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Human adipose tissue-derived multilineage progenitor cells exposed to oxidative stress induce neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells through p38 MAPK signaling

Mariko Moriyama^{1,2†}, Hiroyuki Moriyama^{1*†}, Ayaka Ueda¹, Yusuke Nishibata¹, Hanayuki Okura², Akihiro Ichinose³, Akifumi Matsuyama² and Takao Hayakawa¹

Abstract

Background: Adipose tissues contain populations of pluripotent mesenchymal stem cells that also secrete various cytokines and growth factors to support repair of damaged tissues. In this study, we examined the role of oxidative stress on human adipose-derived multilineage progenitor cells (hADMPs) in neurite outgrowth in cells of the rat pheochromocytoma cell line (PC12).

Results: We found that glutathione depletion in hADMPs, caused by treatment with buthionine sulfoximine (BSO), resulted in the promotion of neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells through upregulation of bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP2) and fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) transcription in, and secretion from, hADMPs. Addition of *N*-acetylcysteine, a precursor of the intracellular antioxidant glutathione, suppressed the BSO-mediated upregulation of BMP2 and FGF2. Moreover, BSO treatment caused phosphorylation of p38 MAPK in hADMPs. Inhibition of p38 MAPK was sufficient to suppress BMP2 and FGF2 expression, while this expression was significantly upregulated by overexpression of a constitutively active form of MKK6, which is an upstream molecule from p38 MAPK.

Conclusions: Our results clearly suggest that glutathione depletion, followed by accumulation of reactive oxygen species, stimulates the activation of p38 MAPK and subsequent expression of BMP2 and FGF2 in hADMPs. Thus, transplantation of hADMPs into neurodegenerative lesions such as stroke and Parkinson's disease, in which the transplanted hADMPs are exposed to oxidative stress, can be the basis for simple and safe therapies.

Keywords: Human adipose-derived multilineage progenitor cells, Adult stem cells, Reactive oxygen species, p38 MAPK, Neurite outgrowth, BMP2, FGF2, Neurodegenerative disorders

Background

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are pluripotent stem cells that can differentiate into various types of cells [1-6]. These cells have been isolated from bone marrow [1], umbilical cord blood [2], and adipose tissue [3-6] and can be easily obtained and expanded *ex vivo* under appropriate culture conditions. Thus, MSCs are an attractive material for cell therapy and tissue engineering.

Human adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells, also referred to as human adipose tissue-derived multilineage progenitor cells (hADMPs), are especially advantageous because they can be easily and safely obtained from lipoaspirates, and the ethical issues surrounding other sources of stem cells can be avoided [4-6]. Moreover, hADMPs have more pluripotent properties for regenerative medical applications than other stem cells, since these cells have been reported to have the ability to migrate to the injured area and differentiate into hepatocytes [4], cardiomyoblasts [5], pancreatic cells [7], and neuronal cells [8-10]. In addition, it is known that hADMPs secrete a wide variety of cytokines and

* Correspondence: moriyama@phar.kindai.ac.jp

†Equal contributors

¹Pharmaceutical Research and Technology Institute, Kinki University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi-Osaka, Osaka 577-8502, Japan

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

growth factors necessary for tissue regeneration including nerve growth factor (NGF), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), fibroblast growth factors (FGFs), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) [11-14].

Recently, several groups have reported that hADMPs facilitate neurological recovery in experimental models of stroke [9,10,15] and Parkinson's disease [16]. Despite the superiority of hADMPs over other stem cells, the potential use of hADMPs for the treatment of these neurodegenerative disorders has not been fully investigated. It has been reported that administration of

hADMPs in animal models of acute ischemic stroke markedly decreased brain infarct size, improved neurological function by enhancing angiogenesis and neurogenesis, and showed anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic effects [9,10]. These effects were due in part to increased secretion levels of VEGF, HGF and bFGF under hypoxic conditions [13], indicating the role of hADMPs in reducing the severity of hypoxia-ischemic lesions.

In addition to hypoxic stress, ischemic lesions are generally subject to inflammation, which leads to the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [17,18]. ROS are

