

enzyme : X- : Captopril

enzyme : 1-2 : 10 Gy, 20 Gy, 30 Gy 11

enzyme : 2 : captopril 10 Gy, 20 Gy 30 Gy 3 11

enzyme : captopril 500 mg/L 11 (fibrotic period) 2)

enzyme : angiotensin- 1 converting 2) 10%

enzyme : 가 12, 15, 17, 18, 25, 26) 가 4 μm

enzyme : 가 3) TGF-beta TNF-alpha 5 μm

enzyme : captopril hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), Masson-trichrome mast cell toluidin blue , trichrome

enzyme : TNF- TGF- 3) TGF-beta TNF-alpha 5 μm

enzyme : captopril 3-aminopropyl-triethoxysilane 100% xylene 100, 95% 70% 5 0.3% 100% 30 citrate (0.01M, pH 6.0) 5 microwave 가 PBS (phosphate buffered solution) TGF- 1 (Serotec MCA 797) TNF- 1:100 37 1 PBS biotinylated link anti mouse antibody (DAKO, USA) 37 20 PBS streptavidin biotin (DAKO, USA) 37 20 PBS Imidazol buffer 3,3-diaminobenzidine tetrachloride (DAB) chromogen (DAKO, USA) 1:1 Mayer's hematoxylin

1-1 : 10 Gy, 20 Gy, 30 Gy 12

4) 1 mm³ phosphate buffer, pH 7.4
 1 4 2
 2.5% glutaraldehyde (0.1M)
 1% OsO₄ 2
 0.1M
 5000 (40-60 nm)
 propylene oxide
 epon 37
 1 μm
 toluidine blue
 Sorvall MT
 . Luft 12 ,

