

Captopril

*, †, ‡, §, ¶, * . † . ‡ . § . ¶ . *

_____ : Captopril
 TNF TGF-1
 _____ : (Sprague-Dawley) , (, Captopril
) 12.5 Gy . Captopril
 Captopril (50 mg/kg/d) 1 8 TNF TGF-1
 2 8
 _____ : 2 , Captopril ,
 8 가
 2 TNF Captopril
 (p<0.01) , (p=0.06)
 TGF-1 (p<0.02) TNF 가 , TGF-1
 (p=0.09) Captopril 가
 _____ : Captopril 2 TNF TGF-1 , 8
 TGF-1 가 , Captopril
 TNF TGF-1

:Captopril,

(1), (1),

(6) ,¹⁾

¹⁾ ²⁾

가

가

(cascade)가

가

³⁾

가

2001 3 13 2001 5 21

interleukins (ILs) TNF가 ,

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3)
 TNF, IL-1, IL-1 mRNA (Table 1).
 4) TGF
 platelet derived growth factor (PDGF)
 가 5, 6) TGF 1 (C57BL/6)
 12.5 Gy 2 가 8
 3)
 Angiotensin I angiotensin II ACE
 (Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor) Captopril
 7)
 Captopril monocrotaline
 8) Captopril
 가 Captopril
 9)
 10, 11) 가 Captopril
 thiol ACE
 12)
 () 8 ()
 Captopril TNF TGF 1
 TNF TGF 1
 , Captopril

(Table 1).
 2.
 1)
 ketamine (®, , 50 mg/ml) 60 mg/kg
 , 6 MV 가 (Linear accelerator, NEC
 1006X, Japan) 80 cm,
 2 Gy 12.5 Gy
 2) Captopril
 Captopril (®,
 , 50 mg/kg/d) 1
 8
 3) 가
 (1)
 2 8 ketamine
 ,
 (0.67M phosphate buffer saline, pH 7.3
 4% paraformaldehyde) 24
 , 3 mm
 hemat-
 oxylin-eosin (H-E) , Masson-Trichrome
 (2) TNF TGF 1
 peroxidase-antiperoxidase
 13) 5 µm
 5 3 100, 90, 80,
 70% 2 2
 10%
 20 peroxidase
 3% 15
 PBS 5 1:50
 TNF (HyCult biotechnology b.v., Uden-the Netherlands;
 mouse monoclonal antibody to human TNF Clone:52B83)
 TGF 1 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Delaware, CA,
 USA; rabbit polygonal antibody to carboloy terminus of human
 TGF 1) 2 1
 PBS 5 3 DAKO
 (Santa Babara, CA, USA) LSAB kit peroxi-

Table 1. Grouping of Experimental Animals

Group	Time	2 weeks (No)	8 weeks (No)	Total (No)
Control		3	3	6
Radiation only		10	8	18
Captopril & Radiation		10	9	19
Total		23	20	43

dase-antiperoxidase . Peroxidase , ,
 streptavidin 20 PBS
 AEC (3-aminoethyl 9-carbasol) , Meyer's 1+ 3+ . 1+ 10%
 hematoxylin 가 , 2+ 10 50% , 3+ 50%
 1
 4) Fisher's exact test (SPSS program)
 가 5%

1+ 3+ (Table 2),

1.

1)

Table 2. Grading of Histopathological Findings in Rats Lung

Parenchymal collapse, consolidation, hemorrhage, and alveolar epithelial cell changes	
1+	: less than 10% of lung parenchymal changes
2+	: 10-50% of lung parenchymal changes
3+	: more than 50% of lung parenchymal changes
Bronchial epithelium	
1+	: mild proliferation of epithelium
2+	: moderate proliferation with papillary configuration
3+	: marked proliferation of epithelium with detachment of epithelial cells
Perivascular edema	
1+	: mild accumulation of edema fluid
2+	: moderate accumulation of fluid
3+	: marked accumulation of fluid with fibrin deposition
Blood vessels	
1+	: vacuolization of vascular endothelial cells
2+	: vacuolization of vascular muscle layer
3+	: marked degeneration of vascular wall or thickening of muscle layer with narrowing of the vascular lumen

6 2

2)

2

(Fig. 1).

