

**(HemoHIM)**  
**Protection of Mouse Hematopoietic Stem Cells**  
**by a Preparation of Herb Mixture (HemoHIM) against Whole Body Irradiation**

, , , , \*

150

3가

(HemoHIM)

HemoHIM

HemoHIM

가

가

cytokine

IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ ,

SCF, IL-6

cytokine

가

HemoHIM

IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$

가

, HemoHIM

DPPH

hydroxyl radical

HemoHIM

가

cytokine

가

## ABSTRACT

A preparation of herb mixture (HemoHIM) was designed from three medicinal herbs including *Angelica gigantis* Radix to protect gastrointestinal, hematopoietic organs and immune system against radiation damage. In the present study, we investigated the radioprotective effects of HemoHIM on hematopoietic stem cells in  $\gamma$ -irradiated mice and the underlying mechanisms. The administration of HemoHIM significantly increased the formation of endogenous spleen colony and reduced apoptosis of bone marrow cells in  $\gamma$ -irradiated mice. These results showed that HemoHIM protected hematopoietic stem cells from irradiation. To investigate the mechanism of the protection, the effects of HemoHIM on expression of radioprotective cytokines was examined. HemoHIM increased the mRNA levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , SCF and IL-6 in bone marrow cells and peritoneal macrophages *in vitro*. *In vivo* administration of HemoHIM increased the mRNA levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$  in spleen. The examination of radical scavenging activity of HemoHIM as another mechanism revealed that HemoHIM was effective at scavenging DPPH radicals and hydroxyl radicals. From these results, it is suggested that HemoHIM exerts these radioprotective effects through the induction of radioprotective cytokines and/or through directly scavenging radicals produced by  $\gamma$ -irradiation.

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## 1.

가 .

가

1949 Patt (1) cysteine 가

thiol interleukin-1,

tumor necrosis factor , granulocyte colony-stimulating factor

가 (2-6).

(7, 8).

가 ,

가 가

가 (9-14).

가 가

가

가

(15, 16)

3

(HemoHIM) HemoHIM

cytokine

## 2.

### 2.1

ICR C57BL/6

(SPF) 가 22±2°C, 가 55~60%

12

### 2.2

3가 ( (Angelica gigantis Radix) )

ethanol-

insoluble fraction( ) , 가

HemoHIM

2.3

Co-60  
6.5 Gy, cytokine  
5 Gy  
1.0 Gy/

2.4

RPMI 1640 (GIBCO) 20 mM HEPES buffer, 10% fetal bovine  
serum, 2mM L-glutamine, 20 μM 2-mercaptoethanol 100U/ml penicillin, 100mg/ml streptomycin  
가 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidified

2.5

8 ICR 8~9 ,  
0.5, 1.0 2.0  
mg 36 12 2  
30 24 2.0 mg  
9 Bouin  
2

2.6

70% ethanol  
Hank's balanced salt solution(HBSS; GIBCO) petri-dish , 5% FBS-  
HBSS가 petri-dish ,  
1 1500 rpm 10  
, cell pellet ACK buffer (Tris-NH<sub>4</sub>Cl)  
1 FBS 10ml 가 HBSS 2  
, 5% FBS-HBSS  
HBSS  
HBSS

2.8 DNA

C57BL/6 (5 Gy) 5, 4, 3, 1.5, 1 30 HemoHIM  
(300mg/kg B.W.) , 4 ,  
DNA DNA DNA  
DNA Duke (17) , 1.8%  
agarose gel , EtBr . PI  
70% -20°C 1  
PBS 2 , PI (50 μg/ml) RNaseA(50 μg/ml) PBS 500 μl  
30 Coulter Flow

