

Maresin 1 mitigates renal ischemia/reperfusion injury in mice via inhibition of the TLR4/MAPK/NF- κ B pathways and activation of the Nrf2 pathway

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Background: Inflammation and oxidative stress play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of renal ischemia/reperfusion injury (IRI). Maresin 1 (MaR1), which has shown strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, was recently reported to have protective properties in several different animal models.

Aim: The objectives of our study were to determine whether MaR1 alleviates renal IRI and to identify the underlying mechanisms.

Materials and methods: The mouse model in this study was induced by ischemia of the left kidney for 45 minutes and by nephrectomy of the right kidney. All mice were intravenously injected with a vehicle or MaR1. Renal histopathologic changes, function, proinflammatory cytokines, and oxidative stress were assessed. The expression of proteins was measured by Western blot.

Results: The results indicated that MaR1 markedly protected against renal IRI. The protective effects were accompanied by the reduction of histologic changes and reduction of renal dysfunction. Meanwhile, MaR1 remarkably mitigated renal IRI-induced inflammation and oxidative stress. In addition, our results showed that MaR1 significantly inhibited the expression of TLR4 and the expression of phosphorylated Erk, JNK, and P38. Furthermore, MaR1 decreased the nuclear translocation of NF- κ B and increased the nuclear translocation of Nrf2.

Conclusion: MaR1 protects against renal IRI by inhibiting the TLR4/MAPK/NF- κ B pathways, which mediate anti-inflammation, and by activating the Nrf2 pathway, which mediates antioxidation.

Keywords: renal ischemia/reperfusion injury, Maresin 1, TLR4, MAPK, NF- κ B, Nrf2

Introduction

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a major clinical problem that can result from renal ischemia/reperfusion injury (IRI), leading to acute kidney failure with increased morbidity and mortality in critically ill adults.¹ Renal IRI is present in various types of surgeries including renal transplantation, vascular surgery, and cardiac surgery.²⁻⁴ It is recognized that inflammation and oxidative stress are perhaps the most crucial pathophysiological processes involved in the propagation of renal IRI.⁵ Effective measures to attenuate renal IRI may, therefore, improve patients' postoperative survival.

The inflammatory response mediated by neutrophils and macrophages plays a main role in the pathogenesis of renal injury following IRI.⁶ Several studies have shown that a self-limited inflammatory response at the early phase could be a possible way to prevent renal IRI.^{7,8} Pro-resolving lipid mediators such as maresins and resolvins, which are derived from polyunsaturated fatty acids, play an important role in controlling inflammation and oxidative stress.^{9,10} Maresin 1 (MaR1) is derived

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from docosahexaenoic acid.¹¹ A recent investigation has also shown that MaR1 can promote the resolution of acute inflammation in sepsis¹² and enhance the activation of the antioxidant pathway in lung IRI.¹³ However, whether MaR1 has protective effects in renal IRI has not been reported.

In this context, we investigated the impact of MaR1 on renal IRI and explored the possible mechanisms involved in this process. The objective of the present study was threefold: 1) to determine whether MaR1 alleviates kidney damage after IRI; 2) to determine whether renoprotection induced by MaR1 is associated with anti-inflammation; and 3) to determine whether renoprotection induced by MaR1 is associated with antioxidation.

Materials and methods

Animals

Male C57BL/6 mice (7–8 weeks old; weight 23–25 g) were purchased from Beijing HFK Bioscience Co., Ltd. All animals received humane care in compliance with the Animal Care and Use Committee of Nanjing Medical University. All animals were housed in temperature-controlled cages with free access to food and water.

Experimental protocol

The mice were randomly divided into three groups: a sham-operated group (Sham), an ischemia/reperfusion group (IR), and an IR plus MaR1 group (MaR). All mice were subjected to renal IRI as previously described.¹⁴ The right kidney was exposed and removed. Then, the left renal pedicle was clamped for 45 minutes by a nontraumatic microvascular clip to induce ischemia. After renal ischemia, the vascular clamp was removed to allow reperfusion for 24 hours. All animal procedures were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Nanjing Medical University.

