Comparison of the Effects of Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors on TNF-α Release from Activated Microglia and TNF-α Converting Enzyme Activity

Eun-Jung Lee¹, Pyong-Gon Moon², Moon-Chang Baek² and Hee-Sun Kim¹,*

¹Department of Molecular Medicine, Tissue Injury Defense Research Center, Ewha Womans University Medical School, Seoul 158-710, ²Department of Molecular Medicine, Kyongbuk National University, Daegu 700-842, Republic of Korea

Abstract

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are zinc-dependent endopeptidases that regulate cell-matrix composition and are also involved in processing various bioactive molecules such as cell-surface receptors, chemokines, and cytokines. Our group recently reported that MMP-3, -8, and -9 are upregulated during microglial activation and play a role as proinflammatory mediators (Lee et al., 2010, 2014). In particular, we demonstrated that MMP-8 has tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α)-converting enzyme (TACE) activity by cleaving the prodomain of TNF-α and that inhibition of MMP-8 inhibits TACE activity. The present study was undertaken to compare the effect of MMP-8 inhibitor (M8I) with those of inhibitors of other MMPs, such as MMP-3 (NNGH) or MMP-9 (M9I), in their regulation of TNF-α activity. We found that the MMP inhibitors suppressed TNF-α secretion from lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated BV2 microglial cells in an order of efficacy: M8I>NNGH>M9I. In addition, MMP inhibitors suppressed the activity of recombinant TACE protein in the same efficacy order as that of TNF-α inhibition (M8I>NNGH>M9I), proving a direct correlation between TACE activity and TNF-α secretion. A subsequent pro-TNF-α cleavage assay revealed that both MMP-3 and MMP-9 cleave a prodomain of TNF-α, suggesting that MMP-3 and MMP-9 also have TACE activity. However, the number and position of cleavage sites varied between MMP-3, -8, and -9. Collectively, the concurrent inhibition of MMP and TACE by NNGH, M8I, or M9I may contribute to their strong anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.

Key Words: Microglia, Inflammation, MMP Inhibitor, TNF-α, TACE

INTRODUCTION

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), also called matrixins, are Zn²⁺-dependent endopeptidases that degrade extracellular matrix proteins. MMPs are involved in normal brain development, plasticity, angiogenesis, and repair following brain injury (Agrawal et al., 2008; Verslegers et al., 2013). However, MMPs are aberrantly expressed in various neuropathological conditions and can cause breakdown of the blood-brain barrier, infiltration of peripheral immune cells, demyelination, and neuronal cell death (Rosenberg, 2009; Moranco et al., 2010). There is growing evidence that MMPs are involved in neuroinflammatory disorders such as Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, and multiple sclerosis (Candelario-Jalil et al., 2009; Tian et al., 2012; Javaid et al., 2013). Recently, our group reported that several MMPs are upregulated in activated microglia and play an important role as proinflammatory mediators (Woo et al., 2008; Lee et al., 2010, 2014). Thus, MMPs have been considered a key therapeutic target for treatment of various neurological disorders.

Tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), a pleiotropic pro-inflammatory cytokine, mediates inflammation, cell activation, and cell migration (Aggarwal et al., 2003). TNF-α contributes to the breakdown of the blood-brain barrier by modulating soluble guanylyl cyclase and protein tyrosine kinase (Mayhan, 2002). TNF-α also plays a crucial role in the neuroinflammatory responses of activated microglia (Aggarwal et al., 2003; McCoy and Tansey, 2008). TNF-α is primarily produced as a homotrimeric, 26-kDa, non-glycosylated, type II protein on the plasma membrane, which is cleaved by TNF-α converting en-
zyme (TACE) between Ala76-Val77 and released as a 17-kDa soluble protein (Gearing et al., 1995; Black et al., 1997; Moss et al. 1997). TACE is also known as a disintegrin and metalloproteinase (ADAM)-17, a member of the ADAM proteinases family, which is implicated in various inflammatory diseases, including arthritis, diabetes, cancer, multiple sclerosis, and Alzheimer’s disease (Asai et al., 2003; Moss et al., 2008; Kataoka, 2009). Therefore, TACE inhibition is an attractive strategy for controlling the level of active TNF-α in order to treat inflammatory disorders (Bahia and Silakari, 2010).

