

Triptolide Inhibits the Proliferation of HaCaT Cells Induced by IL22 via Upregulating miR-181b-5p

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Background: Evidence has been shown that triptolide was effective in the treatment of psoriasis; however, the mechanisms remain poorly understood. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the role of triptolide on the proliferation and differentiation of HaCaT cells which are treated with IL22 to mimic abnormal proliferation/differentiation in keratinocyte of psoriasis.

Materials and Methods: HaCaT cells were transfected with miR-181b-5p antagomir for 24 h, and then exposed to 10 μ M Triptolide for 24 h, following by 100 ng/mL of IL22 for 24 h. In addition, the proliferation and cell cycle distribution in HaCaT cells were assessed by immunofluorescence or flow cytometry assays, respectively.

Results: Triptolide obviously upregulated the level of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells. In addition, triptolide significantly inhibited IL22-induced proliferation of HaCaT cells via inducing cell cycle arrest. Moreover, IL22 markedly inhibited the differentiation of HaCaT cells, and this phenomenon was reversed by triptolide treatment. In contrast, the effects of triptolide on the proliferation and differentiation in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells were notably reversed by miR-181b-5p antagomir. Moreover, dual-luciferase assay showed that E2F5 was the direct target of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells. Meanwhile, upregulation of miR-181b-5p obviously decreased the level of E2F5 in HaCaT cells.

Conclusion: In this study, we found that triptolide could inhibit the proliferation and promote the differentiation in IL22-stimulated keratinocytes via upregulating miR-181b-5p. These data indicated that triptolide may be a potential agent for the treatment of psoriasis.

Keywords: psoriasis, triptolide, keratinocytes, miR-181b, differentiation

Introduction

Psoriasis is an immune-mediated chronic, noncommunicable cutaneous disorder, which is characterized by erythema and scaling.^{1,2} Psoriasis affects between 2% and 3% of the population over the world.³ Clinically, environmental and genetic factors play a vital role in the pathogenesis of psoriasis.⁴ In addition, abnormal keratinocyte differentiation/proliferation, development of new blood vessels and inflammatory cell infiltration are the cutaneous manifestations of psoriasis.^{4,5} Moreover, psoriasis is a T cell-mediate disease, which could result in abnormalities in immune cells, and then induce excessive proliferation of keratinocytes.^{6,7} In recent years, physiotherapy, topical therapy, and systemic therapy are the main therapeutic strategies for the treatment of psoriasis.⁸ However, the treatment options for treating patients with psoriasis remain unsatisfactory due to the low response rate and high recurrence rate.⁸ Therefore, it is important to explore better therapeutic strategies for the treatment of psoriasis.

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Triptolide was extracted from a traditional Chinese herb *Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook F. (TwHF).⁹ TwHF is effective for treating a number of immunological disorders, including psoriasis, lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis.^{9–11} In addition, triptolide has been revealed to exhibit a number of biological functions, including anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, and immunosuppressive activities.^{12–14} Hongqin et al found that triptolide could inhibit inflammatory response via suppressing IFNGAMMA signaling in HaCaT keratinocytes.¹⁵ However, the role of triptolide in psoriasis is still unclear and needs to be illuminated.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of short, single-stranded, noncoding RNAs, which are 22–25 nucleotides in length.¹⁶ Evidence has been indicated that miRNAs are capable of negatively regulate gene expression by direct binding to 3'-untranslated regions (3'-UTRs) of target mRNAs at the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels.¹⁷ It has been reported that miRNAs play vital roles in several cellular processes, such as cells proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis.¹⁸ Meanwhile, miRNAs have emerged as important factors in the development of epidermal disorders, including psoriasis.⁸ Zheng et al indicated that miR-181b-5p could inhibit the keratinocytes proliferation in psoriasis.¹⁹ This study aimed to investigate the mechanisms by which triptolide regulate the proliferation and differentiation of IL22 stimulated HaCaT cells.

Materials and Methods

Cell Culture

HaCaT cells were obtained from the Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Human Epidermal Keratinocytes (HEK) were purchased from ScienCell (Carlsbad, CA, USA). Cells were maintained in DMEM (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and 100 U/mL penicillin (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), and incubated at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8)

Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8, Dojindo, Kuma-moto, Japan) was applied to assess the cell proliferation. The HaCaT cells (10,000 cells/well) were plated into 96-well plates, and incubated overnight at 37°C. Later on, cells were transfected with miR-181b-5p antagomir and exposed to 10 µM triptolide (MedChemExpress, Monmouth Junction, NJ, USA) for 24 h, then treated with 100 ng/mL of IL22 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) for 24 h. After that, 10 µL CCK-8 reagent

was added into each well, and the plates were incubated for another 2 h at 37°C. Subsequently, a microplate Reader (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) was applied to evaluate the absorbance of each well at 450 nM. Triptolide was dissolved with DMSO (20 mM store solution), and then diluted with DMSO medium for cell assays.

