

## Nitric oxide

\*, \* , † , \* , \* , ‡ , ‡

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_____ :	nitric oxide (NO)							
_____ :	(Wistar)	10 30 Gy						5
10	NO	가	iNOS	nitrite				iNOS
_____ :		17.5 Gy						15 Gy
4		17.5 Gy			가			가
		iNOS			iNOS		, NO	iNOS
_____ :								17.5 Gy
		NO						가

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: , Nitric oxide, Nitric oxide synthase,

(rectal tenesmus) , phasalazine , Aspirin, sul-  
가 가 1, 2)

3, 4)

4(

1999

2001 1 9 2001 6 20

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가

6 :

Nitric oxide

가  
1 cm

(Fig. 1).

(sham irradiation)

5 6

가

6

NO

5 7)

NO

MV

NO가

iNOS

가

. 10 30 Gy 2.5 Gy  
( 300 cGy/min).

NO

가

17.5 Gy

1.

150 220 g Wistar rat (Charles River Japan, Kanagawa, Japan)  
22 ± 3 , 55 ± 10%, 12 / 12 )  
( , )

3.

(17.5 Gy)

NOS

inducible form

aminoguanidine (AG)

. AG

2

7

10

1 , 2

(

50 mg/kg).

iNOS

L-arginine

. 300 mg/kg L-arginine AG

2

2.

sodium pentobarbital

4.

(Somnopentyl®)

1 cm

5 10

acryl plate 3

3

hematoxylin-eosin

×4 cm

가

3)

(17.5 Gy)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 21 , 1 14

, 6

NO가

가

AG L-arginine

5 , 10 , 6



Fig. 1. Setup for Irradiation to the rectum of Wistar rats.

- 
- 0 :normal mucosa
- 1 :edema, mild hyperemia, or decreased vascularity
- 2 :diffuse hyperemia, multiple punctate areas of hemorrhage, or confluent areas of hemorrhage
- 3 :presence of erosions or frank hemorrhage
- 4 :ulcers

- 2 :mild damage (more significant inflammation, and/or crypt damage)
- 3 :moderate damage (must have prominent loss of epithelium, variable degree of inflammation)
- 4 :severe damage (ulcers, necrosis)