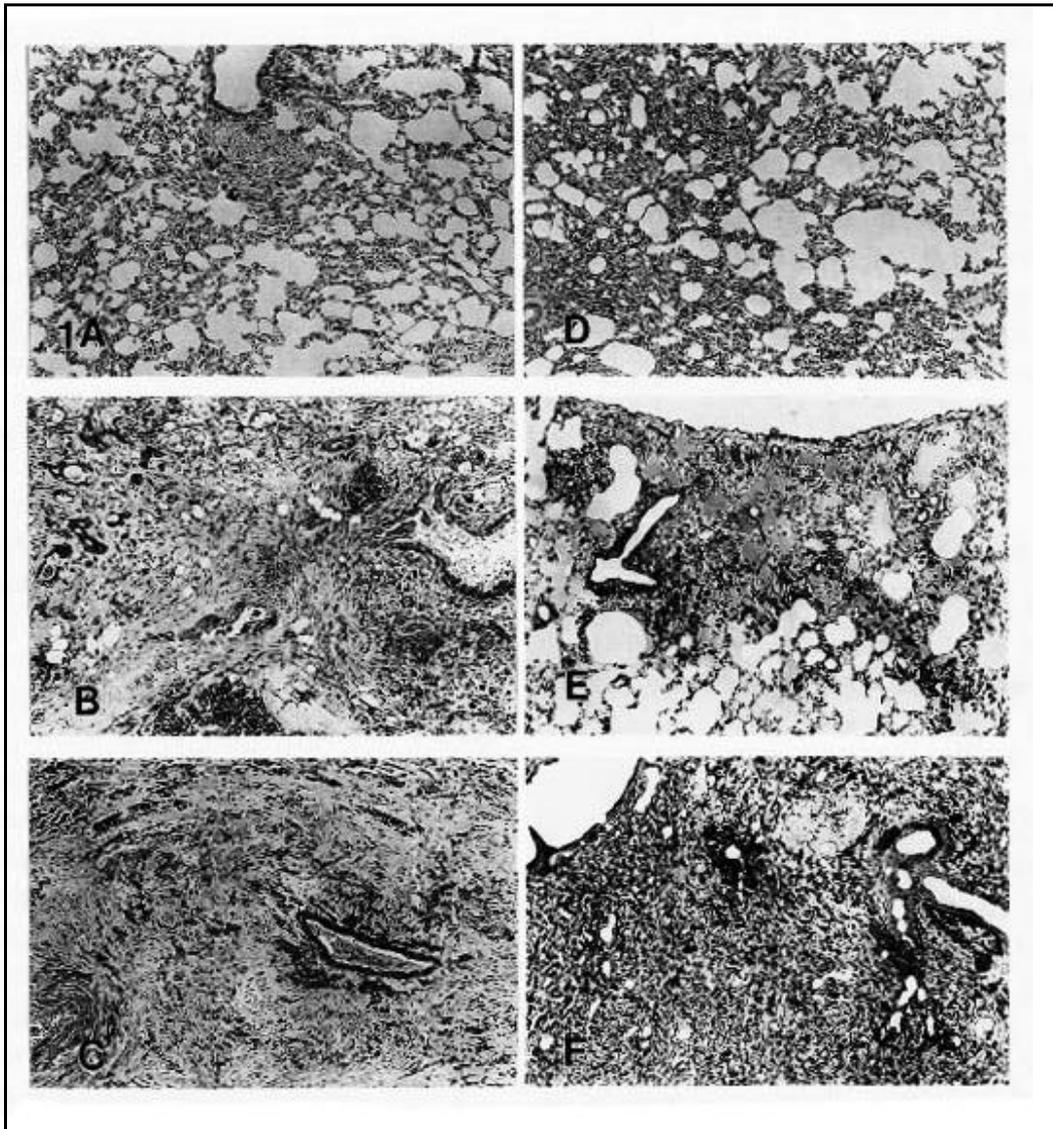


Fig. 1. Light micrographs of the lung injuries after 11 weeks in both radiation alone group and radiation and captopril group according to different radiation doses. A to C: Radiation alone administered group. There are more severe parenchymal alterations with fibrous consolidation in the higher radiation dose (20 Gy and 30 Gy) than lower radiation dose (10 Gy). D to F: Radiation and captopril administered group. The degrees of pulmonary fibrosis and parenchymal injuries are less severe than those of radiation alone group (A, D: 10 Gy; B, E: 20 Gy; C, F: 30 Gy). A to F=Original magnification, × 100.

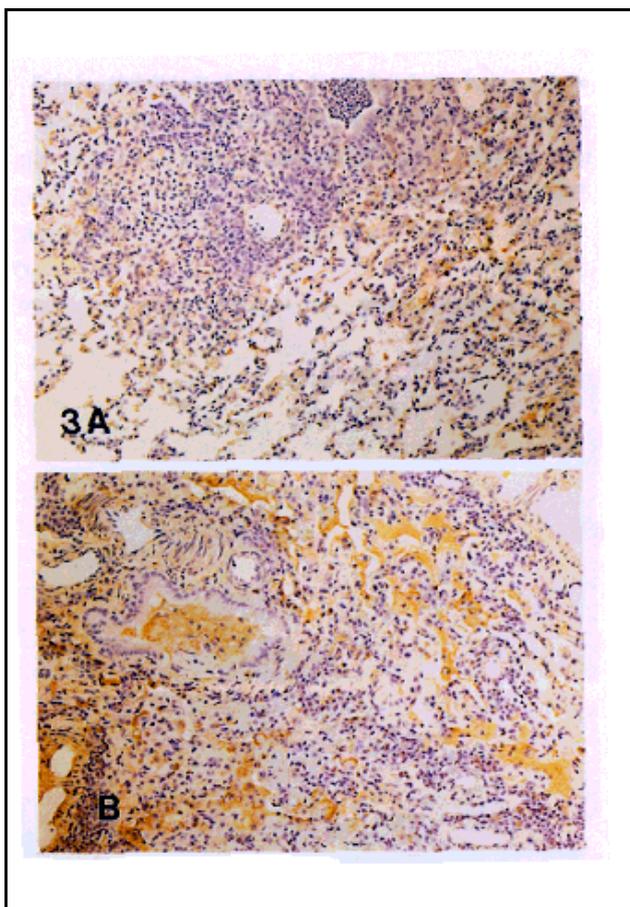


Fig. 3. Immunohistochemical stain of the lungs at 11 weeks after radiation (A: 10 Gy, B: 30 Gy). The expression of TGF-β is stronger and wider in 30 Gy than 10 Gy group. A & B=Original magnification, × 200.