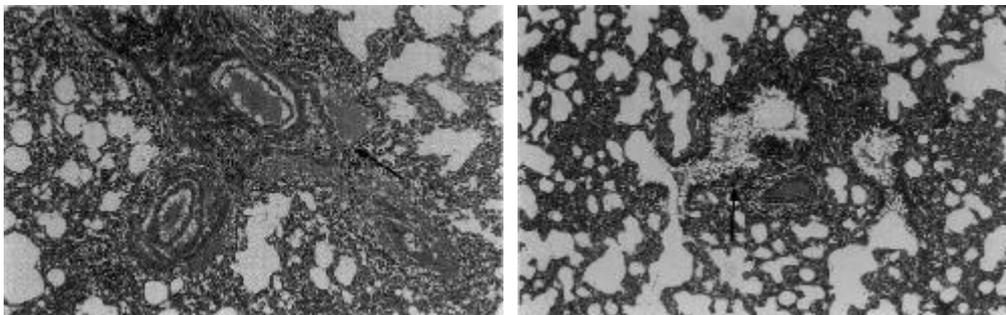
8

2

가 가 ,

가 ,

(Fig. 2).



A

B

Fig. 1. Light microscopic findings of the left lung in the radiation only group at 2 weeks after irradiation. There are severe parenchymal patch consolidation, blood vessels with detachment of endothelial cells and perivascular edema (A, arrow), and proliferation and detachment of alveolar lining cells (B, arrow) (H-E stain, A & B: $\times 25$).

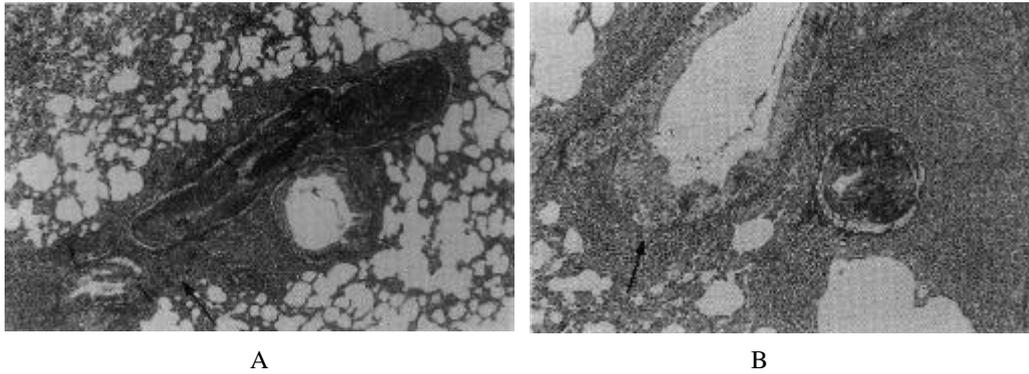


Fig. 2. Light microscopic findings of the left lung in the radiation only group at 8 weeks after irradiation. The blood vessels show vacuolization and irregular thickening of muscle layer and detachment of endothelial cells with extensive perivascular edema and fibrin deposition (A, arrow). Bronchiole shows distorted lining epithelium with focal detachment (B, arrow) (Masson-Trichrome stain, A : $\times 16$, B : $\times 33$).