Recently, we demonstrated that MMP-3, -8, and -9 mediate inflammatory reactions through cleavage and activation of protease-activated receptor-1 in α-synuclein-stimulated microglia (Lee et al., 2010). In addition, we showed that MMP-8 plays a pivotal role in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation by modulating TNF-α activation (Lee et al., 2014). However, the detailed mechanisms of TNF-α modulation by MMP-3 and MMP-9 in activated microglia have not been demonstrated until now. In the present study, we investigated the effect of three kinds of MMP-specific inhibitors (inhibitors specific for either MMP-3, -8, or -9) on TNF-α production in LPS-stimulated BV2 microglial cells and compared the efficacy of each MMP inhibitor in the processing of pro-TNF-α. Furthermore, using a pro-TNF-α cleavage assay, we compared the TACE functions of MMP-3, -8, and -9. Our data collectively suggest that dual modulation of TNF-α and MMPs by MMP inhibitors such as NNGH, M8I, and M9I may provide potential therapeutic advantages for treatment of neuroinflammatory disorders.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Reagents**

LPS (*Escherichia coli* serotype 055:B5) was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA). MMP-3 inhibitor (NNGH), MMP-8 inhibitor (M8I), and MMP-9 inhibitor (M9I) were purchased from Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA, USA). The chemical structures of the MMP inhibitors are illustrated in Fig. 1. The recombinant TACE protein was supplied by R&D Systems (Minneapolis, MN, USA). TAPI-0, recombinant MMP-3, MMP-8, and MMP-9 proteins were purchased from Enzo Life Sciences (Lausen, Switzerland). All cell-culture reagents were purchased from Gibco BRL (Grand Island, NY, USA). All other chemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, unless otherwise stated.

**BV2 microglial cell cultures**

The immortalized murine BV2 microglial cells (Bocchini et al., 1992) were grown and maintained at 37°C in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, streptomycin (10 μg/ml), and penicillin (10 U/ml).

**Measurement of TNF-α levels by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)**

BV2 cells (1×10⁶ cells per well in a 48-well plate) were pretreated with various concentrations (0-100 μM) of NNGH, M8I, or M9I for 1 h and stimulated with LPS (100 ng/ml) for 3 h. The supernatants of the cultured microglia were then collected, and the TNF-α concentration was measured by ELISA according to the procedure recommended by the supplier (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). To measure the amount of TNF-α in cell lysates, BV2 cells were lysed in PBS by 10 passes through a 26-gauge needle. Cells were then centrifuged for 10 min at 14,000 x g, and supernatant was taken for determination of intracellular TNF-α level by ELISA.

**Determination of TACE enzymatic activity**

TACE activity was assayed using the SensoLyte™ 520
TACE activity assay kit (AnaSpec, Fremont, CA, USA). Recombinant protein (rhTACE or rhMMP, 250 ng) with TAPI-0 or MMP inhibitor (0.1, 0.5, or 1 μM) were incubated with TACE substrate. TACE activity was then determined by continuous detection of peptide cleavage in wells for 30-60 min using a fluorescence plate reader. TACE activity was expressed as the change in fluorescence intensity at excitation of 490 nm/ emission of 520 nm.

Pro-TNF-α cleavage assay

A liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS)-based pro-TNF-α cleavage assay was performed to identify interactions between pro-TNF-α and MMP-3 or MMP-9 using residues 71-82 (Ac-S71PLAQAVRSSSR82-NH2) (Peptron, Daejeon, South Korea) (Minond et al., 2012). For the reaction, 2 μM pro-TNF-α was digested by 1 nM MMP (MMP-3 or -9) or 0.5 nM TACE. The effects of MMP-specific inhibitor or TAPI-0 on TNF-α cleavage were also determined by digesting pro-TNF-α for 1 h with MMP-3, -9 (1 nM) or TACE (0.5 nM) in the absence or presence of MMP-specific inhibitor (80 nM) or TAPI-0 (5 nM).