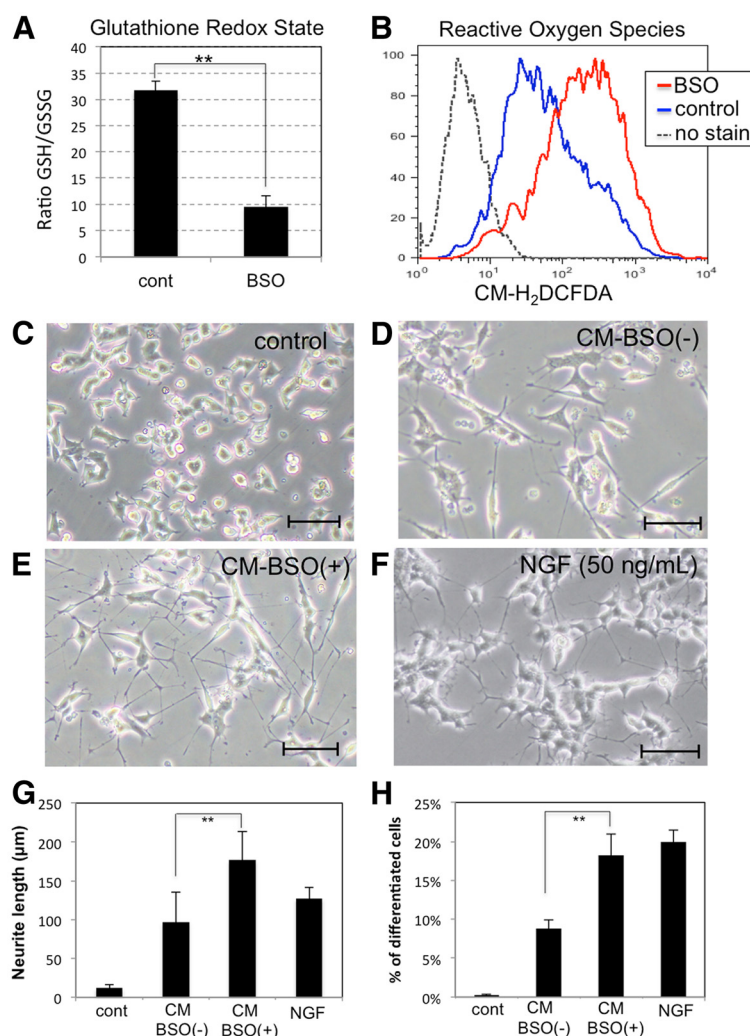


Figure 1 Conditioned medium from hADMPs exposed to oxidative stress induces neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. (A, B) Decrease of the reduced/oxidized glutathione ratios and increase in the intracellular ROS levels in hADMPs treated with BSO. hADMPs were treated with 1 mM BSO for 16 h, and cellular GSH/GSSG levels (**A**) or ROS (H₂O₂) levels (**B**) were analyzed. **(C-G)** Induction of neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells by conditioned medium from BSO-treated hADMPs. PC12 cells were induced to differentiation by changing medium to differentiation medium alone (**C**), CM-BSO (-) (**D**), CM-BSO (+) (**E**), or differentiation medium with NGF (50 ng/mL) (**F**) for 2 days. Scale bars, 200 μm. **(G)** One hundred individual neurites were measured in each sample using Dynamic Cell Count Analyzer BZ-H1C (Keyence, Osaka, Japan) and average neurite length was calculated. **, P < 0.01 (Student's t test). **(H)** Percentage of neurite-bearing PC12 cells. A cell was scored positive for bearing neurites if it has a thin neurite extension that is double the length of the cell body diameter. A total of 500-600 cells in each sample were counted. **, P < 0.01 (Student's t test).

generated as a natural byproduct of normal aerobic metabolism, and mitochondrial respiration, together with oxidative enzymes such as plasma membrane oxidase, is considered to be the major intracellular source of ROS production [19]. Although appropriate levels of ROS play an important role in several physiological processes, oxidative damage initiated by excessive ROS causes many pathological conditions including inflammation, atherosclerosis, aging, and cancer. Neuronal cells are especially vulnerable to oxidative stress, and numerous studies have examined the crucial roles of oxidative stress in neurodegenerative disorders such as stroke [17,18], Alzheimer's disease [20,21], and Parkinson's disease [22,23]. In these diseases, microglia, the macrophages of the central nervous system (CNS), are activated in response to a local inflammation [24] and generate large amounts of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, thereby exposing nearby neurons to stress [18,25]. Thus, the influence of oxidative stress generated by neurodegenerative lesion on hADMPCs needs to be further studied.

In this study, we examined the role of oxidative stress on hADMPCs in neurite outgrowth in cells of the rat pheochromocytoma cell line (PC12). Upon treatment with buthionine sulfoximine (BSO), an inhibitor of the rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of glutathione, hADMPCs accumulated ROS, which resulted in the upregulation of expression levels of the neurotrophic factors BMP2 and FGF2. Our present data thus provide new insights into understanding the mechanism of how hADMPCs exposed to oxidative stress contribute to neurogenesis, and this may explain the effects of stem cell transplantation therapy with hADMPCs in treating ischemic stroke.

Results

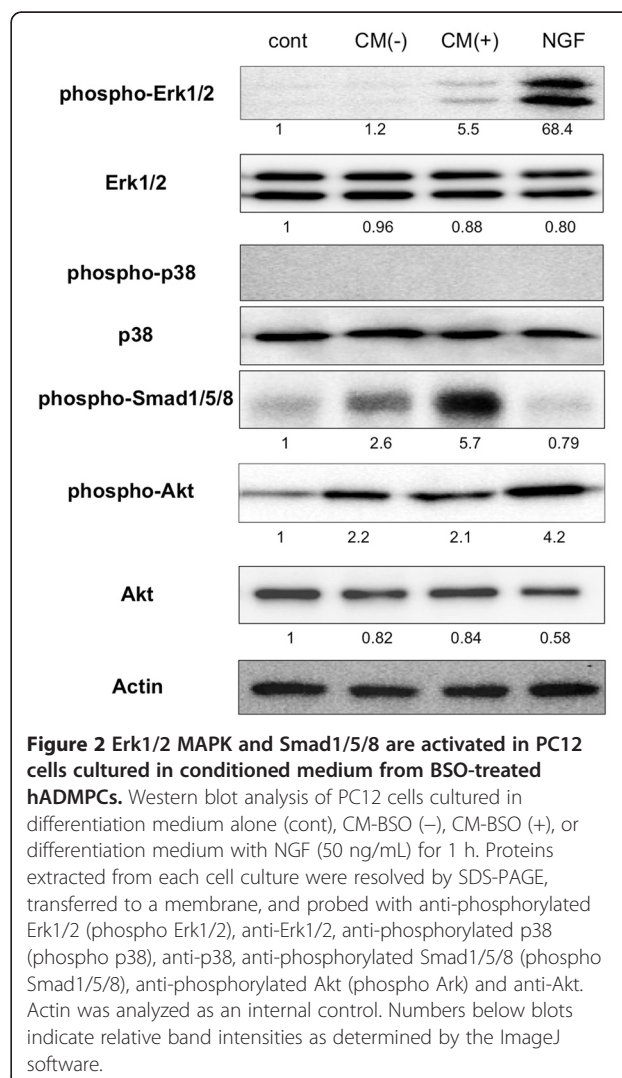
hADMPCs exposed to oxidative stress stimulate neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells

hADMPCs were treated with 1 mM BSO for 24 h; a group of hADMPCs that were not given any treatment was used as the control group. As shown in Figure 1A and B, BSO treatment resulted in significant reduction of intracellular reduced glutathione levels, followed by accumulation of intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) in hADMPCs. To investigate whether accumulation of ROS affects secretion of cytokines from hADMPCs, conditioned medium from BSO-treated (CM-BSO (+)) or BSO-untreated (CM-BSO (-)) hADMPCs was added to PC12 cells. As expected, addition of NGF significantly induced neurite outgrowth in the PC12 cells (Figure 1F, G, H). hADMPCs, like other mesenchymal stem cells derived from bone marrow or adipose tissue, may secrete many cytokines including NGF, BDNF and FGF2, and this may account for the slight induction of neurite outgrowth seen in the CM-

BSO (-) treated cells (Figure 1D, G, H). In contrast, the number and length of neurite outgrowth of PC12 cells in CM-BSO (+) (Figure 1E) was markedly enhanced compared with those in CM-BSO (-) (Figure 1D, E, G, H).

