AGE-RELATED DECLINE IN LYSOSOMAL ENZYME RELEASE FROM POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES AFTER N-FORMYL-METHIONYL-LEUCYL-PHENYLALANINE STIMULATION

N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine の刺激による多核白血球の ライソゾーム酵素放出の加齢に伴う低下

> KAZUO SUZUKI, Ph.D. 鈴木和男 CHRISTINA SWENSON, B.S. SUMIKO SASAGAWA, Ph.D. 笹川澄子 TATSUICHIRO SAKATANI, M.D. 坂谷達一郎 MARIKO WATANABE, B.S. 渡辺万里子 MASAO KOBAYASHI, M.D. 小林正夫 TOSHIO FUJIKURA, M.D. 藤倉敏夫



RADIATION EFFECTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION
財団法人 放射線影響研究所
A Cooperative Japan - United States Research Organization
日米共同研究機関

RERF TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES 放影研集績報告書集

The RERF Technical Reports provide the official bilingual statements required to meet the needs of Japanese and American staff members, consultants, and advisory groups. The Technical Report Series is not intended to supplant regular journal publication.

放影研業縫報告書は、日米専門職員、顧問、諮問機関の要求に応えるための日英両語に よる公式報告記録である、業縫報告書は通例の誌上発表論文に代わるものではない。

The Radiation Effects Research Foundation (formerly ABCC) was established in April 1975 as a private nonprofit Japanese Foundation, supported equally by the Government of Japan through the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the Government of the United States through the National Academy of Sciences under contract with the Department of Energy.

放射線影響研究所(元ABCC)は、昭和50年4月1日に公益法人として発足したもので、その経費は日米両政府の 平等分担により、日本は厚生省の補助金、米国はエネルギー省との契約に基づく米国学士院の補助金とをもって 運営されている。

Research Project 研究課題 13-81

AGE-RELATED DECLINE IN LYSOSOMAL ENZYME RELEASE FROM POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES AFTER N-FORMYL-METHIONYL-LEUCYL-PHENYLALANINE STIMULATION

N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine の刺激による多核白血球の ライソゾーム酵素放出の加齢に伴う低下

KAZUO SUZUKI, Ph.D. (鈴木和男)¹; CHRISTINA SWENSON, B.S.¹; SUMIKO SASAGAWA, Ph.D. (笹川澄子)¹; TATSUICHIRO SAKATANI, M.D. (坂谷達一郎)^{1,2}; MARIKO WATANABE, B.S. (渡辺万里子)¹; MASAO KOBAYASHI, M.D. (小林正夫)³; TOSHIO FUJIKURA, M.D. (藤倉敏夫)¹

RERF Departments of Pathology¹ and Medicine², Department of Pediatrics, Hiroshima University School of Medicine³ 放影研病理部¹, 臨床部², 広島大学医学部小児科教室³

SUMMARY

Aging is believed to decrease lysosomal enzyme release of β -glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozymes from polymorphonuclear leukocytes A synthetic chemotactic peptide. N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMet-Leu-Phe) was utilized to stimulate enzyme release of PMN from 44 volunteers (20 males and 24 females) with an age range of 22-83 years. No sex differences in the stimulation of enzyme release was shown. However, stimulation was significantly less for those aged 50 or more compared to those less than 50. The percentages of decreased stimulation of β -glucuronidase release were 38% overall, 42% for males, and 34% for females. The linear formulas for this enzyme release were Y=-5.9X+578.1 overall, Y=-6.5X+617.2 for males, and Y=-5.2X+536.6 for females, where Y is percent stimulation and X is age. The correlation coefficients were -0.637. -0.685, and -0.582, respectively. The percentages of decreased stimulation of β -galactosidase release were 33% overall, 29% for males, and 37% for females. The linear formulas for this enzyme release were Y=-1.9X + 311 overall, Y=-3.0X +340.6 for males, and Y=-2.9X + 327.7 for females. The correlation coefficients were -0.352, -0.303, and -0.642, respectively. The

要約

加齢は多核白血球 (PMN) からのライソゾーム酵素 であるβ-glucuronidase、β-galactosidase 及びリゾ チームの放出を減少させると考えられる。合成走化 ペプチド N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMet-Leu-Phe)を用いて22歳から83歳までの44人 の有志(男性20人,女性24人)から得た PMN の酵素 放出を促進した、酵素放出の促進において性差は認 められなかった。しかし、50歳以上の者の促進は50歳 未満の者と比べて有意に低かった。 β. Glucuronidase 放出の促進では男性で42%,女性で34%,全体では 38%に減少した。本酵素放出の線形式はY軸を促進 率(%), X 軸を年齢にとると、男性は Y = -6.5 X +617.2, 女性は Y = -5.2X +536.6, 全体で Y = -5.9X +578.1 であった、相関係数はそれぞれ -0.685, -0.582, -0.637であった. β-Galactosidase 放出の場合は男性29%, 女性37%, 全体では33%で, 線形式はそれぞれ Y = -3.0X +340.6、 Y = -2.9 X +327.7, Y=-1.9X+311で、相関係数は-0.303、 -0.642, -0.352であった。リゾチーム放出の場合