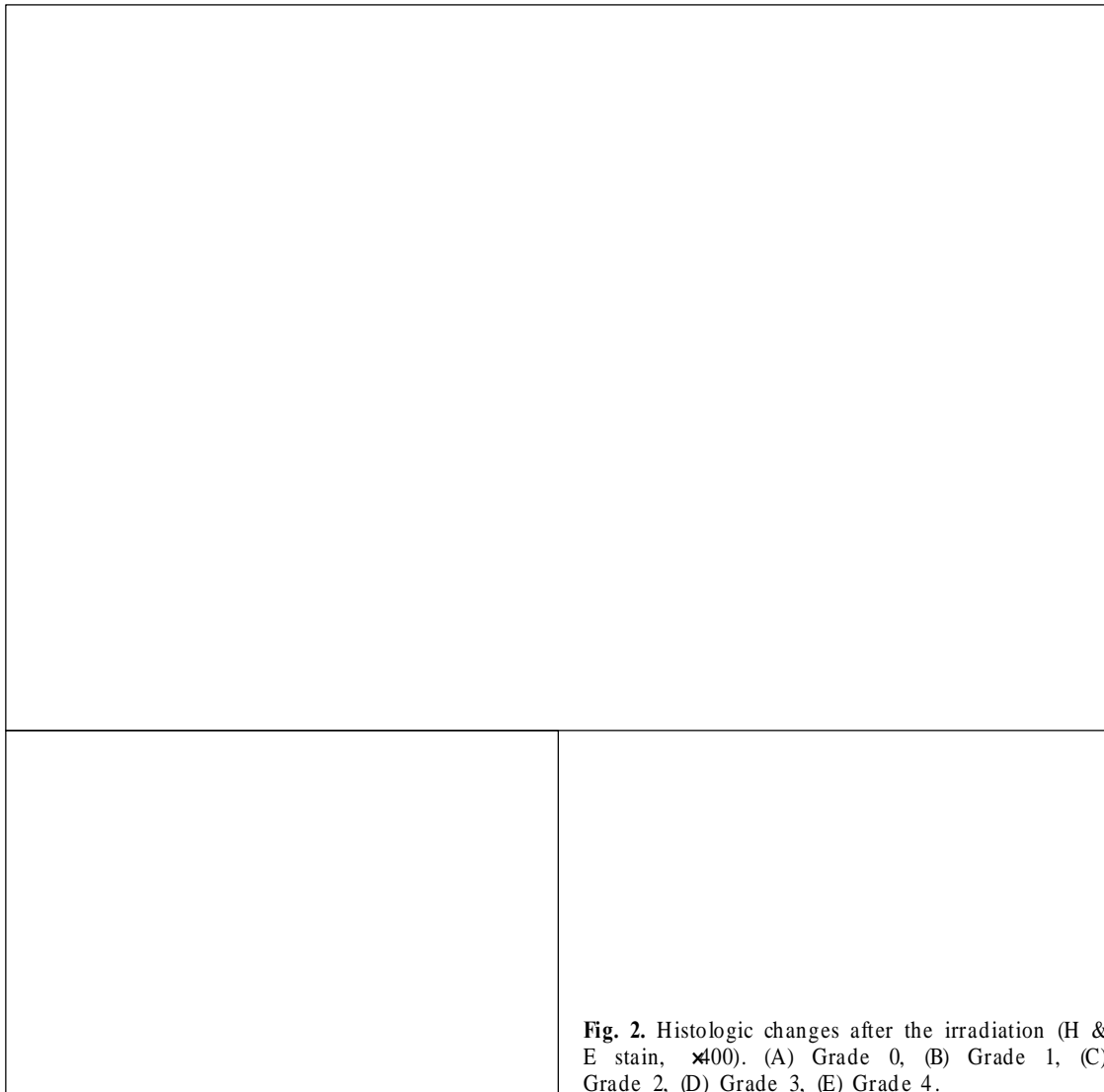
5. iNOS

5  $\mu$ m polyclonal (Rabbit)  
 anti-iNOS antibody (ABR, USA) streptavidine-biotin  
 method (Hsu , 1981).  
 400 , , .

- (Fig. 2)
- 0 :normal or minor alterations which cannot be ascribed with certainty to radiation
- 1 :slight radiation damage (mild inflammation and/or slight crypt change)

iNOS

가



**Fig. 2.** Histologic changes after the irradiation (H & E stain,  $\times 400$ ). (A) Grade 0, (B) Grade 1, (C) Grade 2, (D) Grade 3, (E) Grade 4.

6 : Nitric oxide

가 ( 0, 10 ;  
1, 20 ; 2, 50 ; 3, 100 ;  
4, 100 ).

가 . 15 Gy  
가 . 17.5 Gy 10  
1 20 Gy

6. Nitrite

20 5 mm

1 mL

24

5 (crypt)

10

Nitrite Griess

5)

(1 M sodium

(distortion)

(12.5

nitrite, 69,000 µL/mL in water) 50 100 µL/well

Gy)

(Table 1), 15 Gy

. 20

sulfanilamide (1% sulfanilamide solution in 5%

Gy

4

phosphoric acid) well 5

NED (0.1% N-1-naphthylethyldiamine dihydrochloride in water)

5

ELISA reader

가

가

540 nm

7. iNOS mRNA

가

17.5 Gy

iNOS mRNA

cDNA

. 17.5 Gy

24

RT-PCR

. iNOS upstream primer

가

5'-AGATGGATCAAGTGGACATC-3', downstream

primer

5'-CATGTTCTCCGGTTTCCAT-3'

. 10

(apoptotic body)가 가 12

(muscularis mucosa)

8.

(mean ± 1 standard de-

viation)

Spearman

4

chi-squared test

p<0.05

5

1

6

14

. 4

1.

5 10

(telangiectasis)

가

가

(p<0.05)(Table 1).