Conditioned medium from BSO-treated hADMPCs activates Erk1/2 MAPK and Smad signaling in PC12 cells

To investigate which intracellular signaling pathways were involved in the neurite outgrowth of PC12 cells in CM-BSO (+), we used western blotting to determine the phosphorylation levels of Erk1/2 MAPK, p38 MAPK, Smad1/5/8 and Akt in PC12 cells in various culture conditions. NGF significantly activated Erk1/2 MAPK and Akt signaling pathway (Figure 2). In contrast, Erk1/2 MAPK was not activated in PC12 cells exposed to CM-BSO (-), while an increase in phosphorylated Smad1/5/8 was observed. Interestingly, CM-BSO (+) treatment led to both a significant increase in Smad1/5/8 phosphorylation levels as well as activation of the Erk1/2 MAPK



signaling pathway in PC12 cells (Figure 2). Akt was 2-fold activated in both CM-BSO (-) and CM-BSO (+) treated PC12 cells, but no significant difference between the 2 groups was observed.

FGF2 and BMP2 are upregulated through p38 MAPK signaling in hADMPs exposed to oxidative stress

We next examined which growth factors or cytokines from BSO-treated hADMPs were involved in stimulation

of neurite outgrowth. We found that both mRNA (Figure 3A and B) and protein (Figure 3C and D) levels for BMP2 and FGF2 were markedly increased in hADMPs treated with BSO. To determine if this upregulation was caused by ROS, all cells were exposed to the antioxidant *N*-acetylcysteine (NAC). As we expected, addition of NAC to BSO-treated hADMPs reduced the expression levels of BMP2 and FGF2 to control levels (Figure 3E and F). As BMP2 together with FGF2 has

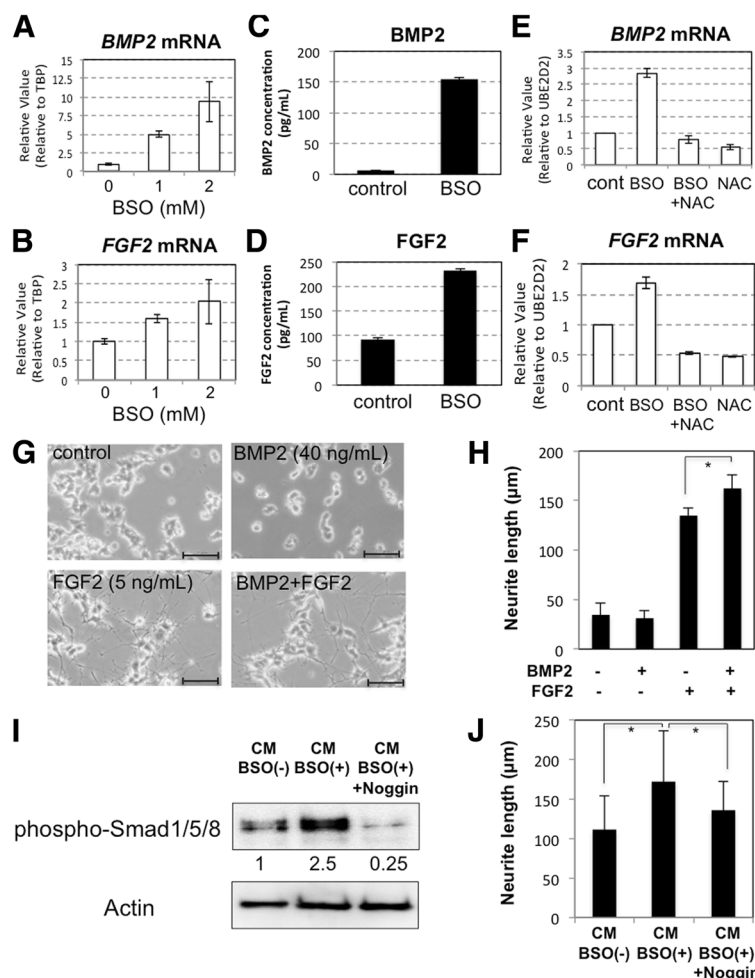


Figure 3 Transcription and secretion of BMP2 and FGF2 were increased in hADMPs exposed to oxidative stress. (A, B) Upregulation of *BMP2* (A) and *FGF2* (B) mRNA in hADMPs by BSO in a dose-dependent manner. (C, D) Secretion of *BMP2* (C) and *FGF2* (D) from hADMPs in medium alone (cont) or with addition of 1 mM BSO (BSO) was analyzed by ELISA. (E, F) NAC treatment repressed the expression levels of *BMP2* and *FGF2* upregulated by BSO to the control levels. Expression of *BMP2* (E) and *FGF2* (F) mRNA was analyzed by q-PCR. cDNA was generated from total RNA extracted from hADMPs (cont), hADMPs treated with 1 mM BSO (BSO), 1 mM BSO + 5 mM NAC (BSO + NAC), and 5 mM NAC (NAC). The most reliable internal control gene was determined using the geNorm Software. (G, H) PC12 cells were cultured in differentiation medium alone (control), or differentiation medium supplemented with *BMP2* (40 ng/mL), *FGF2* (5 ng/mL), or both *BMP2* and *FGF2* (*BMP2* + *FGF2*) for 2 days. (G) Representative images of neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Scale bars, 200 μm. (H) One hundred individual neurites were measured in each sample using Dynamic Cell Count Analyzer BZ-H1C (Keyence) and average neurite length was calculated. *, $P < 0.05$ (Student's *t* test). (I, J) PC12 cells were cultured in CM-BSO (-), CM-BSO (+), or CM-BSO (+) added with recombinant murine *Noggin* (200 ng/mL). (I) Western blot analysis of PC12 cells 1 h after CM treatment. Proteins extracted from each sample were resolved by SDS-PAGE, transferred to a membrane, and probed with anti-phosphorylated *Smad1/5/8* (phospho-*Smad1/5/8*) and anti-Actin. Numbers below blots indicate relative band intensities as determined by the ImageJ software. (J) Two days after CM treatment, 100 individual neurites in PC12 cells were measured in each sample using Dynamic Cell Count Analyzer BZ-H1C (Keyence) and average neurite length was calculated. *, $P < 0.05$ (Student's *t* test).