Western Blot Assay

Cells were lysed in RIPA buffer at 4°C for 15 min. Total proteins were quantified using BCA method (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Then, equal amounts of proteins (30 µg) in the lysate were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE. Later on, the proteins were transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Thermo Fisher Scientific). After that, the membrane was blocked in 5% skimmed milk at room temperature for 1 h, and then probed with the primary antibodies against Filaggrin (1:1000, Abcam Cambridge, MA, USA), KERATIN 1 (1:1000, Abcam), P21 (1:1000, Abcam), CYCLIN E1 (1:1000, Abcam), cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (CDK2, 1:1000, Abcam), INVOLUCRIN (1:1000, Abcam), KERATIN 10 (1:1000, Abcam), E2F5 (1:1000, Abcam) and BETA-ACTIN (1:1000, Abcam) at 4°C overnight. Subsequently, goat anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies (1:3000, Abcam Cambridge, MA, USA) were incubated with the membranes at room temperature for 1 h. Finally, the membrane was scanned using an electrochemiluminescence (Thermo Fisher Scientific). β-actin was acted as the internal control.

Reverse Transcription-Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR)

Total RNA samples from HaCaT and HEK cells were isolated using the TRIzol reagent according to the manufacturer's instructions. For reverse transcription of miRNA, the TaqMan MicroRNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Ca, USA) was applied to reverse transcribe the total RNA to cDNA. For reverse transcription of mRNA, RNAs were reversely transcribed into cDNAs using the Prime ScriptTMRT reagent Kit (Takara Bio Inc. Shiga, Japan). Then, RT-qPCR analysis was performed using the SYBR[®] Premix Ex TaqTM II (Takara), under the following conditions: 3 min 95°C, followed by 40 cycles of 10 s 95°C, 30 s 58°C, and 30 s 72°C. U6 and actin were used as the internal control for normalizing miRNAs and mRNA expressions, respectively. MiR-125b, forward: 5'-CTTCCCTGAGACCCTAACTTGTG-3'; reverse: 5'-CTCAACTGGTGTCTGTGGAGTC-3'. MiR-181b-5p,

forward: 5'-CAACTGAATTGCCGACTCCAC-3'; reverse: 5'-CTCAACTGGTGTCTGGAGTC-3'. MiR-223, forward: 5'-TCGTCAGTTTGTCAAATACCCC-3'; reverse: 5'-CTCAACTGGTGTCTGGAGTC-3'. MiR-744, forward: 5'-GGCTAACAGCACTCAACTGAATT-3'; reverse: 5'-CTCAACTGGTGTCTGGAGTC-3'. U6, forward: 5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACAT-3'; reverse: 5'-AACGCTTCACGAATTTGCGT-3'. E2F5, forward: 5'-GGGCTGCTCACTACCAAGTTC-3'; reverse: 5'-CACCTACACCTTCCACTGGATAC-3'. Actin, forward: 5'-GTCCACCGCAAATGCTTCTA-3'; reverse: 5'-TGCTGTCACCTTCACCGTTC-3'. Data were analyzed using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method.

Cell Transfection

MiR-181b-5p agomir, miR-181b-5p antagomir and negative control (NC) were obtained from RiboBio (Guangzhou, China). HaCaT cells were transfected with miR-181b-5p agomir, miR-181b-5p antagomir or NC using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 24 h according to the manufacturer's instructions.

KI67 and 5-Ethynyl-2'-Deoxyuridine (EdU) Immunofluorescence Assays

HaCaT or HEK cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, followed by washing twice with PBS. Subsequently, HaCaT or HEK cells were incubated with primary antibody against KI67 (1:200) or EdU (1:200) overnight at 4°C, respectively. And then, they were incubated with fluorescein-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody (1:200, Abcam) at room temperature for 1 h. The nuclei were counterstained with DAPI for 5 min. Finally, cells were observed under BX53 fluorescence microscope (Olympus, Japan). For each experimental group, at least five images were captured from random fields. KI67 or EdU positive cell/DAPI positive cell percentage was quantified.

Flow Cytometry

Cells were re-suspended and fixed in 70% ethanol overnight at 4°C. After that, cells were stained with 1 mg/mL of PI/RNase Staining Buffer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) in the dark for 30 min according to the instructions. Later on, the FACScan™ flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) was used to the populations in G0-G1, S and G2-M phases.

Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay

E2F5 segment was synthesized with either wild-type (WT) or mutant (MT) seed region and then cloned into the

psiCHECK-2 vector. After that, cells were co-transfected with WT-E2F5 or MT-E2F5 plasmid, with miR-181b-5p agomir or NC respectively using Lipofectamine 2000. Subsequently, the luciferase activity in cell lysate was detected at 48 h using the Dual Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega, Madison, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol with renilla luciferase activity as endogenous control.