cytometer

sub-diploid

가

## 2.9 RT-PCR cytokine mRNA

HemoHIM cytokine mRNA  
C57BL/6  $5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml  $2.5 \times 10^6$   
cells/ml RPMI , HemoHIM 0.3 0.1 mg/ml  
0, 3, 6, 12, 24 , 0, 4, 8  
PBS , RNA SolB total RNA . Total  
RNA MMLV-reverse transcriptase reverse transcription , Taq polymerase  
PCR . cytokine PCR primer .  $\beta$ -actin,  
sense, 5' - GTG GGG CGC CCC AGG CAC CA -3' , antisense 5' - CTC CTT AAT GTC ACG CAC GAT TTC -  
3' ; IL-1 $\beta$ , sense 5' - AAG CTC TCC ACC TCA ATG GA -3' , antisense 5' - TGC TTG AGA GGT GCT GAT  
GT -3' ; TNF- $\alpha$ , sense 5' -GCG ACG TGG AAC TGG CAG AAG-3' , antisense 5' -TCC ATG CCG TTG GCC  
AGG AGG-3' ; Stem cell factor (SCF), sense 5' -GCT ACC CAA TGC TGG GAC TA-3' , antisense 5' -GGC  
CTC TTC GGA GAT TCT TT-3' ; IL-6, sense 5' -TGG AGT CAC AGA AGG AGT GGC TAA G-3' , antisense  
5' -TCT GAC CAC AGT GAG GAA TGT CCA C-3' .

## 2.10

DPPH(1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl, Sigma)  
0.15 mM DPPH 600  $\mu$ l 가 50, 100, 200  
400  $\mu$ g/ml 가 methanol 가 3 ml .  
vortex mixer 10 520nm DPPH

$$\text{Radical scavenging activity (\%)} = \{(\text{OD}_{\text{control}} - \text{OD}_{\text{sample}}) / \text{OD}_{\text{control}}\} \times 100$$

Hydroxyl radical 2-deoxyribose oxidation method (18) . 0.1 mM  
FeSO<sub>4</sub>/EDTA 0.2 ml, 10 mM 2-deoxyribose 0.2 ml 0.2 ml 0.1 M  
phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) 1.2 ml 가 , 10 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 0.2 ml 가 . 37°C  
4 , 2.8% trichloroacetic acid 1 ml 가 , 1% 2-  
thiobarbituric acid 1 ml 가 95°C 10 .  
532 nm , hydroxyl radical

$$\text{Hydroxyl radical } (\%) = \left( 1 - \frac{Ab_s - Ab_o}{Ab_c - Ab_o} \right) \times 100$$

Ab<sub>o</sub>: H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Ab<sub>c</sub>: H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Ab<sub>s</sub>: H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

## 3.

### 3.1

HemoHIM  
(Table I).  
가 가  
0.5 mg 1.0mg  
(Table I, experiment 1).  
가  
(Table I, experiment 2).

### 3.2

HemoHIM  
DNA DNA  
DNA 가 (Fig. 1A). HemoHIM  
DNA  
(Fig. 1A). PI  
HemoHIM  
(Fig. 1B).

### 3.3 Cytokine

cytokine HemoHIM  
HemoHIM  
가 cytokine (Fig. 2).  
4 IL-1 $\beta$  IL-6 가 , 8  
3 IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , stem cell factor(SCF) 가 , 6  
(Fig. 2B). HemoHIM 가  
cytokine , HemoHIM IL-1 $\beta$   
TNF- $\alpha$  가 (Fig. 3). IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , SCF HemoHIM  
가 (Fig. 3).

### 3.3

HemoHIM  
DPPH  
, ethanol > methanol > water > polysaccharide >  
HemoHIM (Fig. 4A). Hydroxyl radical  
, HemoHIM > water = methanol > ethanol > polysaccharide  
(Fig. 4B).

### 4.

,  
,  
가  
, , 가 가 , ,

가 [ 10-14, 19-21 ] ,

, , , ,

가 [ 22-26 ] .

, 가 ,

가 .

.

가 (HemoHIM) ,

HemoHIM 가 ,

. HemoHIM

.

가 cytokine , *in vitro* *in vivo* IL-1 $\beta$ ,

TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 cytokine HemoHIM 가 .

cytokine cytokine cytokine 가

cytokine .