previously been shown to induce neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells [26,27], we examined the effect of BMP2 and FGF2 on neurite outgrowth. We confirmed that PC12 cells did not differentiate effectively by BMP2 treatment alone, but BMP2 significantly augmented FGF2-induced neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells (Figure 3G and H), as previously reported. Moreover, in order to confirm the effect of BMP2 on neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells, 200 ng/mL of Noggin, an antagonist of BMP signaling, was added to CM-BSO(+). Addition of Noggin significantly suppressed the CM-BSO (+)-evoked phosphorylation of Smad1/5/8 (Figure 3I) and shortened the length of neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells (Figure 3J).

To address the question of which intracellular signaling pathways are affected by oxidative stress in

hADMPs, we focused on MAPK signaling since previous studies had suggested that accumulation of ROS in cells led to the activation of Erk1/2, p38, and JNK MAPK [28,29]. Western blotting revealed that BSO treatment markedly activated the p38 MAPK pathway; SB203580 could inhibit the activation, and U0126 treatment stimulated the activation (Figure 4A). ERK1/2 MAPK was significantly phosphorylated by BSO treatment, and ERK1/2 activation was reduced to the control level by treatment with U0126 (Figure 4B). In contrast, JNK activation was not observed in BSO-treated hADMPs (Figure 4B). Therefore, we further investigated the relationship between increases in BMP2 and FGF2 expression and activation of the p38 and ERK1/2 MAPK signaling pathways by oxidative stress. Treatment

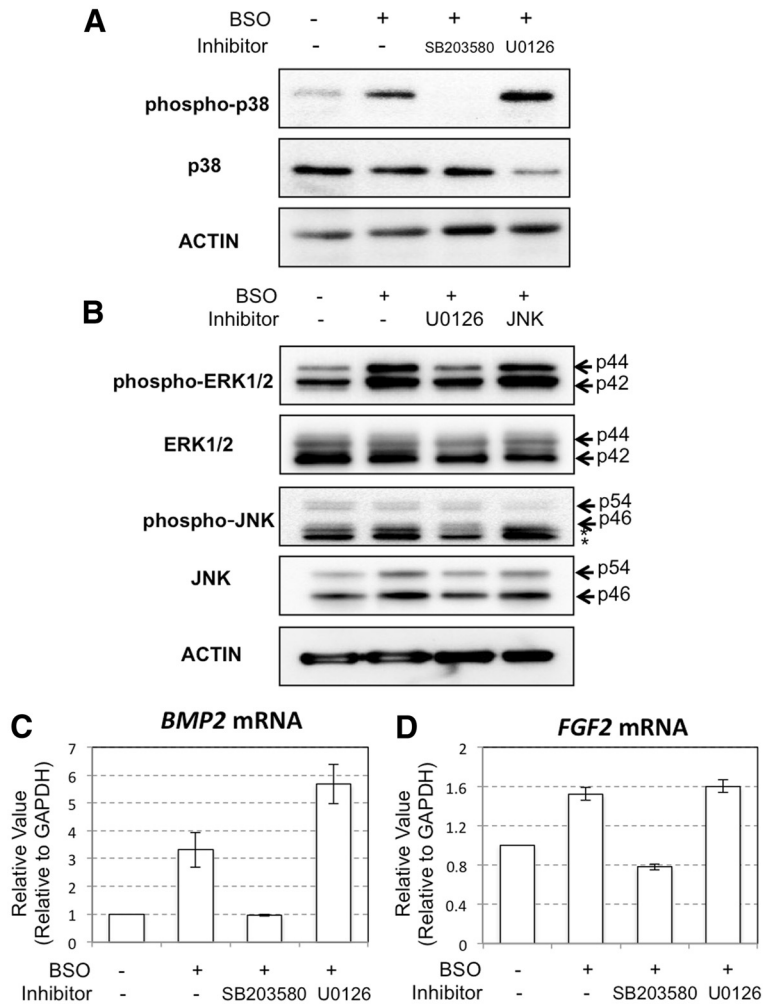


Figure 4 BMP2 and FGF2 were upregulated through activation of p38 MAPK. Inhibition of p38 MAPK resulted in the suppression of *BMP2* and *FGF2* transcripts upregulated by BSO treatment in hADMPs. hADMPs were pre-treated with 10 μ M of SB203580, 10 μ M of U0126 or 10 μ M of JNK inhibitor II for 2 h followed by 1 mM BSO treatment for 16 h. The medium was replaced with fresh culture medium and the cells were cultured for another 2 days. **(A)** Western blot analysis of p38 MAPK activation in hADMPs. **(B)** Western blot analysis of ERK1/2 MAPK, JNK SAPK activation in hADMPs. **(C, D)** Transcription levels of *BMP2* **(C)** and *FGF2* **(D)** were analyzed by q-PCR. The most reliable internal control gene was determined using the geNorm Software.

with the p38 MAPK inhibitor SB203580 dramatically downregulated the expression levels of *BMP2* and *FGF2* to control levels (Figure 4C and D). In contrast, the Erk1/2 MAPK inhibitor U0126 had no effect on *FGF2* expression levels and led to a slight increase in *BMP2* expression (Figure 4C and D).