Statistical Analysis

All data were repeated in triplicate. Data are presented as the mean \pm SD. All statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism software (version 7.0, La Jolla, CA, USA). One-way and Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's tests were carried out for multiple group comparisons. Differences were considered to be significant at * $P < 0.05$.

Results

Triptolide Inhibited the Proliferation of HaCaT Cells Induced by IL22 via Promoting Cell Differentiation

Evidence suggested that IL22 could promote keratinocyte proliferation which plays an important role during the pathogenesis of psoriasis.²⁰ As revealed in Figure 1A, 100 ng/mL IL22 significantly promoted the proliferation of HaCaT cells in a time-dependent manner. When HaCaT cells exposed to IL22 for 24 h, cell proliferation rate was increased to 150% compared with control group (Figure 1A). Therefore, this treatment condition was used in the following experiments.

Next, to explore the effect of triptolide at different doses on the proliferation of HaCaT cells, CCK-8 assay was used. As indicated in Figure 1B, triptolide (20 and 40 μ M) markedly inhibited the proliferation of HaCaT cells, while 10 μ M triptolide had very limited effect on cell proliferation. Therefore, 10 μ M triptolide was utilized in the following experiments. Additionally, triptolide notably inhibited the pro-proliferative effect of IL22 on HaCaT cells (Figure 1C). Moreover, IL22 exposure significantly reduced the expressions of differentiation markers FILAGGRIN and KERATIN 1 in HaCaT cells, and these phenomenons were notably reversed in the presence of triptolide (Figure 1D–F). These data indicated that triptolide could inhibit the proliferation of HaCaT cells induced by IL22 via promoting cell differentiation.

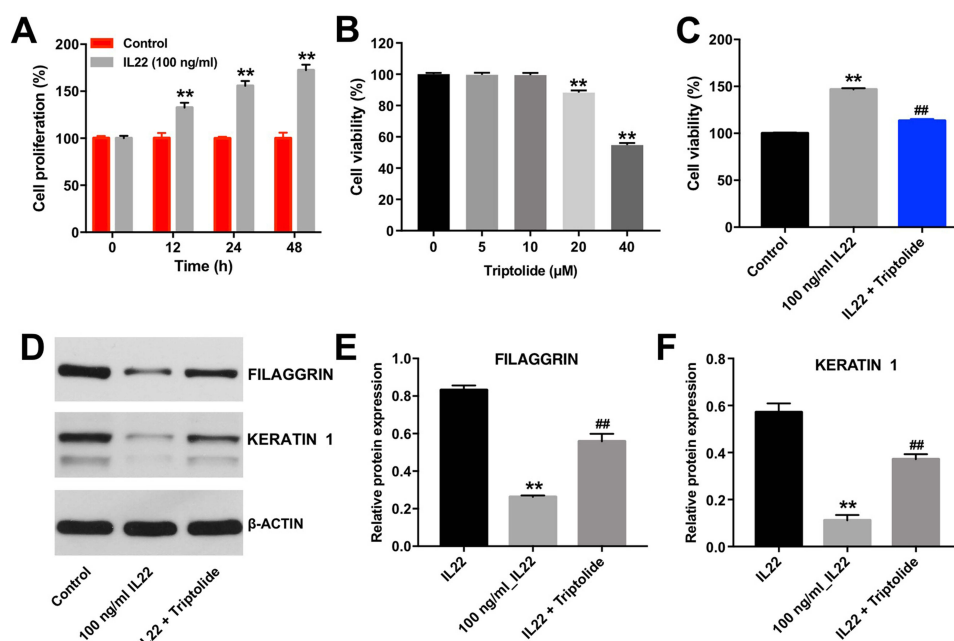


Figure 1 Triptolide inhibited the proliferation of HaCaT cells induced by IL22 via promoting cell differentiation. CCK-8 assay was used to determine the cell proliferation. (A) HaCaT cells were exposed to IL22 (100 ng/mL) for 0, 12, 24, and 48 h. (B) HaCaT cells were treated with triptolide (0, 5, 10, 20, or 40 μM) for 24 h. (C) HaCaT cells were exposed to 10 μM Triptolide for 24 h, following by 100 ng/mL of IL22 for 24 h. (D) Expression levels of FILAGGRIN and KERATIN 1 in HaCaT cells were detected with Western blotting. (E and F) The relative expressions of FILAGGRIN and KERATIN 1 in cells were quantified via normalization to BETA-ACTIN. Scale bar: 50 μm. **P < 0.01, compared with the control group. ##P < 0.01, compared with the 100 ng/mL IL22 group.