가 (Table 1).

3. Collagen 가

11	10 Gy
가	20 Gy
Gy	30
Captopril	가
captopril	

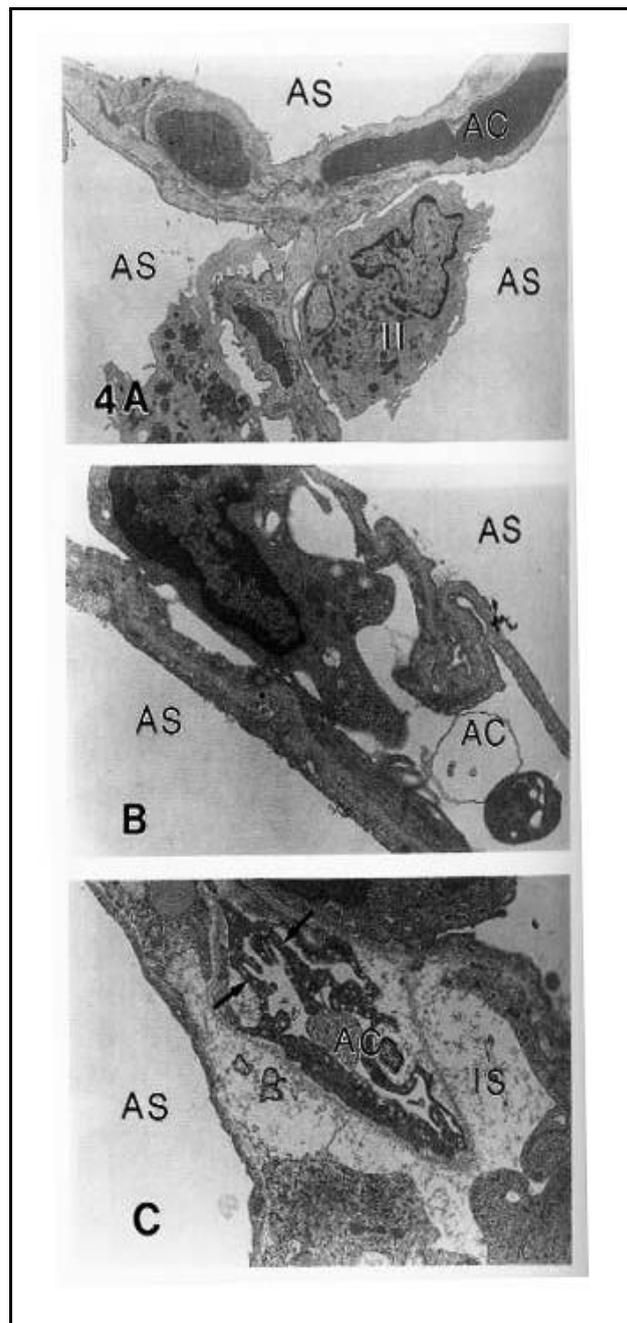


Fig. 4. Transmission electron micrographs of the lungs at 12 hours after radiation in different radiation doses. A: 10 Gy. Mild alteration of capillary and alveolar structures is seen. B: 20 Gy. Moderate alteration of capillary structure with endothelial swelling and papillary projection is seen. C: 30 Gy. Marked edematous change and capillary alteration with severe papillary projection of endothelial cells (arrows) are seen. A: × 4,500, B: × 15,000, C: × 15,000.

(Fig. 2).