MKK6-mediated activation of p38 MAPK increases BMP2 and FGF2 expression in hADMPs

To further confirm the involvement of p38 MAPK in the regulation of BMP2 and FGF2, hADMPs were transduced with a lentiviral vector expressing constitutively active MKK6 (MKK6 (glu)) [30] from an EF1 α

promoter. As shown in Figure 5A, lentiviral transduction of MKK6 (glu) led to expression of Flag-tagged MKK6 (glu) in hADMPs. Moreover, the expression of MKK6 (glu) resulted in activation of p38 MAPK as expected [30] (Figure 5A), and upregulation of BMP2 and FGF2 expression (Figure 5B-E).

NF- κ B is not activated in hADMPs exposed to oxidative stress

It has been reported that NF- κ B directly binds to the *BMP2* promoter to induce its expression [31], and MSK1, a downstream molecule of p38 MAPK, is involved in NF- κ B transactivation [32]. Therefore, we

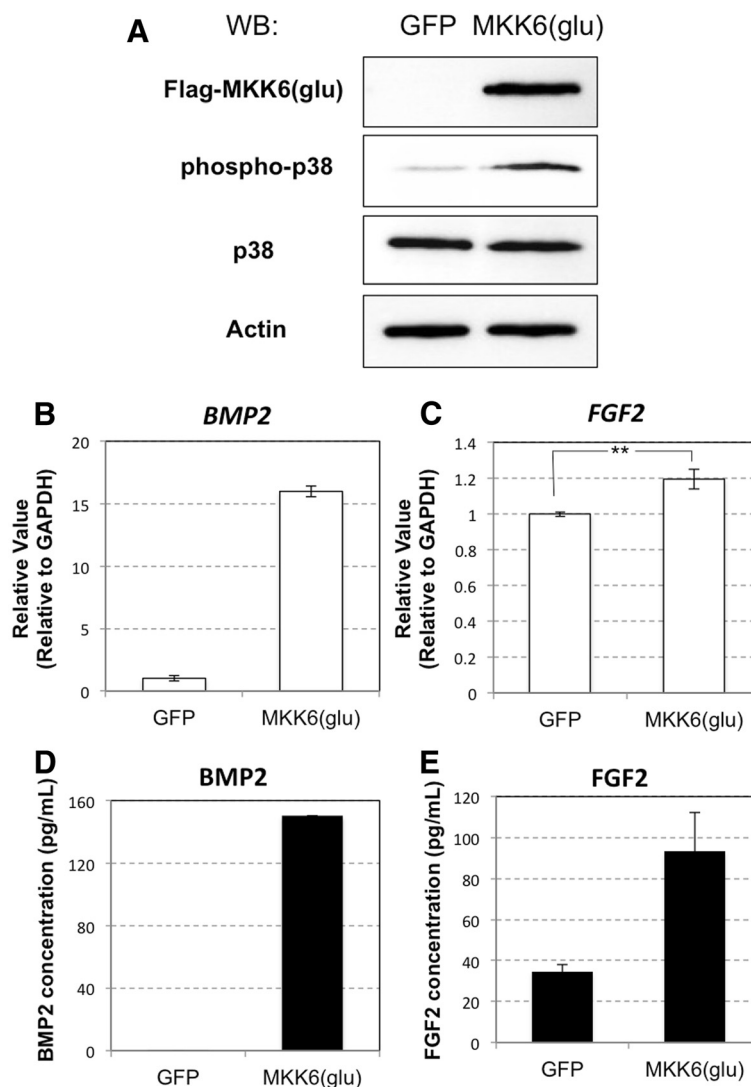


Figure 5 Activation of p38 MAPK by a constitutively active form of MKK6 resulted in elevated expression of BMP2 and FGF2. **(A)** A lentiviral vector expressing Flag-tagged MKK6 (glu) was transfected into hADMPs. Expression of Flag-tagged MKK6 (glu), phosphorylated p38 MAPK and p38 MAPK was analyzed by western blotting. A CSII-EF-EGFP lentiviral vector was infected as a control (GFP). Actin was detected as an internal control. **(B, C)** Transcriptional levels of *BMP2* (**B**) and *FGF2* (**C**) were analyzed by q-PCR. The most reliable internal control gene was determined using the geNorm Software. **(D, E)** BMP2 (**D**) and FGF2 (**E**) secretion was analyzed by ELISA.

hypothesized that p38 MAPK-mediated activation of NF- κ B might contribute to elevated expression of *BMP2* mRNA. To confirm this hypothesis, transcriptional activation of NF- κ B was examined by measuring luciferase activity driven by the synthetic NF- κ B response element. We found that transcriptional activity of NF- κ B was not stimulated by BSO treatment (Figure 6A), and immunocytochemical analysis also revealed that NF- κ B was not activated (nuclear localization of NF- κ B/p65 was rarely observed) in BSO-treated hADMPs (Figure 6B). These results suggested that elevated expression of *BMP2* mRNA is not mediated by NF- κ B signaling.

Our current data thus demonstrate the crucial role of ROS, via activation of the p38 MAPK signaling pathway, in regulating expression levels of the neurotrophic factors BMP2 and FGF2 in hADMPs. The overall model that we propose, based upon our findings, is shown in Figure 7.