Triptolide Inhibited the Proliferation of HaCaT Cells Induced by IL22 via Upregulating miR-181b-5p

Previous studies reported that some miRNAs play an important role during the development of psoriasis, such as miR-125b-5p, miR-181b-5p, miR-187, miR-223, and miR-744.^{3,19,21,22} However, the functional interaction between triptolide and miRNAs in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells remains unclear. As shown in Figure 2A, triptolide markedly elevated the level of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells. In contrast, the level of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells was notably decreased after IL22 exposure (Figure 2B). However, IL22 induced miR-181b-5p down-regulation was significantly reversed by triptolide treatment in HaCaT and HEK cells (Figure 2B and Supplementary Figure 1A). As expected, the level of miR-181b-5p was significantly decreased following transfection with miR-181b-5p antagomir (Figure 2C). Meanwhile, the effect of triptolide against IL22-induced proliferation in HaCaT cells was notably inhibited by miR-181b-5p antagomir (Figure 2D–F and Supplementary Figure 1B–D). Additionally, miR-181b-5p antagomir itself could increase the proliferation of HEK cells (Supplementary Figure 1E). All these data illustrated that triptolide could inhibit the

proliferation of HaCaT cells induced by IL22 via upregulating miR-181b-5p.

Triptolide Restrained the Cell Cycle in IL22-Stimulated HaCaT via Upregulating miR-181b-5p

Next, flow cytometry was applied to determine whether triptolide could impact the cell cycle distribution in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells. As shown in Figure 3A and B, the proportion of cells in the G0/G1 phase was significantly decreased in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells, while the proportions of cells in the S phases were increased, compared with the control group (Figure 3A and B). Specifically, the percentage of G0/G1 cells was increased from 33.0% in IL22 treatment group to 40% in IL22 + triptolide group, along with a decrease in cells in the S phase from 34% to 25%, indicating that triptolide could induce G0/G1 arrest in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells (Figure 3A and B). In contrast, triptolide-induced cell cycle arrest in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells was reversed by miR-181b-5p antagomir (Figure 3A and B).

As we know, the eukaryotic cell cycle is mediated by the activities of cyclin-dependent kinases and cyclins.²³ Meanwhile, the regulatory protein P21 could interact with the cyclin/CDK complex to inhibit cell cycle