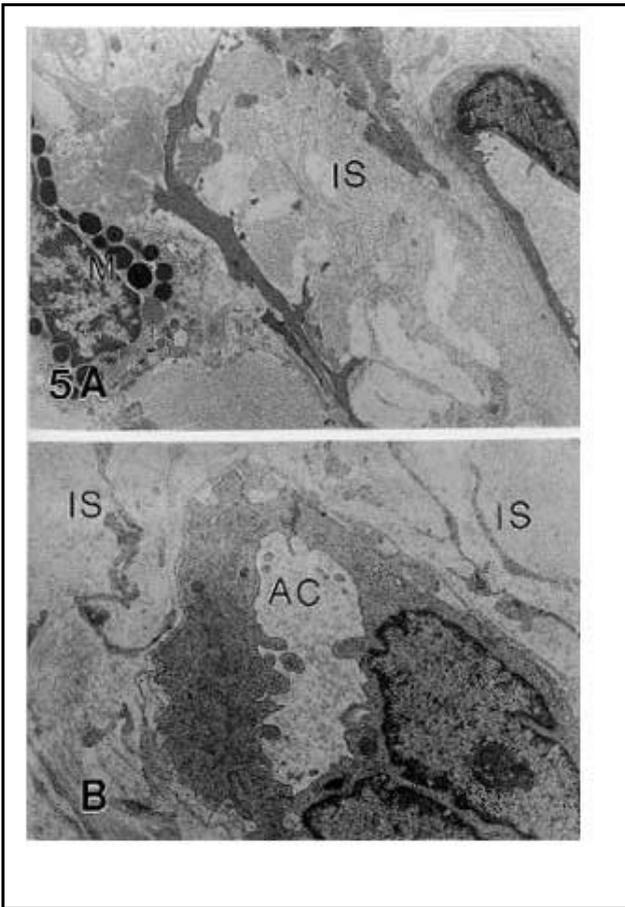


Fig. 5. Transmission electron micrographs of the lungs at 11 weeks after radiation (20 Gy). The degrees of fibrous involvement and collagen deposits in the interstitium are more severe in radiation alone group (A) than those of radiation and captopril group (B). A: $\times 6,000$, B: $\times 9,000$.

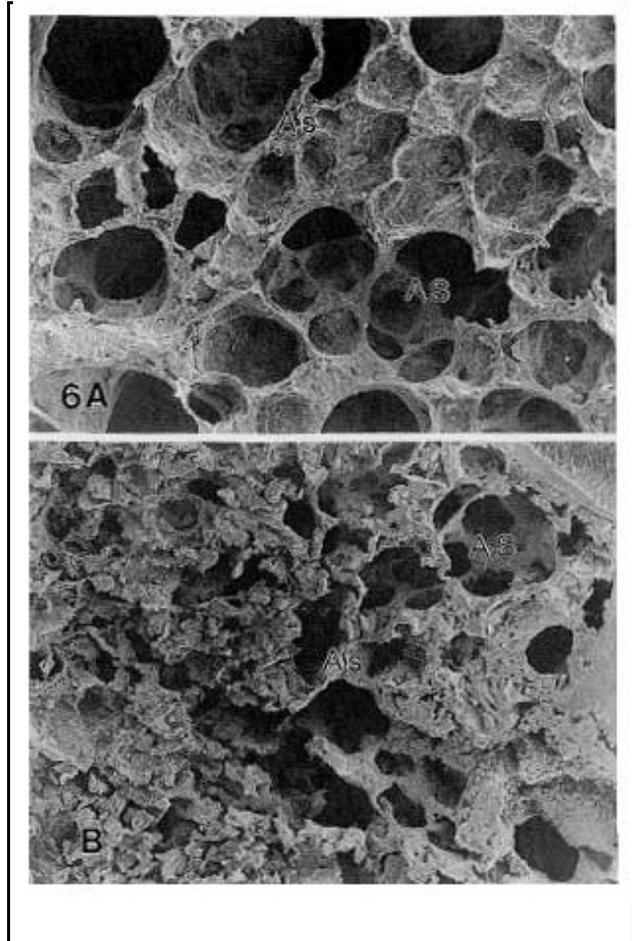


Fig. 6. Scanning electron micrographs of the lungs at 12 hours after radiation in different radiation doses. A: 10 Gy. Relatively well preserved lung parenchyma with mild alveolar damage is seen. B: 30 Gy. Marked alteration and damage of lung parenchyma with alveolar wall destruction are seen. A & B = $\times 230$.

4. TNF- TGF-

TNF- TGF- 12 12 10 Gy

가

. 20 Gy

11

TGF-

가

captopril

(bleb)

가

. 30 Gy

가

. TNF-

가

captopril

(Fig. 3, Table 1).

5.

(Fig. 4).