MaR1 was purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI, USA). MaR1 (1.0 ng) was dissolved in 0.1 mL normal saline, which was injected through the tail vein at the start of the reperfusion.¹³ All groups except the MaR group were intravenously given the same volume of the vehicle at the reperfusion period. Mice in different groups received different treatments, and the kidneys were collected 24 hours after reperfusion and they were subjected to analysis.

Measurement of renal function

Renal function was monitored by measuring the levels of blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine (Cr) using commercial kits (Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute, Nanjing, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Histologic evaluation

The kidney tissues were stained with H&E as previously described.¹⁴ Ten high-magnification ($\times 400$) fields of the cortex and the outer stripe of the outer medulla were randomly selected. Histologic assessment of renal damage was determined by a semi-quantitative analysis of tubular injury including the presence of tubular cell necrosis, loss of the brush border, vacuolization, tubule dilation, or cast formation. These factors were scored as follows: no injury (0); mild: $<25\%$ (1); moderate: $<50\%$ (2); severe: $<75\%$ (3); and very severe: $>75\%$ (4).¹⁵

Measurement of tissue tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , IL-6, and IL-10

Renal tissue homogenates were collected for the measurement of TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-10 by the ELISA method using commercially available assay kits (Neobioscience, Inc., Beijing, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Measurement of 15-F2t-isoprostane and malondialdehyde (MDA) levels

MDA was assessed by the thiobarbituric acid method using an assay kit (Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute, Nanjing, China), and 15-F2t-isoprostane was measured using an enzyme immunoassay kit (Cayman Chemical) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Western blot analysis

Cytoplasmic and nuclear proteins were extracted from the kidney tissue using the Protein Extraction Kit (KeyGen Biotech Co. Ltd., Nanjing, China) containing protease inhibitor and phosphatase inhibitor cocktails (Sigma Aldrich, Darmstadt, Germany) according to the manufacturer's protocols. Samples (40 μ g per lane) were loaded and then separated on SDS-PAGE (10%) gels and electrotransferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The membranes were incubated with the following primary antibodies: TLR4, p-Erk, NF- κ B p65, Nrf2, HO-1, and NQO-1 (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) at 1:1,000; p-P38 and p-JNK (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA) at 1:1,000; and SOD, GAPDH, or Histone3 (ABclonal, Wuhan, China) at 1:500 at 4°C overnight. Following extensive washing, the primary antibody bindings were detected with a secondary antibody (Cell Signaling Technology) at 1:5,000. The immunoreactive bands were visualized and photographed using an EC3 Imaging System (UVP, Inc., Upland, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis

All values were expressed as the mean \pm SD. Comparisons across more than two groups involved the use of one-way ANOVA and Student–Newman–Keuls tests. Animal survival differences between the groups were determined using the log-rank test. $P \leq 0.05$ was set as the significance level.

Results

MaR1 alleviated renal injury

The renal morphological change was assessed by H&E staining (Figure 1A). Histologic kidney injury, including necrotic tubules, loss of the brush border, vacuolar degeneration, and cast formation, was observed after renal IRI. MaR1 attenuated histologic kidney injury as shown in Figure 1A. Compared with the Sham group, the injury score in the IR group was markedly increased ($P < 0.05$; Figure 1B). Then, compared with the IR group, the injury score in the MaR group was significantly lowered ($P < 0.05$). The concentrations of plasma BUN and Cr, which are indicative of kidney function, were measured by commercial kits (Figure 1C and D). Compared with the IR group, MaR1 reduced the increase of BUN and Cr levels after renal IRI ($P < 0.05$).

MaR1 decreased inflammation in the kidney after IRI

As shown in Figure 2A–C, compared with the Sham group, ELISA detected an increase in the levels of inflammatory

cytokines, including TNF- α and IL-6 in the IR group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the levels in the IR group, MaR1 significantly decreased the levels of TNF- α and IL-6, as well as further increased the level of IL-10 ($P < 0.05$).

MaR1-mediated renoprotection against IRI was associated with the TLR4/MAPK/NF- κ B pathways in mice

The TLR4 signaling pathway plays a critical role in regulating inflammation cytokine production. To investigate the anti-inflammatory mechanism of MaR1, TLR4/MAPK/NF- κ B pathways were analyzed by Western blot. As shown in Figure 3, compared with the Sham group, the expression of TLR4 in the IR group was significantly increased, while administration of MaR1 reduced the TLR4 expression ($P < 0.05$).