Statistical analysis

Unless otherwise stated, all experiments were performed with triplicate samples and repeated at least three times. The data are presented as means ± S.E.M., and statistical comparisons between groups were performed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Newman-Keuls multiple comparison test. p-values <0.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS

Comparison of the effects of MMP inhibitors on the release of TNF-α from LPS-stimulated BV2 microglial cells

To examine the effects of MMP inhibitors on TNF-α secretion, BV2 cells were pretreated with one of the three kinds of MMP inhibitor for 1 h and stimulated with LPS (100 ng/ml). After a 3-h incubation with LPS, the supernatants were removed from cultured cells, and the TNF-α concentration was measured. The percent release of TNF-α was determined by dividing the amount of TNF-α in the supernatant by the total amount of TNF-α (cell-associated + secreted TNF-α). As shown in Fig. 2A, LPS led to secretion of approximately 88% of TNF-α into the cell culture media, whereas pretreatment with MMP inhibitors suppressed LPS-induced TNF-α secretion in a dose-dependent manner. Among the three types of inhibitors, the inhibitory effect of M8I was most prominent, followed by NNGH and M9I. Intriguingly, the cell-associated TNF-α levels were not significantly altered by the MMP inhibitors. The results suggest that MMP inhibitors are mainly involved in the secretion of the active form of TNF-α.

Comparison of the effects of MMP inhibitors on TACE enzymatic activity

TNF-α is produced as a proform (26 kDa) and secreted in an active form (17 kDa) after cleavage of its prodomain by TACE (Bahia and Silakari, 2010). To further dissect the mechanism of the effects of MMP inhibitors on TNF-α secretion, we examined whether three types of MMP inhibitors inhibit TACE activity using recombinant human TACE protein (rhTACE). Consistent with the TNF-α secretion data, the MMP inhibitors inhibited TACE activity of rhTACE in an efficacy order of M8I>NNGH>M9I. Of note, M8I and NNGH suppressed the TACE activity significantly more than TAPI-0, a general TACE inhibitor. The IC50 of each inhibitor of TACE activity of rhTACE was determined by dividing the amount of TNF-α in the supernatant by the total amount of TNF-α (cell-associated + secreted TNF-α). The data are expressed as the mean ± S.E.M. n=4-6 per group. *p<0.05 vs. LPS-treated cells.

Comparison of the effects of MMP inhibitors on TACE activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>TNF-α in cell (pg/ml)</th>
<th>TNF-α in supernatant (pg/ml)</th>
<th>% Release (secreted/total TNF-α)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPS</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+NNGH 1 μM</td>
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<tr>
<td>+M9I 100 μM</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>72</td>
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</table>

Fig. 2. Effect of three kinds of MMP inhibitors on TNF-α secretion in LPS-stimulated BV2 microglial cells. (A) Effect of MMP inhibitors on TNF-α secretion in conditioned media and on TNF-α expression in cell lysates. BV2 microglial cells were incubated with LPS (100 ng/ml) for 3 h in the absence or presence of NNGH, M8I, or M9I. Cell lysates were prepared by passage through a 26-gauge needle, and the production of TNF-α in conditioned media and cell lysates was determined by ELISA. The average values are indicated. (B) The percent release of TNF-α was determined by dividing the amount of TNF-α in the supernatant by the total amount of TNF-α (cell-associated + secreted TNF-α). The data are expressed as the mean ± S.E.M. n=4-6 per group. *p<0.05 vs. LPS-treated cells.