10 가 5

Table 2

Table 1. Relationship between Gross and Microscopic Changes and Radiation Doses (Grade, Mean)

		Control	10 Gy	12.5 Gy	15 Gy	17.5 Gy	20 Gy	22.5 Gy	25 Gy	27.5 Gy	30 Gy
Day 5	Gross	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8
	Micro	0	0	0	2	2	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.2
Day 10	Gross	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.2	1
	Micro	0	0	0.4	2.6	2.4	3.8	4	4	4	3.4

2. NO 가  
 1) iNOS 가 10 가 iNOS (p<0.05, 2) Nitrite (Fig. 3) 가 2 4  
 가 가 가 가 17.5 Gy 1 nitrite 6  
 Table 3). 17.5 Gy iNOS 가 8 nitrite  
 (Table 4). iNOS 가 , 8  
 가 가 nitrite  
 가 가 7 가 가  
 가 10 가 가  
 3) RT-PCR iNOS (Fig. 4)  
 17.5 Gy 1 , 3 5  
 , 8 iNOS mRNA 가 .  
 4) iNOS 가

Table 2. Post-Irradiation (17.5 Gy) Histologic Changes in Rectum of Rat

Day after Irradiation	Histologic Findings
D 1 2	edema in the lamina propria
D 4	crypt dilatation with mild inflammation
D 6	marked crypt dilatation with epithelial atrophy inflammation with surface epithelial erosion
D 7 8	begining of focal regenerative change (crypt architectural distortion with increased mitosis)
D 9	multifocal ulceration with severe inflammation
D 10	ulceration with more prominent regenerative change
D 14	healing of ulceration with extensive regenerative change
W 4 6	complete regeneration, fibrosis with features of colitis cystica profunda
W 8 12	minimal inflammation with fibrosis in the lamina propria

10 14 가 (Table 5).  
 iNOS AG  
 iNOS L-arginine  
 가  
 (p<0.05) (Table 6).  
 L-arginine 6 가  
 NO  
 (Table 7). AG

Table 3. Relationship between Radiation Doses and Expression of iNOS in Irradiated Rectal Tissue of Rat (Mean number of positive cells in immunohistochemical stain for iNOS)(mean)

	Control	10 Gy	12.5 Gy	15 Gy	17.5 Gy	20 Gy	22.5 Gy	25 Gy	27.5 Gy	30 Gy
Day 5	3.6	1.8	2	3.2	8.6	13.2	2.2	3.4	13	10
Day 10	3	0.8	7.8	3.2	28.8	85	46.2	25.4	66	51.2

Table 4. Time Course of iNOS Immuno-Reactivity Changes in Irradiated Rectal Tissue of Rat with 17.5 Gy (Mean)

Time	C <sup>+</sup>	2H <sup>+</sup>	3H	4H	5H	6H	7H	8H	10H	12H	18H	21D <sup>+</sup>	1D	2D	3D
Grade <sup>s</sup>	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.0	0.4
Time	4D	5D	6D	7D	8D	9D	10D	11D	12D	13D	2W	4W <sup>s</sup>	6W	8W	12W
Grade	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.4	0.4	1

C<sup>+</sup> : control, H<sup>+</sup> : hour, D<sup>+</sup> : day, W<sup>s</sup> : week, Grade 0, 10 number of positive cells for iNOS; Grade 1, 20; Grade 2, 50; Grade 3, 100; Grade 4, >100