Compared with the Sham group, as shown in Figure 4A–D, renal ischemia/reperfusion resulted in significantly increased phosphorylation of Erk, P38, and JNK. However, treatment with MaR1 remarkably inhibited phosphorylation of Erk, P38, and JNK after renal IRI ($P < 0.05$).

As shown in Figure 4A and E, compared with the IR group, the nuclear translocation of NF- κ B p65 was increased in the kidney after the renal IRI, while MaR1 significantly suppressed the nuclear translocation of NF- κ B p65 ($P < 0.05$).

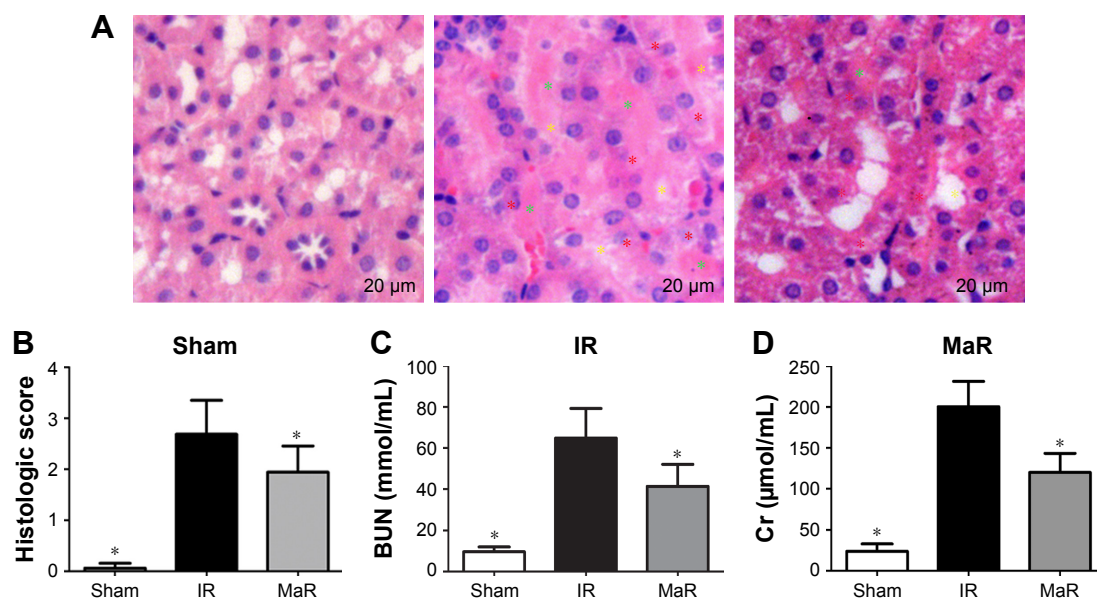


Figure 1 MaR1 alleviated renal injury.

Notes: (A) H&E stain of kidney sections ($\times 400$). Compared with the MaR group, there was notably higher tubular damage, including tubular necrosis (red asterisk), cast formation (green asterisk), and the loss of the brush border (yellow asterisk) in the IR group. (B) Results of total histopathologic scores reflecting tubular damage. Plasma levels of BUN (C) and Cr (D) in the MaR group were significantly lower than those of the IR group. $n=7$ per group. $*P < 0.05$ compared with the IR group.

Abbreviations: BUN, blood urea nitrogen; Cr, creatinine; IR, ischemia/reperfusion group; MaR, IR plus MaR1 group; MaR1, Maresin 1.