HemoHIM cytokine

. HemoHIM

. , HemoHIM

가 . HemoHIM

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HemoHIM

가

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Table I. Effects of HemoHIM on endogenous spleen colony formation in irradiated mice.

	Groups	Number of colonies
Experiment 1	Irradiation control (6.5 Gy)	4.75 ± 3.33
	HemoHIM (0.5 mg) + irradiation	13.00 ± 6.63*
	HemoHIM (1.0 mg) + irradiation	13.33 ± 9.47**
	HemoHIM (2.0 mg) + irradiation	10.67 ± 9.04
Experiment 2	Irradiation control (6.5 Gy)	2.50 ± 3.30
	Pre-treatment : HemoHIM (1.0 mg) + irradiation	11.33 ± 9.47*
	Post-treatment : irradiation + HemoHIM (1.0 mg)	9.11 ± 7.62*

In experiment 1, different doses of HemoHIM (0.5, 1.0, 2.0 mg/mouse.) were administered i.p. at 36 and 12 hours before irradiation (6.5 Gy). In experiment 2, HemoHIM (1.0 mg/mouse) were administered i.p. at 36 and 12 hours before irradiation for pre-treatment group and at 30 min and 24 hours after irradiation for post-treatment group. Experiment 1 and 2 were performed independently.

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.005 (Student's *t*-test)

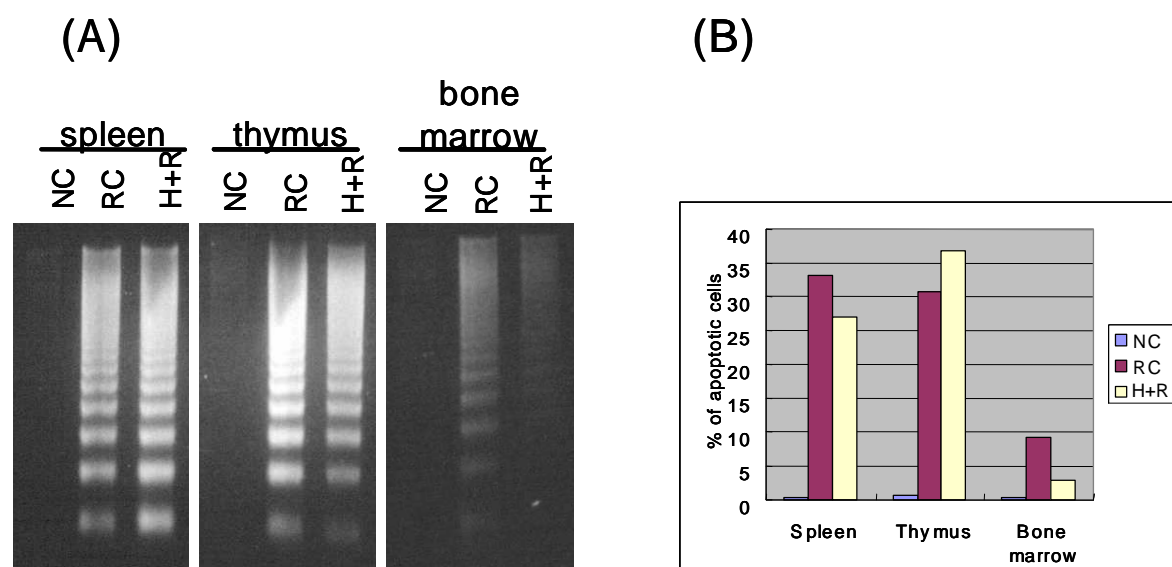


Figure 1. Effects of HemoHIM administration on radiation-induced apoptosis. C57BL/6 mice were administered with HemoHIM (300 mg/kg B.W.) 5, 4, 3, 1.5 and 1 day before and 0.5 hour after irradiation (5 Gy), and were sacrificed 4 hours after irradiation. Spleen, thymus and bone marrow cells were collected and analyzed for DNA fragmentation (A) and sub-diploid cell population (B). NC, non-treated control; RC, irradiation control; H+R, groups administered with HemoHIM before irradiation.