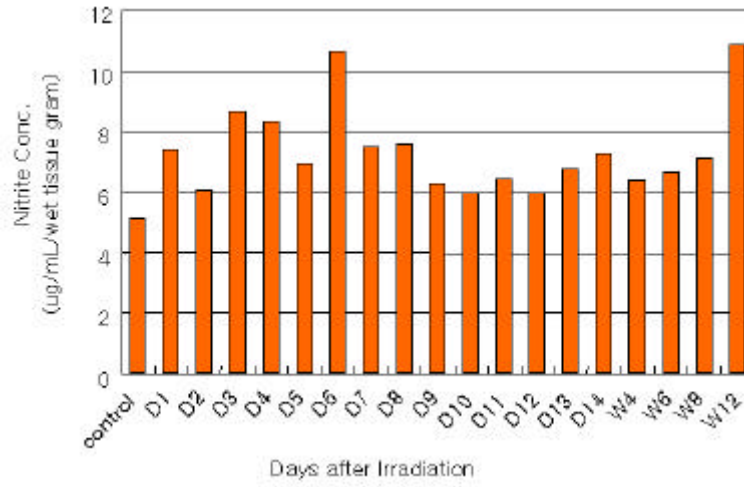


Fig. 3. Time course of nitrite production in irradiated rectal tissue.

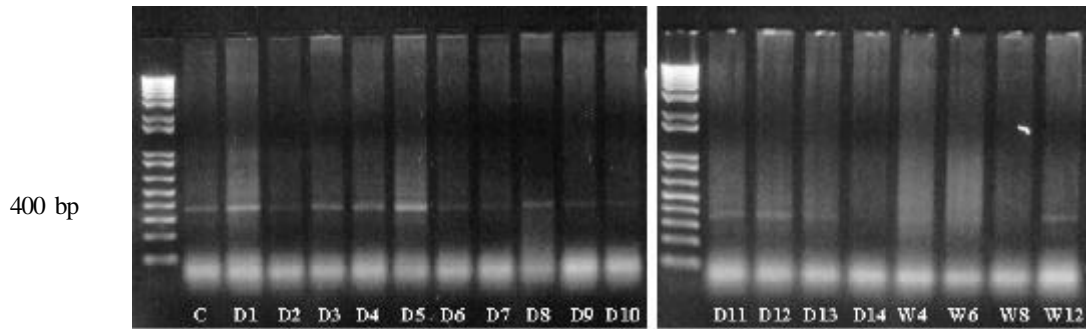


Fig. 4. Change of Expression of iNOS according to Time in Rectal Tissue after 17.5 Gy Irradiation by RT-PCR Method.

Table 5. Body Weight in Treatment Groups (Unit : kg) (mean ±SD)

Time after irradiation	Day 0	Day 5	Day 10	Week 6
Normal	194.0 ± 9.6	202.0 ± 8.4	218.0 ± 7.9	-
Radiation alone	202.8 ± 10.8	190.0 ± 15.9	163.0 ± 5.5	195.0 ± 1.4
R + Aminoguanidine	200.9 ± 7.9	186.0 ± 11.9	163.5 ± 13.1	193.0 ± 7.1
R + L-arginine	196.8 ± 10.3	173.9 ± 11.5	154.0 ± 6.3	185.0 ± 7.1

NO

rin, sulphasalazine

가 .<sup>1, 2)</sup> Northway

prostaglandin E1

<sup>3)</sup>

가

가 7 15

aspi- Northway

Table 7. Comparisons of Morphologic Changes and Change of NO Expression according to Treatment Group (mean ±SD)

	Gross (grade)			Micro (grade)			IHC <sup>+</sup> (grade)			Nitrite (ug/ mL/ tissue gram)		
	5day	10day	6wk	5day	10day	6wk	5day	10day	6wk	5day	10day	6wk
RT alone	0.3±0.5	1.7±0.6	2±1.4	1.3±0.6	3±0	3±1.4	0.3±0.6	2.7±0.6	1.7±0.6	32.5	6.8	14.9
RT+AG <sup>†</sup>	1±1.2	1.6±1	2.5±2.1	1.3±0.6	3.3±1.2	3±1.4	2±0	3±0	1.3±0.6	37.7	8.7	0.6
RT+Arg <sup>†</sup>	1.5±0.5	1.7±0.6	4±0	2±1	2.7±0.6	3.5±0.7	1±1	2.7±0.6	1.7±0.6	25.4	6.7	0.7

AG<sup>†</sup>, amioguanidine; Arg<sup>†</sup>, L-arginine; IHC<sup>+</sup>, immunohistochemical stain (Grade 0, 10 number of positive cells for iNOS; 1, 20; 2, 50; 3, 100; 4, >100 )