Table 3. Histopathological Findings of Left Rat Lung of the Radiation only Group and the Combined Captopril and Radiation Group at 2 and 8 Weeks after Irradiation

	RT only (No)				Cap and RT (No)			
	2 weeks		8 weeks		2 weeks		8 weeks	
	2+	3+	2+	3+	2+	3+	2+	3+
Collapse & consolidation	6	4	2	6	7	3	5	4
Hemorrhage	6	4	6	2	10	0	9	0
Edema	7	3	7	1	9	1	9	0
Alveolar epithelial cell change	3	7	8	0	8	2	9	0
Macrophage accumulation	6	4	5	3	9	1	7	2
Bronchial epithelium change	5	5	2	6	10	0	7	2
Blood vessels change	1	9	2	6	10	0	4	5
Perivascular edema	2	8	4	4	10	0	8	1
Perivascular fibrosis			7	1			8	1

RT : radiation, Cap : Captopril

3) Captopril

2 , 2. TNF TGF 1
 1)
 8 가 TNF TGF 1 가
 2 가
 4) Captopril 2 TNF
 (Table 3) 2 Captopril 2 TNF
 가 , , 가 ,
 가 8 가 ,
 TGF 1 가 가 ,

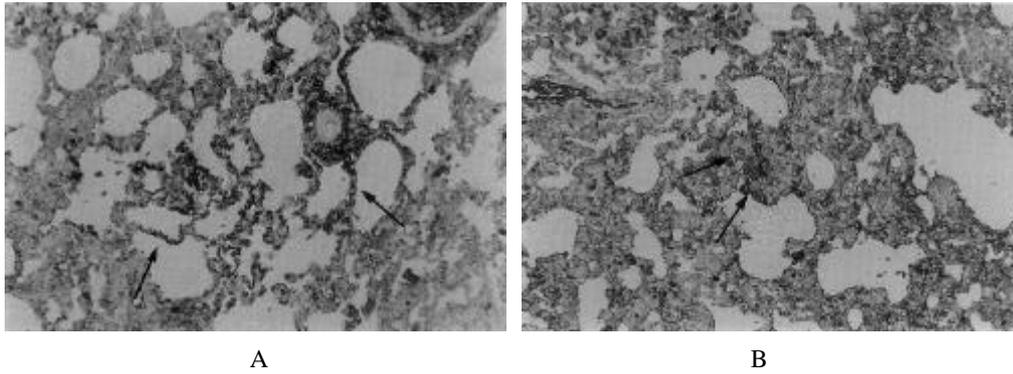


Fig. 3. Immunohistochemical stain of left lung in radiation only group at 2 weeks after irradiation. TGF 1 reaction is markedly increased in alveolar lining cells (A, arrows) and macrophages in alveolar space (B, arrows) (Peroxidase-antiperoxidase, A & B : $\times 50$)

Table 4. Cytokine Changes of Left Rat Lung of the Radiation Only Group and the Combined Captopril and Radiation Group at 2 and 8 Weeks after Irradiation

		RT only (No)						Cap and RT (No)					
		2 weeks			8 weeks			2 weeks			8 weeks		
		2+	3+	*	2+	3+	*	2+	3+	2+	3+	*	
TNF	septal epithelium	2	8		6	1	1	9	1	7	2		
	lymphoid tissue	4	6		5	2	1	8	2	5	4		
	macrophage	2	8		6	1	1	7	1	6	3		
TGF 1	septal epithelium	2	6	2	7	1		9	1	5	4		
	lymphoid tissue	3	4	3	7	1		8	2	4	5		
	macrophage	2	6	2	1	6	1	9	1	5	4		

RT : radiation, Cap : Captopril, * : no reactive

3). 8 (Fig. $p < 0.02$) 가 TNF Captopril TNF 가 $p < 0.02$ TGF 1 , TGF 1 $p = 0.09$)