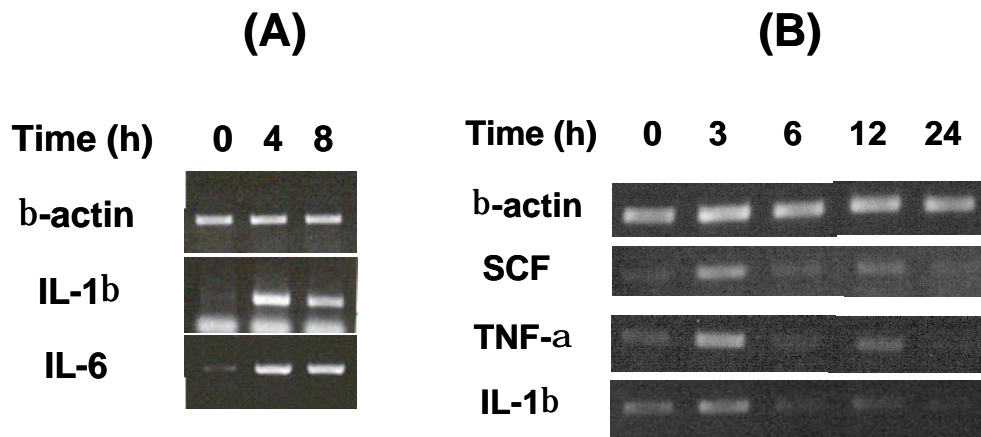


Figure 2. Effects of HemoHIM on production of cytokine mRNA *in vitro* cell culture. (A) Mouse peritoneal macrophages ( $2.5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml) were incubated for 0, 4 and 8 hours in the presence of 0.3 mg/ml HemoHIM. (B) Mouse bone marrow cells ( $5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml) were incubated for 0, 3, 6, 12 and 24 hours in the presence of 0.1 mg/ml HemoHIM. After treatments, total RNA was extracted, and mRNA levels of cytokines were analyzed by RT-PCR.

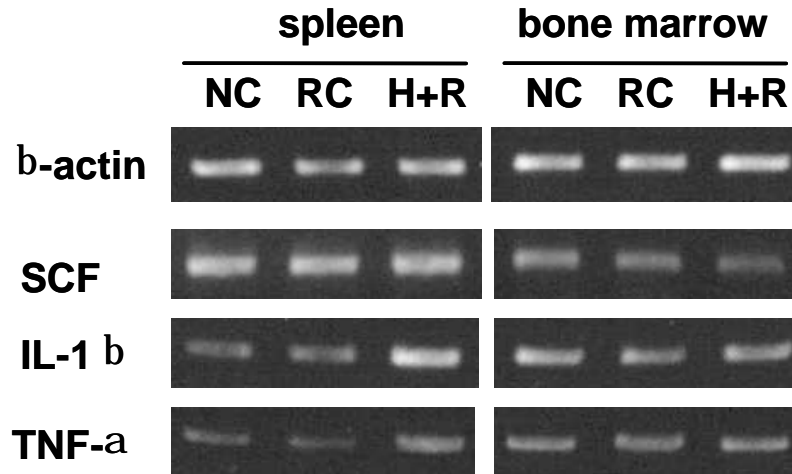


Figure 3. Effects of HemoHIM administration on cytokine mRNA levels in spleen and bone marrow cells in irradiated mice. C57BL/6 mice were administered with HemoHIM (300mg/kg B.W.) 5, 4, 3, 1.5 and 1 day before and 0.5 hour after irradiation (5 Gy) and were sacrificed 4 hours after irradiation. Spleen, thymus and bone marrow cells were collected and analyzed for cytokine mRNA level by RT-PCR. NC, non-treated control; RC, irradiation control; H+R, groups administered with HemoHIM before irradiation.