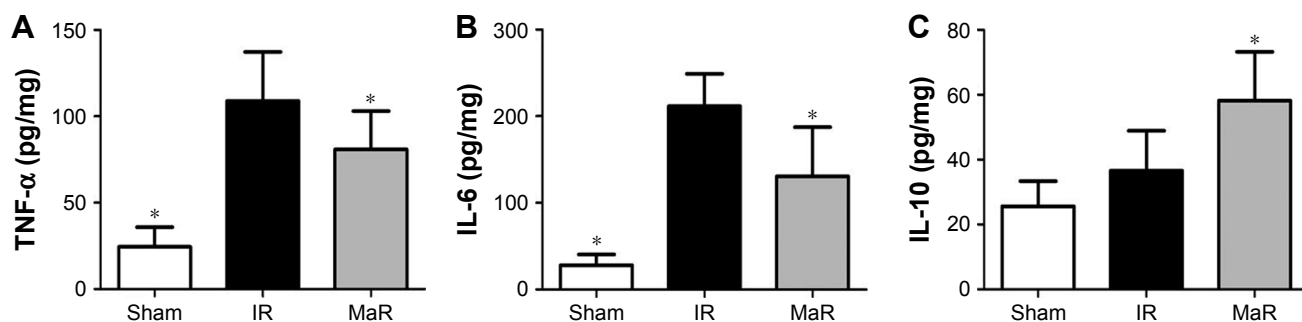


Figure 2 MaR1 decreased inflammation in the kidney after IRI.

Notes: The TNF- α (A) and IL-6 (B) levels in the kidney of the MaR group were significantly lower than those of the IR group. The IL-10 (C) level in the MaR group was markedly higher than that of the IR group. $n=7$ per group. * $P<0.05$, compared with the IR group.

Abbreviations: IR, ischemia/reperfusion group; IRI, ischemia/reperfusion injury; MaR, IR plus MaR1 group; MaR1, Maresin 1; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor alpha.

MaR1 suppressed oxidative stress in the kidney after IRI

Compared with the Sham group, the MDA and 15-F2t-isoprostane levels were significantly elevated in the IR group ($P<0.05$; Figure 5A and B). However, the levels of these indicators were much lower in the MaR group than in the IR group ($P<0.05$).

MaR1-mediated renoprotection against IRI was associated with the Nrf2 pathway in mice

As shown in Figure 6A and B, the nuclear translocation of Nrf2 was significantly induced by renal ischemia/reperfusion,

and it was further increased by MaR1 ($P<0.05$). Furthermore, compared with the IR group, the levels HO-1, SOD, and NQO-1 also remained elevated in the kidney of mice treated with MaR1 ($P<0.05$; Figure 6C–E).

Discussion

Renal IRI is a common cause of AKI and can lead to irreversible kidney damage and high mortality. Therefore, interventions after renal IRI would be beneficial, such as anti-inflammation¹⁶ and antioxidation.¹⁷ In this study, we found that MaR1 blocked the deterioration of renal function in the IRI model. The renoprotection involved anti-inflammatory and antioxidative capabilities because MaR1 markedly suppressed the production of proinflammatory factors via inhibition of the TLR4 pathway and elevated the antioxidative effects via activation of the Nrf2 pathway.

MaR1 has been widely applied to ameliorate acute lung injury,¹⁸ lung IRI,¹³ and carbon tetrachloride-induced liver injury.¹⁹ However, whether MaR1 could mitigate renal IRI in mice has not been reported. In our study, the results indicated that MaR1 ameliorated renal function, as reflected by the reduced elevation of BUN and Cr after IRI. MaR1 remarkably alleviated tubular cell necrosis and attenuated the loss of cast formation and brush border. Therefore, our study indicated that MaR1 could attenuate kidney damage after IRI.

The mechanisms by which MaR1 protected against renal IRI remain unclear. The inflammatory cascade is a major component in the pathogenesis of renal IRI, causing kidney tissue damage by releasing several mediators.²⁰ Many studies have indicated that kidney injury leads to the production of proinflammatory cytokines, such as TNF- α and IL-6, followed by the release of anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 during the ischemia/reperfusion period.^{21,22} Early and effective regulation of the inflammatory response is vital for the prevention and treatment of renal injury.^{21,22} Therefore, we speculated that the anti-inflammatory effect could act as a