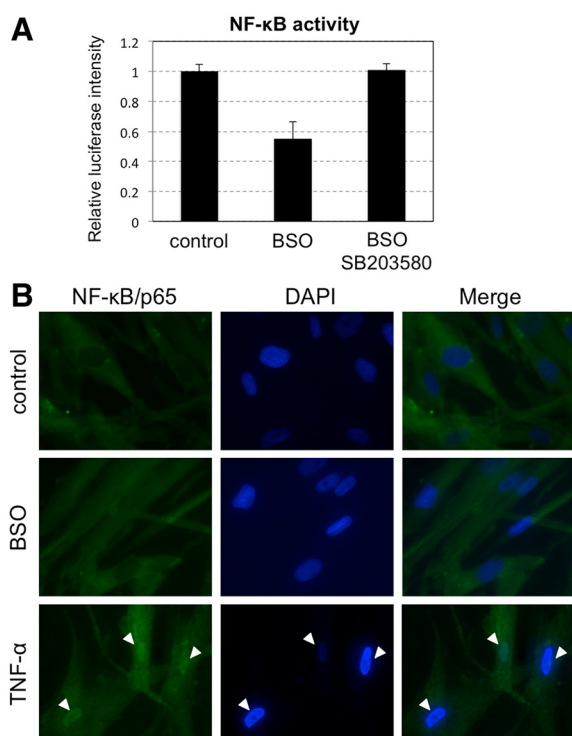
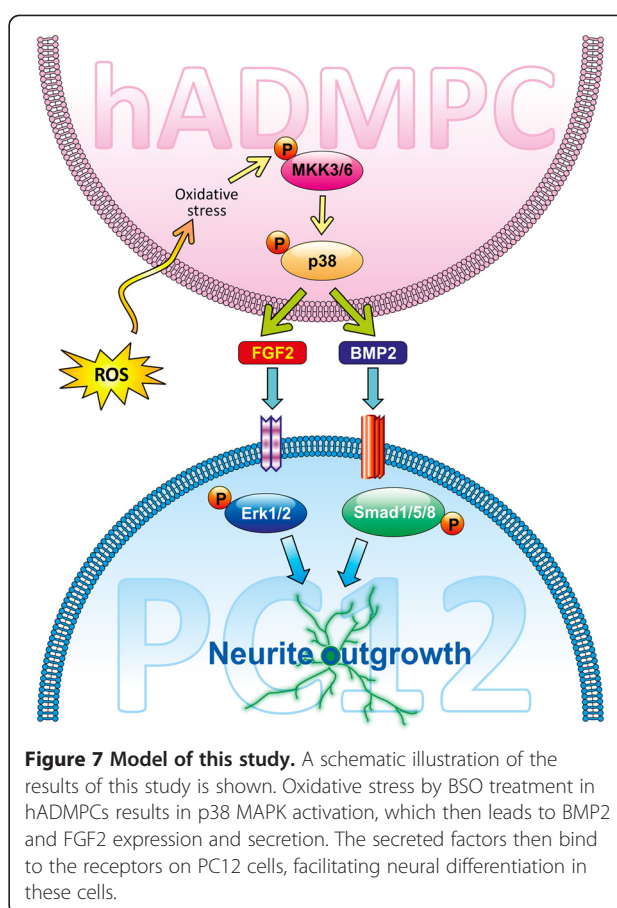


Figure 6 Transcriptional activity of NF- κ B was not stimulated by oxidative stress. hADMPs were transfected with pNF- κ B-Luc and were treated with 10 μ M of SB203580 or 0.1% DMSO for 2 h followed by addition of 1 mM of BSO. After 24 h, the medium was changed to fresh medium and cells were cultured for an additional 2 days. **(A)** The activity of NF- κ B was measured by the intensity of luciferase activity driven from a minimal promoter containing tandem repeats of the NF- κ B transcriptional response element. Data shown represent the average of 3 independent experiments. **(B)** Immunocytochemical analysis against NF- κ B/p65 (green). Blue staining represents nuclear staining by DAPI. Note that nuclear localization of NF- κ B/p65 (white arrowhead) is only observed in hADMPs treated with 20 ng/mL of TNF- α .



Discussion

In this study, we investigated the effect of oxidative stress in hADMPs on the induction of neuronal differentiation. Such mechanisms may explain how administration of hADMPs to neurodegenerative lesions enhances endogenous repair mechanisms via neurogenesis of endogenous neural progenitor and stem cells. Damaged tissues, such as the brain tissue of patients who have suffered from ischemic stroke, are subject to inflammation and the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [17,18]. Our data demonstrated that hADMPs, when exposed to oxidative stress, facilitate neuronal differentiation in rat pheochromocytoma cell line PC12 cells by upregulation of fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2) and bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP2) secretion through p38 MAPK activation.

Our results show that BMP2 and FGF2 were upregulated in hADMPs when exposed to buthionine sulfoximine (BSO), a glutathione-synthesis inhibitor that leads to oxidative stress. These findings may have therapeutic implications in neurodegenerative diseases. We concluded that BMP2 and FGF2 secreted from hADMPs that had been exposed to oxidative stress were the main inducers of neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Erk1/2 and

Smad1/5/8 were significantly activated in these cells (Figure 2), while other growth factors known to induce neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells such as nerve growth factor (NGF) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) were not observed to be upregulated by BSO treatment (data not shown). We confirmed that BMP2 enhanced the effect that FGF2 had on the differentiation of PC12 cells (Figure 3), supporting our idea that hADMPs under oxidative stress conditions secrete BMP2 and FGF2 and that this contributes to neuronal differentiation. Consistent with our conclusions, it has been reported that BMP2, via activation of a Smad signaling pathway, facilitated FGF2-induced neuronal differentiation in PC12 cells [26,27]. However, since hADMPs have been reported to secrete many growth factor including NGF, VEGF, HGF, and IGF [11,15,33], we cannot exclude the possibility that BMP2 and FGF2 are acting cooperatively with these growth factors to facilitate neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Thus, the precise molecular mechanisms of induction of PC12 differentiation and the precise expression profiles in BSO-treated hADMPs need to be further investigated.

Recently, BMP signaling through Smad1/5/8 has been reported to contribute to neurite outgrowth in dorsal root ganglion neurons both in vitro and in vivo [34,35]. Moreover, BMP2 has been shown to have neurotrophic effects on midbrain dopaminergic neurons [36], ventral mesencephalic neurons [37], mouse embryonic striatal neurons [38], and nitrergic and catecholaminergic enteric neurons [39]. Moreover, FGF2 is trophic for neurons, glia, and endothelial cells in the central nervous system. FGF2 also prevents downregulation of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 in ischemic brain tissue and limits excitotoxic damage to the brain through an activin-dependent mechanism [40]. These findings are consistent with our hypothesis that hADMPs secrete BMP2 and FGF2 to induce neurogenesis in neurodegenerative lesions in response to oxidative stress.