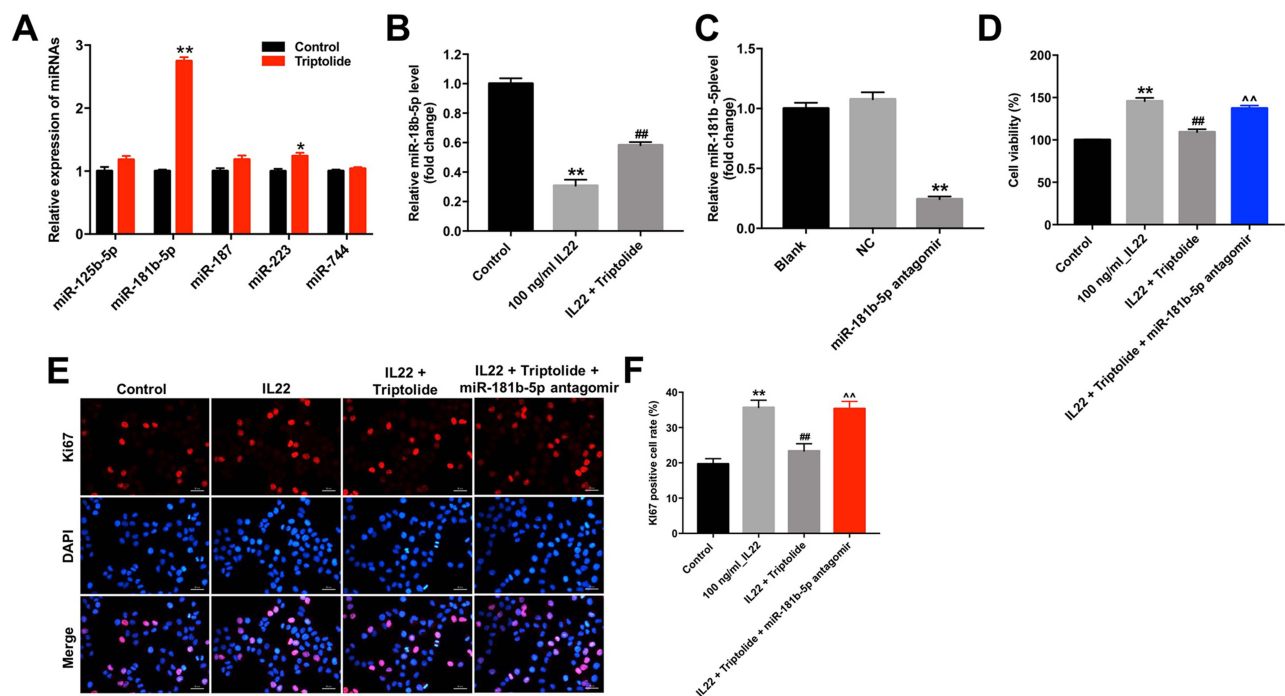


Figure 2 Triptolide inhibits the proliferation of HaCaT cells induced by IL22 via upregulating miR-181b-5p. **(A)** HaCaT cells were treated with triptolide (10 μ M) for 24 h. The levels of miR-125b-5p, miR-181b-5p, miR-187, miR-223, and miR-744 in cells were determined using RT-qPCR. **(B)** HaCaT cells were exposed to 10 μ M triptolide for 24 h, and then treated with 100 ng/mL of IL22 for 24 h. The level of miR-181b-5p in cells was detected using RT-qPCR. **(C)** The level of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells transfected with miR-181b-5p antagonist was detected by RT-qPCR. **(D)** HaCaT cells were transfected with miR-181b-5p antagonist and exposed to 10 μ M triptolide for 24 h, and then treated with 100 ng/mL of IL22 for 24 h. CCK-8 assay was used to determine the cell proliferation. **(E and F)** Ki67 immunofluorescence staining was used to assess the cell proliferation. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the control group. ### $P < 0.01$, compared with the 100 ng/mL IL22 group. ^^ $P < 0.01$, compared with IL22 + triptolide group.

progression.²⁴ In the current study, triptolide obviously upregulated the level of P21 and downregulated the expressions of CYCLIN E1 and CDK2 in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells. However, these phenomena were notably reversed following transfection with miR-181b-5p antagonist (Figure 3C–F). These data suggested that triptolide could induce cell cycle arrest in stimulated HaCaT cells via upregulating miR-181b-5p.

Triptolide Induced the Differentiation of IL22-Stimulated HaCaT Cells via Upregulating miR-181b-5p

Next, Western blot was performed to measure whether triptolide could impact the differentiation of IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells. As shown in Figure 4A–E, IL22 markedly downregulated the expressions of FILAGGRIN, INVOLUCRIN, KERATIN 1 and KERATIN 10 in HaCaT cells, and these phenomena were notably reversed by triptolide treatment. In contrast, triptolide-induced FILAGGRIN, INVOLUCRIN, KERATIN 1 and KERATIN 10 proteins increases in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells were significantly reversed by miR-181b-5p antagonist (Figure 4A–F). These

data illustrated that triptolide could induce the differentiation of IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells via upregulating miR-181b-5p.

E2F5 Was the Direct Target of miR-181b-5p in IL22-Stimulated HaCaT Cells

Next, targetScan dataset (<http://www.targetscan.org/vert71/>) and miRDB (<http://www.mirdb.org/>) were used to predict the potential binding targets of miR-181b-5p. The outcome indicated that E2F5 might be a potential target of miR-181b-5p (Figure 5A). In addition, dual luciferase reporter assay validated that miR-181b-5p agomir suppressed the luciferase activity of psiCHECK-2-E2F5-WT (Figure 5B). Moreover, overexpression of miR-181b-5p significantly increased the level of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells (Figure 5C). Meanwhile, overexpression of miR-181b-5p significantly decreased the level of E2F5 in HaCaT cells, while knockdown of miR-181b-5p significantly increased the level of E2F5 (Figure 5D). These results indicated that E2F5 was a binding target of miR-181b-5p. Furthermore, IL22 obviously upregulated the expression of E2F5 in HaCaT cells, while this phenomenon