3) Captopril 2 TNF TGF 1 가 가 8 가 ^{1, 14)} 가

4) Captopril (Table 4) 2 TNF 가 가 가 $p < 0.01$ 가 $p < 0.01$ $p = 0.06$ TGF 1

10) . C57BL6 (radiation fibrosis-prone) 12.5 Gy
 2 TNF mRNA
 가 , 8
 가 ,⁴⁾ Johnstone
 15) (2) (8) TNF
 2 2
 가 가 8
 2 8 가
 TGF , PDGF, TNF 가 IL-1,
 가 TNF TNF 6, 20 22)
 , TNF
 1 (surfactant) 2 19)
 TGF
 1) 2) 가 가 ,²³⁾
 16) 가 가⁵⁾ TGF
 가 가²⁴⁾ C57BL6
 “ RNA (in situ hybridization techni-
 5) 가 ques) 3) TGF 1 12.5 Gy
 가 2 가 8
 2 DNA I, III, IV 8
 17) TGF 1
 6 가 TGF
 가 가²⁵⁾ ,²⁶⁾
 가 (TGF 1 2
 가 8
 가
 Captopril monocrotaline
 28) 29) 30)
 Captopril (10 30 Gy) Cpto-
 pril⁹⁾
 TNF , , hydroxyproline
 3)
 10) 20 80 Gy
 3, 4, 18, 19) 10
 Captopril 가 가
 가¹¹⁾ Captopril 가

Captopril

Captopril

Captopril sulfhydryl

methylated

(radical scavenger)

thiol ¹²⁾ TNF

³¹⁾ thiol

LPS (lipopolysaccharide) TNF

³²⁾ Captopril

³³⁾ (apoptosis)

³⁴⁾ Capto-
pril

TNF TGF 1

Captopril thiol

TNF TGF 1

Captopril

³⁵⁾

³⁶⁾

⁹⁾

³⁷⁾

Captopril

가 TNF TGF 1 Captopril

Captopril

TGF 1

2 () 8 ()

TNF TGF 1

Captopril

1) Captopril

가

2

가

8

2) Captopril

2 TNF

TGF 1

8 TNF

가 , TGF 1

Captopril

2 TNF TGF 1

8 TGF 1

, Captopril

TNF

TGF 1

1. Rubin P and Caserjat GW. ed. Respiratory system. In: Clinical radiation pathology. Vol. 1. Philadelphia: W.B. Sanders 1968:423-470
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Abstract

The Radioprotective Effect and Mechanism of Captopril on
Radiation Induced Lung Damage in Rat

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Purpose : It was reported that Captopril (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor) had an effect to reduce the pneumonitis and pulmonary fibrosis induced by radiation in rat. We performed this study to investigate the radioprotective effect and mechanism of Captopril.

Methods and Materials : The comparison was made between the radiation only group and the combined Captopril and radiation group by examining histopathologic findings and immunohistochemical stains (TNF and TGF- β 1) at 2 and 8 weeks after irradiation. Each group has 8 to 10 rats (Sprague-Dawley). 12.5 Gy of X-ray was irradiated to the left hemithorax in a single fraction. Captopril (50 mg/kg/d) mixed with water was given per oral and continuously from 1 week prior to irradiation up to 8th week of the experiment.

Result : In the combined Captopril and radiation group, the histopathologic changes which were hemorrhage into alveolar space, changes of alveolar epithelium, bronchial epithelium and blood vessels, and perivascular edema were less severe than in the radiation only group at 2 weeks. At 8 weeks, the alveolar epithelial changes and perivascular edema were less prominent in the combined Captopril and radiation group. At 2 weeks, the TNF expression of the combined Captopril and radiation group was markedly decreased at the alveolar epithelium ($p < 0.01$), lymphoid tissue ($p = 0.06$) and the macrophage of alveolar space ($p < 0.01$) compared with the radiation only group. Furthermore the TGF- β 1 expression was significantly prominent at the alveolar epithelium ($p < 0.02$) and the macrophage in alveolar space ($p < 0.02$). At 8 weeks, the expression of TNF and TGF- β 1 of most sites, except TGF- β 1 of the macrophage of alveolar space ($p = 0.09$), showed no significant difference between 2 groups.

Conclusion : This study revealed that early lung damage induced by irradiation was reduced with the addition of Captopril in the latent and early pneumonitis phase. The expression of TNF and TGF- β 1 at 2 weeks and TGF- β 1 at 8 weeks was further decreased in the combined Captopril and radiation group than the radiation only group. From these results, it may be concluded that the proinflammatory cytokine (TNF) and fibrogenic cytokine (TGF- β 1) probably play the role of the radioprotective mechanism in Captopril.

Key Words : Captopril, Radioprotector