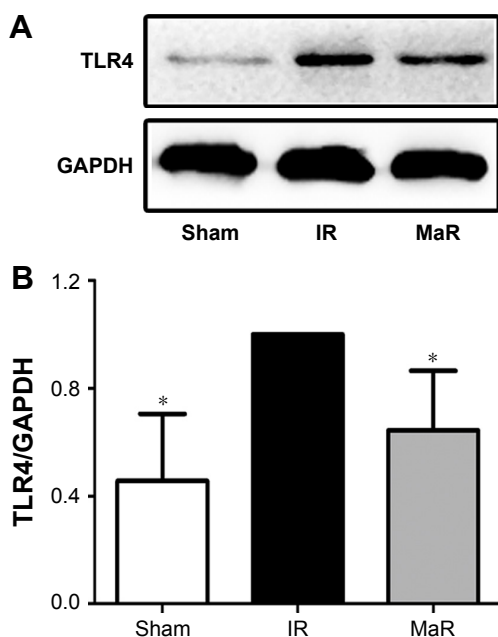


Figure 3 MaR1 inhibited the expression of TLR4 in the kidney after IRI.

Notes: (A) Western blotting band of TLR4. Protein expression of TLR4 (B) was remarkably lower in the MaR group than that in the IR group. $n=7$ per group. * $P<0.05$, compared with the IR group.

Abbreviations: IR, ischemia/reperfusion group; IRI, ischemia/reperfusion injury; MaR, IR plus MaR1 group; MaR1, Maresin 1.

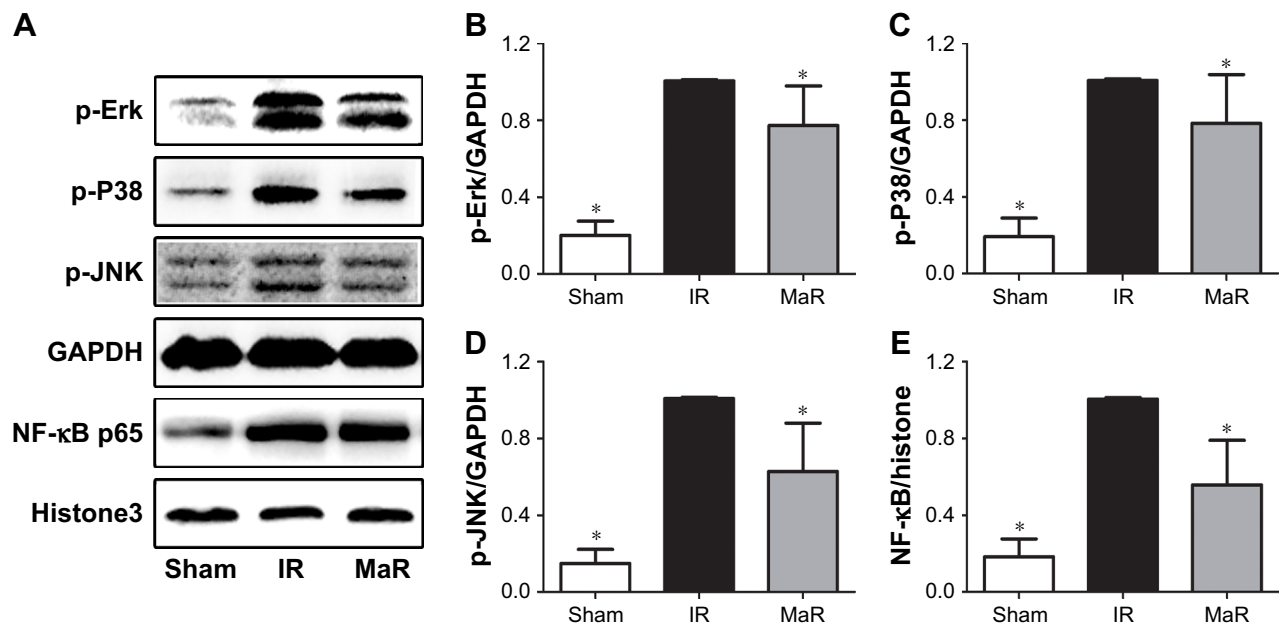


Figure 4 MaR1 inhibited MAPK/NF-κB pathways in the kidney after IRI.

Notes: (A) Representative Western blots. The bar graphs (B-E) reveal that the MaR group had lower phosphorylation levels of Erk, P38, and JNK proteins and lower nuclear NF-κB protein than those of the IR group. n=7 per group. *P<0.05, compared with the IR group.