As it has been shown that ROS activate ERKs, JNKs, and p38 MAPKs [28,29], we examined the MAPK signaling pathway in hADMPs exposed to oxidative stress and found that BSO treatment resulted in significant activation of ERK1/2 and p38 MAPK. Intriguingly, addition of SB203580, a specific inhibitor of p38 MAPK, but not the ERK inhibitor U0126, suppressed BMP2 and FGF2 expression in BSO-treated hADMPs to control levels (Figure 4), suggesting that p38 MAPK was contributing to upregulation of BMP2 and FGF2 in hADMPs when exposed to oxidative stress. Moreover, lentiviral transduction of the constitutively active form of MKK6, a MAPKK that selectively activates p38 MAPK isoforms [30], resulted in upregulation of BMP2 and FGF2 and this also demonstrated the crucial role of the p38 MAPK cascade in the regulation of BMP2 and FGF2. In primary human endothelial

cells, p38-dependent regulation of BMP2 expression was reported previously. Viemann *et al.* [41] investigated the genes that were induced by inflammatory stimulation with tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) and classified these genes into 2 categories based on whether they were regulated in an NF- κ B-dependent or p38 MAPK-dependent manner. Consistent with our findings, they found that significant induction of BMP2 expression by TNF- α was markedly suppressed by SB202190, an inhibitor of p38 MAPK. These results support the hypothesis that activation of the p38 MAPK pathway in hADMPs in response to inflammation surrounding neurodegenerative lesions leads to induction of BMP2 and FGF2, which in turn support regeneration of neuronal cells.

It has been known that NF- κ B directly binds to the BMP2 promoter to induce its expression [31], and MSK1, a downstream molecule of p38 MAPK, is involved in NF- κ B transactivation [32]. However, we did not observe an elevation of NF- κ B transcriptional activity in hADMPs when they were exposed to oxidative stress (Figure 6). The mechanism of p38-dependent regulation of gene expression is not completely understood, and the precise mechanism by which p38 MAPK regulates the expression of BMP2 and FGF2 remains to be determined.

In this study, we also found that suppression of ERK1/2 MAPK by U0126 in BSO-treated hADMPs resulted in slight activation of p38 MAPK (Figure 4A). Consistent with this, the expression level of BMP2 mRNA was also upregulated when cells exposed to oxidative stress were pretreated with U0126 (Figure 4C). Previously, “seesaw cross-talk” between ERK and p38 MAPK signaling has been reported; i.e., the MEK inhibitor caused a decrease in the phosphorylation level of ERK and an increase in that of p38, whereas the p38 inhibitor had the opposite effect [42–44]. We did not investigate the phosphorylation of ERK1/2 in SB203580-treated hADMPs, but it may be possible that seesaw cross-talk also occurs in our system.

Conclusions

In summary, the results obtained in this study have demonstrated the potential use of hADMPs for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as ischemic stroke, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and spinal cord injury, in which the transplanted hADMPs might be exposed to oxidative stress. Moreover, the p38-dependent modulation of BMP2 and FGF2 expression observed in this study is expected to be a new therapeutic target for neurodegenerative disorders.

Materials and methods

Adipose tissue samples

Subcutaneous adipose tissue samples (10–50 g, each) were resected during plastic surgery in 5 females (age,

20–60 years) as excess discards. The study protocol was approved by the Review Board for Human Research of Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Foundation for Biomedical Research and Innovation and Kinki University Pharmaceutical Research and Technology Institute (reference number: 10–005). Each subject provided a signed informed consent.

Cell culture

PC12 cells were obtained from the Health Science Research Resources Bank (Osaka, Japan) and maintained in RPMI1640 media supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated horse serum and 5% fetal bovine serum. For differentiation, the cells were plated in 6-well culture plates coated with collagen type I (Nitta Gelatin, Osaka, Japan) and the medium was replaced with differentiation medium (RPMI1640 supplemented with 1% horse serum and 0.5% fetal bovine serum) or conditioned medium from hADMPs. NGF (50 ng/mL), BMP2 (40 ng/mL) or FGF2 (5 ng/mL) were added to the differentiation medium. Recombinant murine Noggin (200 ng/mL; PeproTech, NJ, USA) was added to conditioned medium from BSO-treated hADMPs. hADMPs were isolated as previously reported [4–6,45,46] and maintained in a medium containing 60% DMEM-low glucose, 40% MCDB-201 medium (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), 1× insulin-transferrin-selenium (Gibco Invitrogen, NY, USA), 1 nM dexamethasone (Sigma Aldrich), 100 mM ascorbic acid 2-phosphate (Wako, Osaka, Japan), 10 ng/mL epidermal growth factor (PeproTech), and 5% fetal bovine serum. The cells were plated to a density of 5×10^3 cells/cm² on fibronectin-coated dishes, and the medium was replaced every 2 days.

Preparation of conditioned medium from hADMPs

Two days after plating, hADMPs were treated with BSO (concentrations used were varied in each experiment and are indicated in the results and figure legends) for 16 h. The medium was replaced with fresh culture medium for 2 days followed by replacement with PC12 cell differentiation medium. After 2 more days, the medium was removed for use as conditioned medium. For preparation of the conditioned medium from hADMPs in which one of the three, p38, Erk1/2, or JNK MAPK, was inhibited, hADMPs were pretreated with 10 μM SB203580 (Promega, WI, USA), 10 μM U0126 (Promega), or 10 μM JNK inhibitor II (EMD4 Bioscience, CA, USA), respectively, for 2 h and subsequently treated with 1 mM BSO.

Measurement of GSH/GSSG ratio

Ratios of reduced glutathione (GSH) to oxidized glutathione (GSSG) were measured using the GSH/GSSG-Glo assay kit (Promega) following the manufacturer's protocol.