1)

11 가

10 Gy

prednisolone 9) : X- : Captopril

angiotsin 가 가 captopril

enzyme (ACE) . Captopril angiotensin I converting angiotensin converting enzyme 가 . ,

.¹⁰⁾ .¹⁷⁾ , captopril (radical scavenger) (free radical)

11) ,¹²⁾ ,¹³⁾ ,¹⁴⁾ .^{23, 24)}

15) captopril Chopra 가 ,

16) captopril . Captopril Chopra captopril .²⁵⁾

Captopril free-thiol compound 가 copper thiol captopril turn over hydroxyprolin

.^{17, 18)} ,

.^{19, 20)} 가 Vergara²¹⁾ 30 Gy 가 captopril²⁶⁾

12 16 가 가 , 가 가 가

가 가^{27, 28)} TGF- mRNA가 C57BL/ 6

11 10 Gy 20 Gy, 30 Gy 가 가 . 2 가 1

captopril .²⁹⁾ bleomycin TGF- mRNA가 가 .³⁰⁾

가 captopril TNF- .^{31, 32)} .³³⁾

Johnston³⁰⁾ TNF- critical mediator

. Piguet²⁸⁾ bleomycin TNF-

.^{10, 17)} Captopril message가 가 anti-TNF-

hydroxyprolin . Interleukin 1

IL-1 , IL-1 가

IL-1 가 IL-1 collagenase

, captopril

³⁹⁾

^{33, 35)}

IL-1 가 C3H/ HeJ IL-1

captopril

^{36, 37)}

TGF- (connective tissue)

TGF-

captopril

가

TGF- TNF- 가 12 가

³⁸⁾

가

captopril

captopril TNF-

TGF- captopril

TGF-

TGF- 가 captopril

captopril

12 가

가

가

¹¹⁾

(bundle) 가

II

가

가 가 Captopril

가 가

Captopril 가

가

captopril

²⁶⁾

captopril

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Histomorphologic Change of Radiation Pneumonitis in Rat Lungs : Captopril Reduces Rat Lung Injury Induced by Irradiation

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Purpose : To assess the histomorphologic changes in the rat lung injury induced by radiation, to determine whether captopril reduces the rat lung injury and to evaluate change in TNF- α and TGF- β in rat lung damage by radiation and captopril

Methods and material : Right lungs in male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided irradiation alone (10, 20, 30 Gy) or radiation (same dose with radiation alone group) with captopril (500 mg/L). Radiation alone group were sacrificed at twelve hours and eleven weeks after radiation and radiation with captopril group (captopril group) were sacrificed at eleven weeks after radiation with captopril. We examined the light microscope and electron microscopic features in the groups.

Results : In radiation alone group, there were patch parenchymal collapse and consolidation at twelve hours after radiation. The increase of radiation dose shows more prominent the severity and broader the affected areas. Eleven weeks after radiation, the severity and areas of fibrosis had increased in proportion to radiation dose given in the radiation alone group. There was notable decrease of lung fibrosis in captopril group than in radiation alone group. The number of mast cells rapidly increased with increase of radiation dose in radiation alone group and the degree of increase of mast cell number and severity of collagen accumulation more decreased in captopril group than in radiation alone group. In radiation alone group, expression of TNF- α and TGF- β increased according to increase of radiation dose at twelve hours after radiation in both group. At eleven weeks after radiation, expression of TGF- β increased according to increase of radiation dose in radiation group but somewhat decreased in captopril group. In the captopril group the collagen deposition increased but less dense than those of radiation alone group. The severity of perivascular thickening, capillary change, the number and degranulation of mast cells more decreased in the captopril group than in the radiation alone group.

Conclusion : It is concluded that the effect of captopril in the rat lungs after radiation was considered to be due to its effect on inhibition of mast cells and reduction of collagen deposition, and captopril may be protect in lung damage after radiation. We observed expression of TNF- α and TGF- β increased at the early phase after radiation and expression of TGF- β increased in proportion to increase of radiation dose at the chronic phase after radiation. This results will contribute to future investigation in reduction mechanism of captopril in lung damage after radiation

Key Words : Radiation pneumonitis, Captopril, Radioprotector