Abbreviations: IR, ischemia/reperfusion group; IRI, ischemia/reperfusion injury; MaR, IR plus MaR1 group; MaR1, Maresin 1.

pivotal part in the renoprotection induced by MaR1. As demonstrated by ELISA, MaR1 treatment reduced IRI-induced production of proinflammatory cytokines, such as TNF-α and IL-6, and it increased the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10. The TLR4/MAPK/NF-κB pathways mediated inflammation in the kidney.^{23,24} The activation of TLR4 propagated the initial injury by inducing inflammatory cytokine production.²⁵ In our study, we found that renal IRI led to the evident expression of TLR4 and its downstream factors. Importantly, MaR1 treatment effectively decreased the level of TLR4. MAPKs, including the Erks, the JNK, and P38, are a family of structurally related serine/threonine kinases. The MAPK pathway is a critical component in regulating renal inflammation

and cell death.²⁶ Treatment with MaR1 significantly inhibited phosphorylation of Erk, JNK, and P38 in the kidney. Activation of NF-κB resulted in its nuclear translocation to modulate the expression of numerous genes that have a pivotal role in the inflammatory response.²⁷ In our study, MaR1 suppressed the nuclear translocation of NF-κB p65 and attenuated renal IRI. Therefore, our results were consistent with the previous hypothesis that MaR1 might be associated with suppression of the inflammatory response and inactivation of TLR4/MAPK/NF-κB signaling pathways.

Free radicals have a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of renal IRI, resulting in facilitated inflammatory cell infiltration and neutrophil activation.²⁸ The elimination of reactive

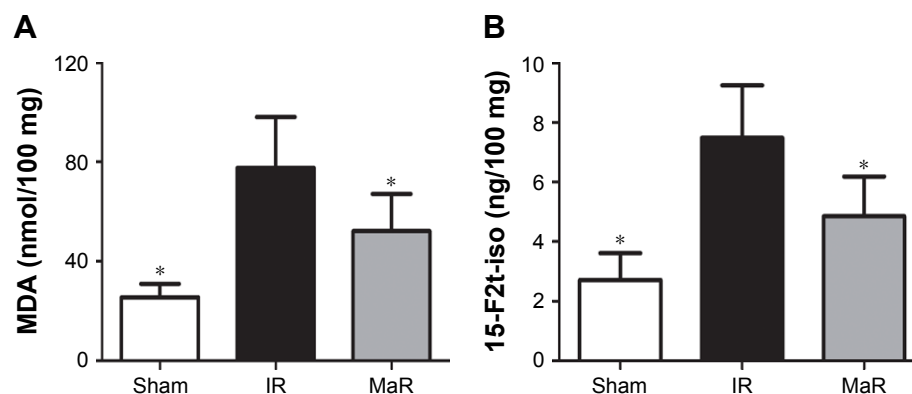


Figure 5 MaR1 suppressed oxidative stress in the kidney after IRI.

Notes: Compared to the IR group, renal MDA (A) and 15-F2t-isoprostane (B) levels were lower in the MaR group. n=7 per group. *P<0.05, compared with the IR group.

Abbreviations: IR, ischemia/reperfusion group; IRI, ischemia/reperfusion injury; MaR, IR plus MaR1 group; MaR1, Maresin 1; MDA, malondialdehyde.