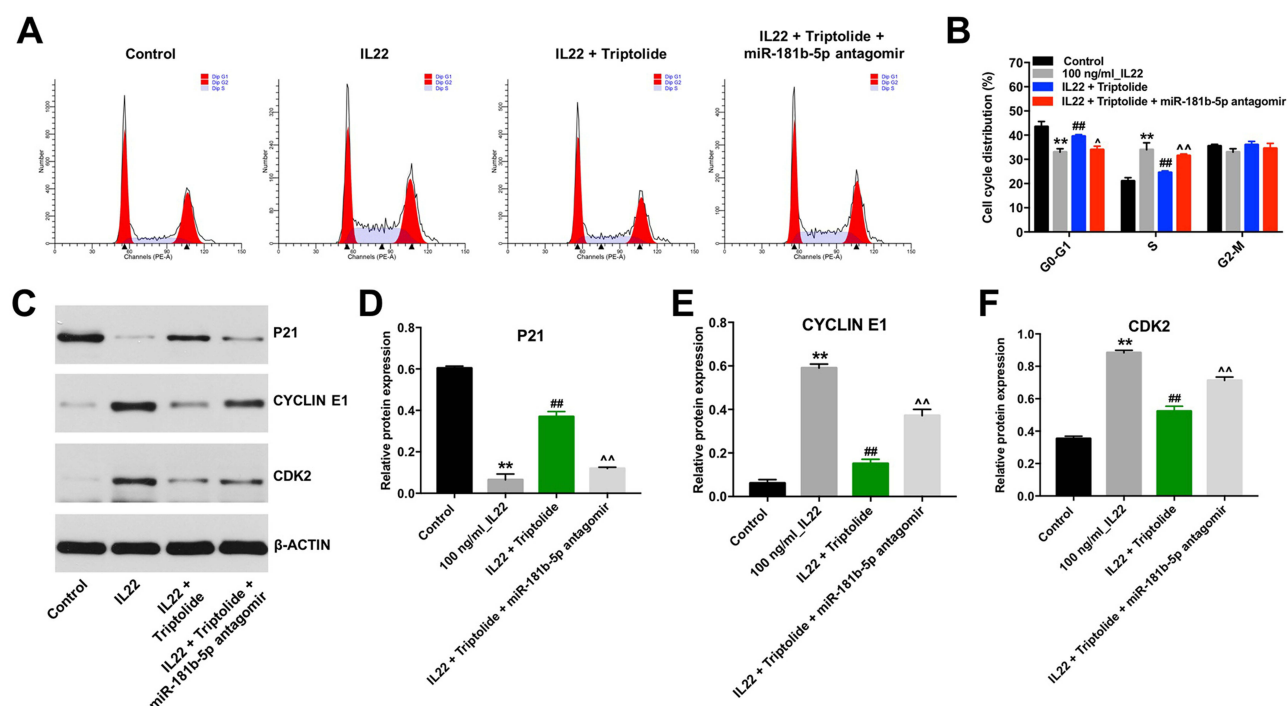


Figure 3 Triptolide restrained the cell cycle in IL22-stimulated HaCaT via upregulating miR-181b-5p. HaCaT cells were transfected with miR-181b-5p antagonist and exposed to 10 μ M triptolide for 24 h, and then treated with 100 ng/mL of IL22 for 24 h. **(A and B)** Cell cycle staging was measured by flow cytometry. **(C)** Expression levels of P21, CYCLIN E1 and CDK2 in cells were detected with Western blotting. **(D–F)** The relative expressions of P21, CYCLIN E1 and CDK2 in cells were quantified via normalization to BETA-ACTIN. ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the control group. ### $P < 0.01$, compared with the 100 ng/mL IL22 group. ^ $P < 0.05$, ^^ $P < 0.01$ compared with IL22 + triptolide group.

was notably reversed in the presence of triptolide (Figure 5E and F). In consistently, triptolide-induced E2F5 protein decrease in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells was significantly reversed by miR-181b-5p antagonist (Figure 5E and F). Furthermore, miR-181b-5p agomir had very limited effect on the viability of HaCaT cells (Figure 5G). These results revealed that triptolide could inhibit IL22-induced keratinocyte proliferation via regulation of miR-181b-5p/E2F5 axis.

Discussion

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disorder, which is characterized by uncontrolled proliferation and poor differentiation of keratinocytes.²⁵ In addition, excessive hyperproliferation of keratinocytes, abnormal differentiation of keratinocytes, and infiltration of inflammatory cells into the epidermis are three different processes of cellular alteration in skin.²⁶ Evidence has been shown that IL22 could promote the proliferation of keratinocytes and inhibit keratinocyte differentiation, which were consistent with our study.^{27,28} Moreover, IL36GAMMA could inhibit the differentiation of keratinocytes via reducing the expressions of FILAGGRIN, INVOLUCRIN, KERATIN 1 and KERATIN 5.²⁹ Consistent with the previous study, our

data found that IL22 significantly downregulated the expressions of FILAGGRIN, INVOLUCRIN, KERATIN 1 and KERATIN 10 in HaCaT cells. These results indicated that IL22 could promote the proliferation and suppress the differentiation of keratinocytes.

Currently, natural products have been recognized as the effective drugs for the treatment of psoriasis.³⁰ Sun et al indicated that berberine could inhibit the proliferation of keratinocytes.³⁰ In addition, triptolide exhibited an anti-inflammatory role in the treatment of psoriasis.⁹ However, the mechanism by which triptolide regulates hyperplasia of the epidermis in psoriasis remains unclear. In this study, we found that triptolide inhibited the proliferation in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells via inducing the cell cycle arrest. In addition, triptolide could promote the differentiation of IL22-stimulated HaCaT. These data indicated that triptolide could inhibit the proliferation and promote the differentiation in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells.