Measurement of reactive oxygen species production

Cells were harvested and incubated with 10 μM 5-(and-6)-chloromethyl-2',7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate, acetyl ester (CM-H₂DCFDA). The amount of intracellular ROS production was proportional to green fluorescence, as analyzed with a Guava easyCyte 8HT flow cytometer (Millipore) using an argon laser at 488 nm and a 525/30 nm band pass filter, and dead cells were excluded with the LIVE/DEAD fixable far red dead cell stain kit (Invitrogen).

Western blot analysis

Cells were washed with ice-cold phosphate-buffered saline and lysed with M-PER Mammalian Protein Extraction Reagent (Thermo Scientific Pierce, IL, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions. Equal amounts of proteins were separated by sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes (Immobilon-P; Millipore, MA, USA), and probed with antibodies against phospho-Erk1/2 (#4370), Erk1/2 (#4695), phospho-38 (#9215), p38 (#9212), phospho-Smad1/5/8 (#9511), phospho-Akt (#4060), Akt (#4691), phospho-JNK (#9251), JNK (#9258) (all from Cell Signaling Technology, MA, USA) and actin (Millipore). Horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated anti-rabbit and anti-mouse secondary antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA) were used as probes and immunoreactive bands were visualized with the Immobilon Western Chemiluminescent HRP substrate (Millipore). The band intensity was measured using ImageJ software.

RNA extraction, cDNA generation, and quantitative polymerase chain reaction (q-PCR)

Total RNA was extracted using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) following the manufacturer's instructions. cDNA was generated from 1 μg of total RNA using the Verso cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Scientific) and purified with the MinElute PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen). Q-PCR analysis was carried out using the SsoFast EvaGreen supermix (Bio-Rad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocols. The relative expression value of each gene was calculated using a $\Delta\Delta C_t$ method and the most reliable internal control gene was determined using the geNorm Software (<http://medgen.ugent.be/~jvdesomp/genorm/>). Details of the primers used in these experiments are available on request.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was performed using the Quantikine BMP-2 Immunoassay System and Quantikine FGF-2 Immunoassay System (R&D

Systems, MN, USA) following the manufacturer's protocols.

Plasmid construction and lentivirus production

Flag-tagged MKK6 (glu) [30] was provided by Addgene (pcDNA3-Flag MKK6 (glu); Addgene plasmid 13518). Flag-tagged MKK6 (glu) was cloned into a pENTR11 vector (Invitrogen). An iresGFP fragment was subsequently cloned into the plasmid to produce the entry vector pENTR11-MKK6 (glu)-iresGFP. The entry vector and CSII-EF-RfA (kindly provided by Dr. Miyoshi, RIKEN BioResource Center, Tsukuba, Japan) were incubated with LR clonase II enzyme mix (Invitrogen) to generate CSII-EF-MKK6 (glu)-iresGFP. The resultant plasmid was mixed with packaging plasmids (pCAG-HIVg/p and pCMV-VSVG-RSV-Rev, kindly provided by Dr. Miyoshi) and transfected into 293 T cells. The supernatant medium, which contained lentiviral vectors, was collected 2 days after transduction and concentrated by centrifugation (6000 G, 15 h, 4°C).

Luciferase assay

hADMPs were transfected with pGL4.74 (Promega) and either pTAL-Luc or pNF-κB-Luc by TransIT-2020 (TaKaRa-Bio). The cells were then treated with 10 μM of SB203580 or 0.1% DMSO for 2 h followed by addition of 1 mM of BSO. After 24 h, the medium was changed to fresh medium and cells were cultured for an additional 2 days. The activity of NF-κB was measured using the Dual Luciferases Assay System (Promega) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Immunocytochemistry

hADMPs were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 10 min at 4°C and then washed 3 times in PBS. Blocking was performed with PBSMT (PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100, 2% Skim Milk) for 1 h at room temperature. The cells were then incubated with rabbit monoclonal antibody against NF-κB p65 (Cell Signaling; #8242; 1/100 dilution) overnight at 4°C. After washing with PBS, cells were incubated with Alexa 488 conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Invitrogen; 1/1000 dilution) for 1 h. The cells were counterstained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (Invitrogen) to identify cellular nuclei.

Competing interests

None of the authors have any competing interests related to the manuscript.

Authors' contributions

MM carried out the FACS analysis, qPCR analysis, ELISA, immunofluorescent staining, and cell culture, participated in the study design, and drafted the manuscript. HM participated in the study design, carried out the western blot analysis, luciferase assay, and cell culture, and drafted the manuscript. AU carried out western blot analysis, constructed the plasmids, and generated the lentiviral vectors. YN carried out qPCR analysis and performed the statistical analysis. AI resected subcutaneous adipose tissue samples

during plastic surgery. HO and AM isolated hADMPs from human adipose tissues. TH conceived the study, participated in its design and coordination, and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We thank A Nishikawa, T Fukase, T Sasaki, T Shoji, K Nakagita, S Fukui, and K Honjo for technical support. We thank Dr. Roger Davis for providing the pcDNA3-Flag MKK6 (glu) plasmid and Dr. Hiroyuki Miyoshi for the CSII-EF-RfA, pCMV-VSVG-RSV-Rev and pCMV-HIVg/p plasmids. This work was supported in part by grants from the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare of Japan and a grant from the Program for Promotion of Fundamental Studies in Health Sciences of the National Institute of Biomedical Innovation (NIBIO).

Author details

¹Pharmaceutical Research and Technology Institute, Kinki University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashi-Osaka, Osaka 577-8502, Japan. ²Department of Somatic Stem Cell Therapy and Health Policy, Foundation for Biomedical Research and Innovation, TRI305, 1-5-4 Minatojima-minamimachi, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 650-0047, Japan. ³Department of Plastic Surgery, Kobe University Hospital, Kobe, Japan.

Received: 28 March 2012 Accepted: 2 August 2012

Published: 7 August 2012

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doi:10.1186/1471-2121-13-21

Cite this article as: Moriyama et al.: Human adipose tissue-derived multilineage progenitor cells exposed to oxidative stress induce neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells through p38 MAPK signaling. *BMC Cell Biology* 2012 **13**:21.