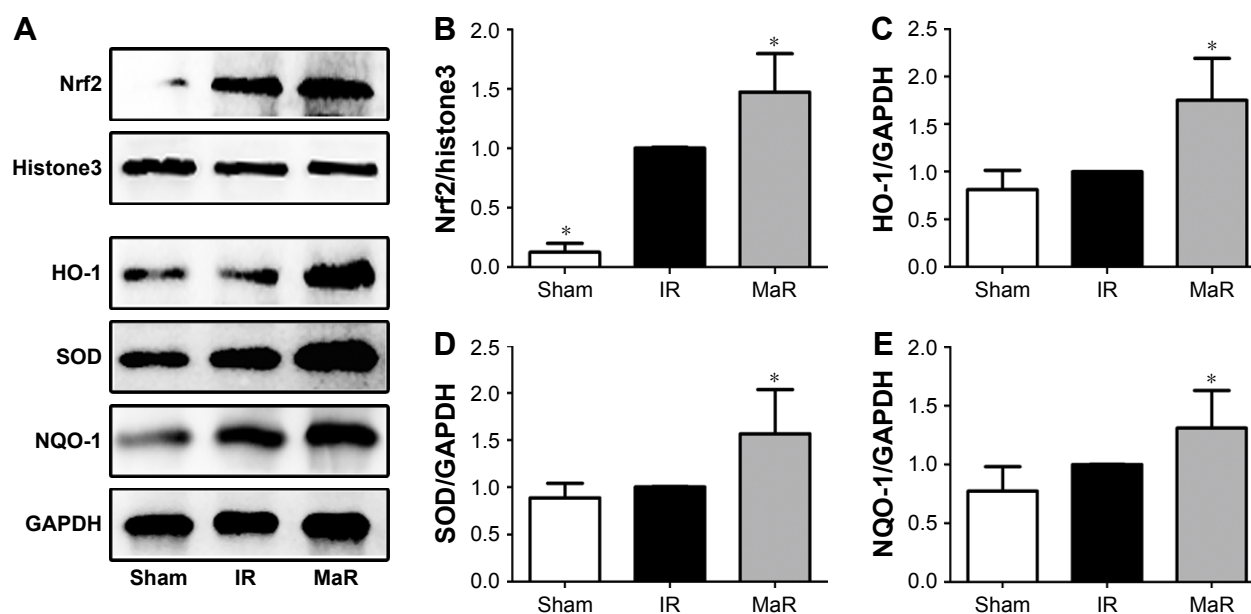


Figure 6 MaR1 improved the activation of the Nrf2 pathway in the kidney after IRI.

Notes: (A) Representative Western blots. The bar graphs (B–E) reveal that the MaR group had higher HO-1, SOD, and NQO-1 protein levels and higher nuclear Nrf2 protein than those of the IR group. $n=7$ per group. $*P<0.05$, compared with the IR group.

Abbreviations: IR, ischemia/reperfusion group; IRI, ischemia/reperfusion injury; MaR, IR plus MaR1 group; MaR1, Maresin 1.

free radicals is primarily achieved by a series of antioxidant enzymes. The transcription factor Nrf2 critically regulates the expression of antioxidant enzymes, including HO-1, SOD, and NQO-1.²⁹ The levels of MDA and 15-F2t-isoprostane, which are the products of lipid peroxidation, were significantly increased in the kidney after IRI. In our experiments, treatment with MaR1 markedly attenuated the levels of MDA and 15-F2t-isoprostane in the kidney. Moreover, the nuclear translocation of Nrf2 and the expression of HO-1, SOD, and NQO-1 were elevated by MaR1. Therefore, our results indicated that MaR1 attenuated oxidative stress against renal IRI by increasing the nuclear localization of Nrf2 and by elevating antioxidant enzymes.

Limitations

There are some limitations to this study. We found that MaR1 treatment can protect against renal IR injury at the early stage, but it is still unknown whether it could induce renoprotective effects at the chronic stage. In addition, the receptors for MaR1 action are still unclear. Our study indicated that MaR1 can attenuate the expression of TLR4 in the kidney after IRI. Previous studies indicated that TLR4 pathway could be found in the vascular endothelial cells, tubular epithelial cells, and podocytes.^{30–32} However, there was evidence that NF- κ B activity in podocytes did not contribute to the pathogenesis of renal IRI.³³ Therefore, we speculated that the vascular endothelial and renal tubular cells could be the

target of MaR1-conferred renoprotection. Further research is needed for a better understanding of the specific mechanism of renoprotection induced by MaR1.

Conclusion

Our findings showed that MaR1 protects against renal IRI via inhibition of the TLR4/MAPK/NF- κ B pathways, which mediate anti-inflammation, and via activation of the Nrf2 pathway, which mediates antioxidation. Taken together, these data suggest that MaR1 represents a potentially new therapeutic approach for the treatment of renal IRI.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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