Recent study indicated that trichosanthes kirilowii, a traditional Chinese herb, exerted a protective role for the treatment of skin diseases via regulating the level of miR-142.³¹ Previous studies indicated that some miRNAs play a vital role in the development of psoriasis, such as miR-125b-5p, miR-181b-5p, miR-187, miR-223, and miR-

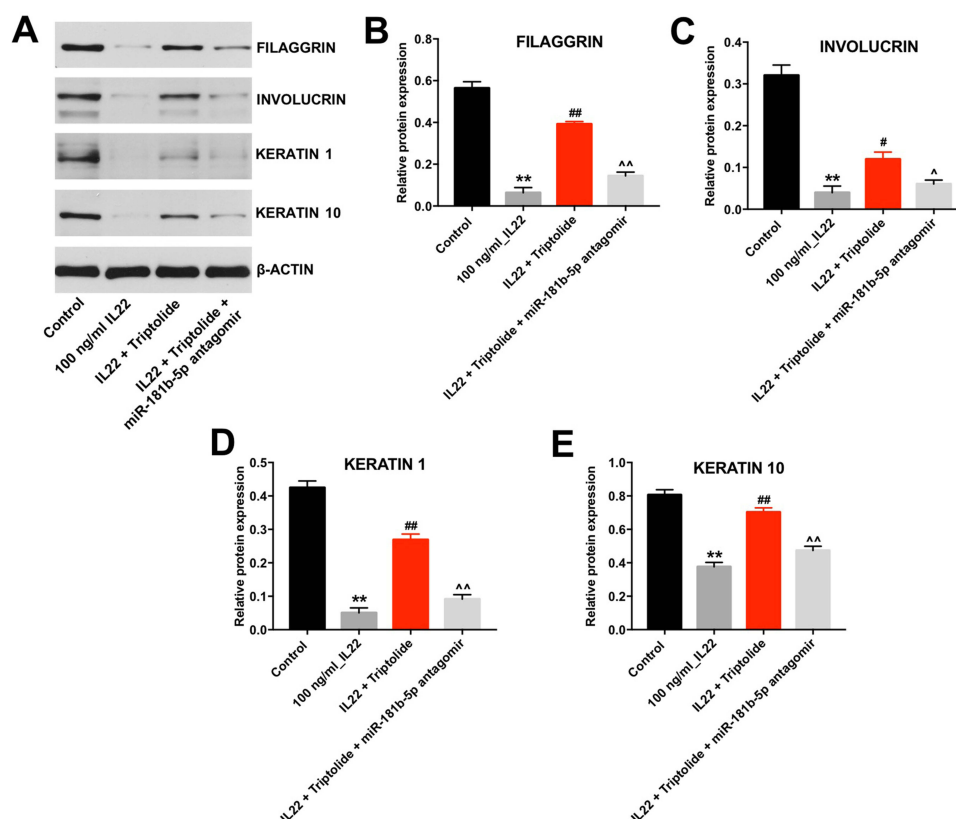


Figure 4 Triptolide induced the differentiation of IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells via upregulating miR-181b-5p. HaCaT cells were transfected with miR-181b-5p antagonist and exposed to 10 μ M triptolide for 24 h, and then treated with 100 ng/mL of IL22 for 24 h. (A) Expressions of FILAGGRIN, INVOLUCRIN, KERATIN 1 and KERATIN 10 in cells were detected with Western blotting. (B–E) The relative expressions of FILAGGRIN, INVOLUCRIN, KERATIN 1 and KERATIN 10 in cells were quantified via normalization to BETA-ACTIN. ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the control group. # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ compared with the 100 ng/mL IL22 group. ^ $P < 0.05$, ^A $P < 0.01$ compared with IL22 + triptolide group.

744.^{3,19,21,22} Our data indicated that triptolide had very limited effect on the levels of miR-125b-5p, miR-187, miR-223, and miR-744 in HaCaT cells. However, triptolide markedly upregulated the level of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells. In contrast, the level of miR-181b-5p was significantly decreased in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells, which was consistent with previous study.¹⁹ In addition, the inhibitory effect of triptolide against IL22-induced proliferation in HaCaT cells was reversed by miR-181b-5p antagonist. Moreover, triptolide-induced upregulation of differentiation-associated markers in IL22-stimulated HaCaT cells was significantly inhibited by miR-181b-5p antagonist. All these results illustrated that triptolide regulated the proliferation and differentiation of IL22-stimulated keratinocytes via upregulating miR-181b-5p.

Afterwards, targetScan, miRDB dataset and luciferase reporter assays validated that E2F5 was a direct target of miR-181b-5p. E2F5, a member of E2F family, which play an important role in cell cycle, cell differentiation

and cell death.³² Jiang et al indicated that downregulation of E2F5 could suppress the growth of hepatocellular carcinoma cells.³³ In addition, Wong et al indicated that upregulation of E2F isoforms could suppress the expressions of differentiation-associated markers in keratinocytes.³⁴ In this study, we found that IL22 markedly upregulated the expression of E2F5 in keratinocytes, leading to promotion of proliferation and inhibition of differentiation. In contrast, triptolide notably reversed IL22-induced upregulation of E2F5 in keratinocytes. These data indicated that triptolide could inhibit the proliferation and promote the differentiation in IL22-stimulated keratinocytes via regulation of miR-181b-5p/E2F5 axis.