A

B

http://dx.doi.org/10.4062/biomolther.2014.099
MMP-3 and MMP-9 cleave a prodomain of TNF-α with more cleavage sites than TACE

We previously reported that MMP-8 has TACE activity by demonstrating the cleavage of the active site of proTNF-α (A76/V77, A74/Q75) (Lee et al., 2014). To address whether active MMP-3 and MMP-9 also directly cleave the prodomain of TNF-α, we performed a TNF-α cleavage assay using LC-MS analysis. Like rhTACE, MMP-3 and MMP-9 cleaved the A76/V77 residue, a conventional cleavage site in the N-terminal propeptide of TNF-α (Fig. 4A-C). Interestingly, additional cleavage sites were identified with rhMMP-3 (A74/Q75, Q75/A76) and rhMMP-9 (A74/Q75) (Fig. 4). To confirm that the cleavage reaction was specifically induced by MMP-3 or MMP-9, their specific inhibitors (NNGH, M9I) were added to the reaction mixture. As expected, no meaningful products were produced (Fig. 4D). These results indicate that MMP-8 and MMP-9 have TACE activity through their cleavage of two specific sequences in pro-TNF-α, whereas MMP-3 cleaves three sites (Fig. 4E).

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we compared the efficacy of chemical inhibitors of MMPs in the regulation of TNF-α in the context of microglial activation. We observed that MMP inhibitors inhibited TNF-α secretion and TACE activity in an efficacy order of M8I>NNGH>M9I (Fig. 2, 3). Interestingly, we found that MMP-3, -8, and -9 themselves have TACE enzymatic activity by cleaving the prodomain of TNF-α (Fig. 3). A subsequent TNF-α cleavage assay identified cleavage sites of the prodomain of TNF-α by each MMP (Fig. 4). Although MMP-3, -8, and -9 commonly cleaved a conventional cleavage site in the N-terminal propeptide of TNF-α, one or two additional cleavage sites were identified depending on the MMP (Fig. 4E).

Because MMPs are involved in various acute and chronic diseases such as arthritis, multiple sclerosis, atherosclerosis, stroke, and cancer, many pharmaceutical companies are actively developing compounds that can be used to block their action. The major synthetic inhibitors of MMPs are based on a hydroxamate structure (Hu et al., 2007; Dev et al., 2010; Li et al., 2014). The hydroxamates interfere with the action of the zinc catalytic domain in the MMP molecule. Except for the conserved catalytic center Zn²⁺ of MMPs, there are two hydrophobic domains (S1’ and S2’ pocket, respectively), which are located in proximity to the catalytic zinc center. In particular, the S1’ pocket is known to be a major domain that distinguishes the selectivity of various MMPs and is mostly involved in substrate specificity of certain MMPs (Verma and Hansch, 2007). The MMP inhibitors (NNGH, M8I, M9I) used in the present study are also hydroxamate-based inhibitors with...
specificity to MMP-3, MMP-8, or MMP-9, respectively. The inhibition of TACE activity by MMP inhibitors may be related to this hydroxamate structure because TACE also has a zinc ligand binding motif (Bahia and Silakari, 2010). Therefore, the different functional side chains surrounding hydroxamate MMP inhibitors might be factors affecting not only substrate specificity, but also efficacy of TACE inhibition. Further studies are necessary to identify the structural-functional relationship regarding TNF-α/TACE inhibition by MMP inhibitors.

We previously reported that administration of M8I significantly inhibits microglial activation and expression/secretion of TNF-α in the brain tissue, serum, and cerebrospinal fluid of
LPS-induced septic mice (Lee et al., 2014). Furthermore, administration of M8I reduced brain damage, microglial activation, and TNF-α expression in cerebral ischemia-challenged mouse brains (unpublished data). Considering that TNF-α is a key proinflammatory cytokine that mediates neuroinflammation and neuronal cell death, efficient inhibition of TNF-α by MMP inhibitors may have therapeutic potential for the treatment of various neuroinflammatory disorders.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Science, ICT & Future Planning (Grant #2012R1A2A2A01045821 & 2012R1A5A2A32671866).

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