Hubmann, 17.5 Gy, 21.5 Gy, 27.5 Gy, ED10, ED50, ED90가

Buell, Sprague-Dawley, 10 Gy, 17.5 Gy, 4, 8, 10, 12

da, peptidoglycan-polysaccharide, NOS, NO가, Rachmilewitz, Beckman, Oxidative stress, reactive oxygen intermediates, NO가 supero-

relaxing factor (EDRF) Palmer<sup>16)</sup> EDRF NO가

endothelial-derived 1987 Ignarro<sup>15)</sup>

cytostatic/cytotoxic mediator arginine constitutional form (cNOS) inducible form (iNOS) 가

(cytokine), (ncNOS) iNOS endotoxin, (erosion), (hyperemia), (integrity)

ethanol NO

hydroxy Beckman NO

23 25) Oxidative stress, reactive oxygen intermediates, NO가 supero-

oxide diffusion-limited reaction peroxynitrite <sup>27)</sup> AG 1.5 μmol/kg  
protein tyrosine nitration MPO 가 150 μmol/kg  
NO 가 AG iNOS

Nozaki (1997) 40 Gy 가 iNOS NO superoxide AG  
NO NO

가 <sup>26)</sup> in vitro AG가 0.5 500 μM  
가 iNOS 가

Gy 가 17.5 AG가 AG  
iNOS 가 Nakamura 가

10 가 RT-PCR NO iNOS arginine  
nitrite 가 가 AG AG

가 가

1/3 1/2 AG 가 AG  
가 가 AG

가 가 RT-PCR nitrite

가

nitrite 가 12 가 , NO  
가 NO 가 가 NO

가 NO가 iNOS 17.5 Gy . 17.5 Gy NO  
iNOS

iNOS 가 iNOS , AG 50 mg/kg 2  
iNOS

Rachmilewitz 가 NO  
NOS 가 가

<sup>13)</sup>

Nakamura trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid  
AG 가 AG NO reactive oxygen species



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**Abstract**

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**Radiation- Induced Proctitis in Rat and Role of Nitric Oxide**

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**Purpose** : Proctitis is one of acute complications encountered when radiotherapy was applied to the pelvis. Radiation-induced proctitis represents similar microscopic findings that are observed in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Nitric oxide (NO) plays an important role in the inflammatory process and many data suggest a close relationship between NO production and gastrointestinal inflammation. This study was aimed to establish the optimal radiation dose for radiation-induced proctitis in rat and to find a relationship between radiation proctitis and NO production.

**Materials and methods** : Female Wistar rats, weighing from 150 to 220 g, received various doses (10-30 Gy) of radiation to the rectum. On the 5th and 10th day after irradiation, rectal specimens were evaluated grossly and microscopically. In addition, the degree of NO production by irradiation dose was evaluated by study with NOS expression and nitrite production in the irradiated rectal tissue. To evaluate relationship between radiation proctitis and NO, we administered aminoguanidine, iNOS inhibitor and L-arginine, substrate of NOS to rats from 2 days before to 7 days after the irradiation.

**Results** : There were obvious gross and histological changes after 17.5 Gy or higher radiation dose but not with 15 Gy or less radiation dose. Twenty Gy or higher dose of radiation caused Grade 4 damage in most of rectal specimens which were more likely to be related to the late complications such as fibrosis, rectal bleeding and rectal obstruction. A single fraction of 17.5 Gy to the rat rectum is considered to be an optimal dose to produce commonly experienced proctitis in the clinic. The result demonstrated that severity of microscopic damage of rectal mucosa from irradiation significantly correlated with iNOS over-expression. However, administration of iNOS inhibitor or substrate of iNOS did not influence the degree of rectal damage.

**Conclusion** : A single fraction of 17.5 Gy irradiation to the rat rectum considered to be an optimal dose for radiation induced proctitis model. These results indicated that an excess production of NO contributes to pathogenesis of radiation-induced proctitis in part but was not the direct cause of rectal damage.

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**Key Words** : Radiation proctitis, Nitric oxide, Nitric oxide synthase, Rat model