Conclusion

In summary, we found that triptolide could inhibit the proliferation and promote the differentiation in keratinocytes during IL22 stimulation via upregulation of miR-181b-5p.

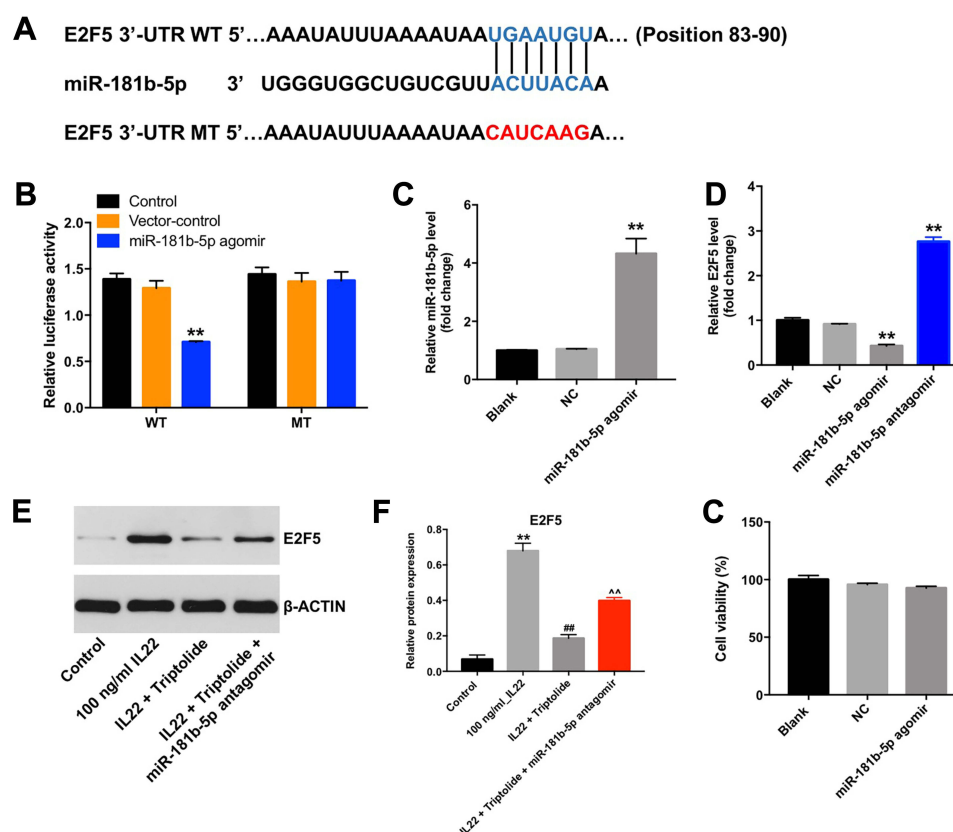


Figure 5 Triptolide inhibited IL22-induced keratinocyte proliferation via regulation of miR-181b-5p/E2F5 axis. (A) Sequence alignment of miR-181b-5p with the binding sites within the WT or MT regions of E2F5. (B) The luciferase activity in HaCaT cells following co-transfecting with E2F5-WT/MT 3'-UTR plasmid and miR-181b-5p agomir was measured using dual luciferase reporter assay. (C) The level of miR-181b-5p in HaCaT cells transfected with miR-181b-5p agomir was detected by RT-qPCR. Scale bar: 50 μ m. (D) The level of E2F5 in HaCaT cells transfected with miR-181b-5p agomir or miR-181b-5p antagonist was detected by RT-qPCR. (E) Expression of E2F5 in HaCaT cells was detected with Western blotting. (F) The relative expression of E2F5 in cells was quantified via normalization to BETA-ACTIN. (G) HaCaT cells were transfected with miR-181b-5p agomir. CCK-8 assay was used to determine the cell proliferation. **P < 0.01, compared with the control group. ***P < 0.01 compared with the 100 ng/mL IL22 group. ^P < 0.01 compared with IL22 + triptolide group.

These data indicated that triptolide may be a potential agent for the treatment of psoriasis.

Abbreviations

TwHF, *Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook F; 3'-UTRs, 3'-untranslated regions; HEK, human epidermal keratinocytes; CCK-8, Cell Counting Kit-8; CDK2, cyclin-dependent kinase 2; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction; NC, negative control; EdU, 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine; WT, wild-type; MT, mutant.

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Disclosure

Qi He and Bo Zhang should be considered as co-first authors. The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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