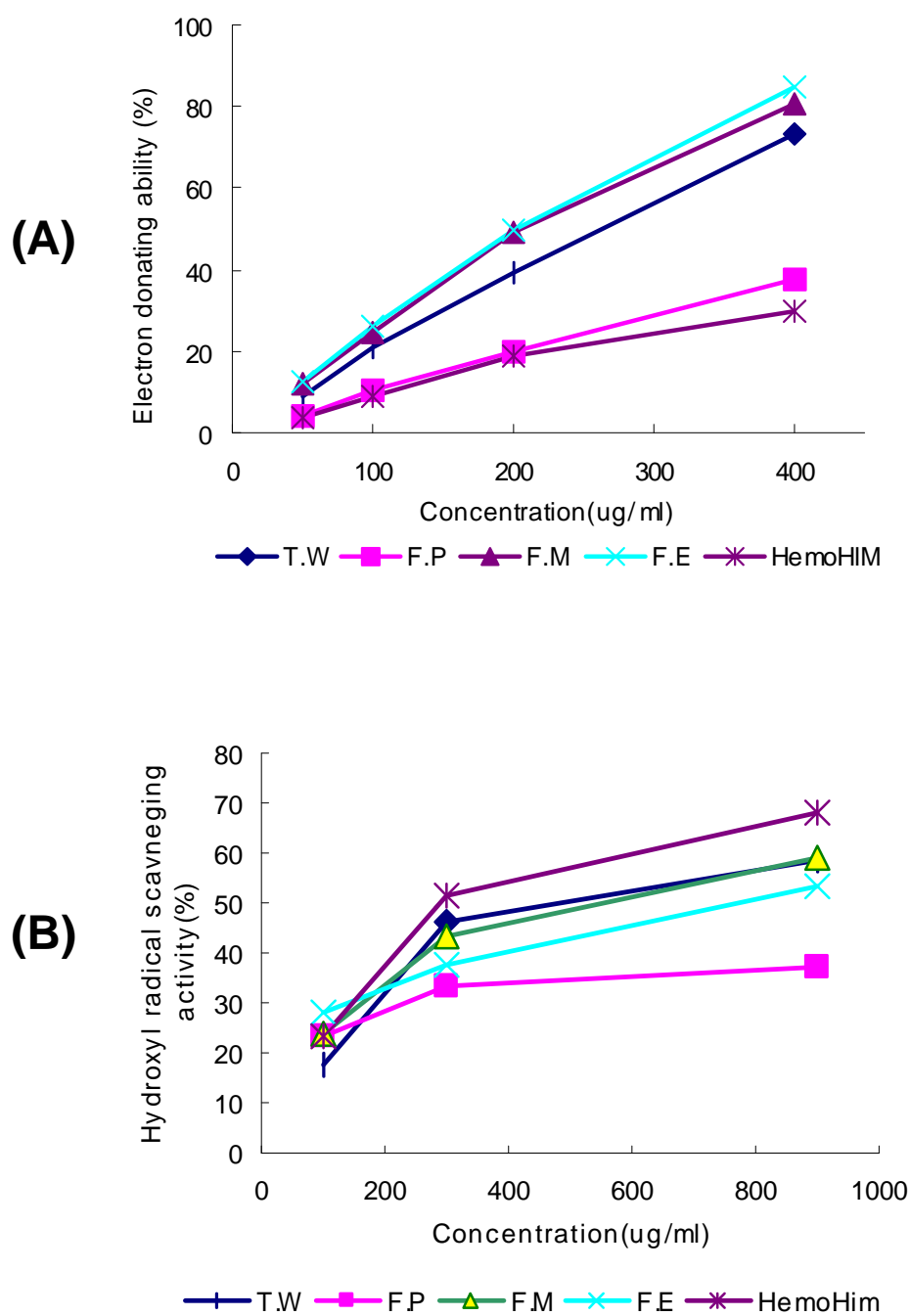


Figure 4. Radical scavenging activities of HemoHIM. Radical scavenging activities of HemoHIM against DPPH radicals (A) and hydroxyl radicals (B) were measured. T.W, total water extract; F.P, polysaccharide fraction of HemoHIM; F.M, methanol fraction of HemoHIM; F.E, ethanol fraction of HemoHIM.

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