamine. Our data showed that addition of ferricyanide, which oxidises hydroxylamine to nitroxide, resulted in the reappearance of the ESR signal in in vivo experiments. This indicated that carbamoyl-PROXYL lost its ESR signal through a single electron reduction. Cell membranes are relatively impermeable to ferricyanide. Therefore, we speculated that most of the carbamoyl-PROXYL might be reduced to hydroxylamine by the colonic lumen. Intralocular administration of NEM, which can react with sulphhydryl (-SH) groups in biomolecules (GSH, cysteine residue in certain proteins, etc), inhibited the reduction of carbamoyl-PROXYL in vivo experiments. From the results of the present study, SH compounds in the colonic mucosa were key factors in the reduction of carbamoyl-PROXYL. Hydroxylamine (H•) is thought to be another factor related to carbamoyl-PROXYL reduction, in addition to SH groups. H• secreted into the lumen of the colon by the colonic H+-K+-ATPase, a member of the P type family of ion transport ATPases. Normally, the H• level of the colonic lumen is very high and the luminal environment is kept very reductive. H• in the colonic lumen may affect the in vivo spin clearance rate of carbamoyl-PROXYL. In this study, we did not examine the relation between H• in the colonic lumen and the spin clearance rate of carbamoyl-PROXYL. Further study will be required to clarify this aspect.

Rachmilewitz et al reported that iodoacetamide, an SH blocker, induced significant mucosal injury after intracolonic administration to rats by increasing the susceptibility to ROS. They emphasised the pathophysiological importance of SH compounds in maintaining mucosal integrity. The comparative scarcity of SH compounds causes loss of mucosal integrity and further amplifies the vulnerability of the colon towards the deleterious activity of ROS. In patients with IBD, decreased mucosal SH compounds including GSH have been reported. Therefore, in vivo evaluation of mucosal SH compounds is clinically relevant. Measurement of the spin clearance rate of carbamoyl-PROXYL provides a convenient method of evaluating the level of colonic mucosal SH compounds, which cannot be achieved by endoscopic examination.

In the colitis model induced by TNBS, the spin clearance rate of carbamoyl-PROXYL measured by L-band ESR spectroscopy was significantly delayed in the presence of obvious mucosal injury. Surprisingly, even if the damaged colonic mucosa appeared apparently normal through a regeneration process, the spin clearance rate was lower at this point, indicating incomplete recovery of SH compounds in the newly regenerated colonic mucosa. Furthermore, we were able to show that the concentration of mucosal GSH, a major component of SH compounds, decreased at that point. Loguercio et al examined the antioxidative defence in the TNBS induced colitis model and showed a dramatic decrease in GSH unrelated to the destruction of cells during the healing process in TNBS induced colitis. The report of Loguercio et al and our present data indicate that there is a time lag between morphological recovery and recovery of SH compounds. Here, we showed that the in vivo spin clearance rate mainly reflected the concentration of colonic mucosal SH compounds. The decreased level of mucosal SH compounds may induce susceptibility to the appearance of further acute damage—that is, occurrence of oxidative stress.

As IBDs are characterised by a series of acute attacks superimposed on chronic disease, evaluation of the integrity of the colonic mucosa is important in predicting relapse in IBDs. At present, colonoscopy is the best method for evaluating the degree of mucosal injury in humans. However, evaluation of the regenerated mucosa by colonoscopy is not always satisfactory because it is well known that biopsy of what appears to be intact mucosa may reveal characteristic histological abnormalities. The present study suggests that the non-invasive in vivo analytical method by L-band ESR spectroscopy provides the potential for clinical applications for evaluation of human colonic mucosa by a method different from colonoscopy. For the clinical application of L-band ESR spectroscopy, we are developing in vivo ESR spectroscopy equipment with a surface coil-type resonator, which can be applicable to endoscopy.

In conclusion, we have described a new method for in vivo evaluation of SH compounds in TNBS induced colitis mucosa. Because L-band ESR spectroscopy, in combination with carbamoyl-PROXYL, can evaluate SH compounds in living animals in a non-invasive manner, it has the potential for clinical applications for the evaluation of human colonic mucosal integrity.  

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