percentages of decreased stimulation of lysozyme release were 24% overall, 30% for males, and 17% for females. The linear formulas for this enzyme release were Y=-1.9X + 327.3 overall, Y=-1.7X + 333.6 for males, and Y=-1.7X + 293.5 for females. The correlation coefficients were -0.401, -0.462, and -0.374, respectively. These findings suggest that there is an age-related decline of sensitivity to the stimulant, fMet-Leu-Phe. In addition, a microassay technique was developed to measure the stimulated release of the three enzymes in small quantities (1.2 ml) of peripheral blood.

INTRODUCTION

Immune function is known to decline with age. Immune activities can be classified by their origin into cellular and humoral components. The decline of lymphocyte function with aging involves a decline in the proliferation of T cells, 2-4 an increase of immunoglobulin-bearing B cells, 5 and a breakdown of self-tolerance causing auto-immune disorders. 6

It is less clear whether the defense function of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) changes Activated PMN normally migrate with age. toward chemotactic factors released by microorganisms. Phagocytosing PMN secrete lysosomal enzymes and release active oxygen against bacteria, viruses or fungi.⁷ During phagocytosis and degranulation, cytotoxic and granular contents are deposited extracellularly as well as into the phagocytic vacuoles where the microorganisms have been sequestered.7 Degranulation can also occur in response to immune complexes on cell surfaces, and some soluble compounds can serve as signals for degranulation. synthetic peptide fMet-Leu-Phe, which induces chemotaxis in PMN, binds with PMN, stimulates release of lysosomal enzymes.8,9

The subject of this report is the effect of aging on the release of lysosomal enzymes from PMN stimulated by fMet-Leu-Phe. Changes of both the stimulated release and intracellular content of β -glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozymes with age were examined. In addition, improvements have been made in the assay systems so that determinations of the activities of β -glucuronidase and β -galactosidase can be made near maximum velocity (Vmax), and microassay methods have been developed by which the

は、促進率が男性30%、女性17%、全体24%に減少し、線形式はそれぞれY=-1.7X+333.6,Y=-1,7X+293.5,Y=-1.9X+327.3となり、相関係数は-0.462,-0.374,-0.401であった。これらの結果は刺激剤であるfMet-Leu-Pheに対する感受性が年齢とともに低下することを示唆している。-方、少量(1.2ml)の末梢血でこれら3種の酵素の放出促進を測定するために微量測定法を開発した.

緒言

免疫機能は年齢とともに低下することが知られている。1 免疫反応はその由来によって細胞性と体液性の二つに分類できる。加齢によるリンパ球機能の低下はT細胞の増殖の低下、2⁻⁴ 免疫グロブリンを産生するB細胞の増加、5 及び自己免疫障害の原因となる自己耐容の異常6を引き起こす。

多核白血球 (PMN)の防御機能が年齢とともに変化するか否かは、さほど明らかではない。活性化されたPMNは通常微生物から放出される走化因子に向かって遊走する。 貪食 PMNはライソゾーム酵素を分泌し、バクテリア、ウイルス、菌類に対して活性酸素を放出する.⁷ 貪食作用や脱顆粒によって細胞障害成分及び顆粒成分は微生物が取り込まれている貪食細胞の空胞内すなわち細胞外に出される.⁷ 脱顆粒は細胞表面上の免疫複合体にも反応し、可溶性化合物の中には脱顆粒の指標となり得るものもある。合成ペプチド fMet-Leu-Phe は PMNの走化性を引き起こし、PMNと結合してライソゾーム酵素の放出を促進する.8,9

本研究の課題は、fMet-Leu-Phe によって刺激された PMN のライソゾーム酵素放出に加齢が及ぼす影響を 調べることである。 β -Glucuronidase, β -galactosidase 及びリゾチームの細胞内の量及び刺激による放出の 加齢に伴う変化を調べた。更に、測定法を改良し、 β -glucuronidase 及び β -galactosidase の活性測定が ほぼ最高速度(Vmax)で行える微量測定法の開発に

released lysosomal enzymes can be measured using only a small amount of peripheral blood.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

fMet-Leu-Phe was purchased from Peptide Institute Protein Research Foundation (Osaka, Japan). 4-Methylumbelliferone, 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucuronide, and 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-Dgalactopyranoside were obtained from Koch-Light Laboratories, Ltd. (England). 4-Methylumbelliferone and 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-Dglucuronide were dissolved with ethylene glycol monomethylether and 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-Dgalactopyranoside with N.N-dimethylformamide. Cytochalasin В and dried Micrococcus lysodeikticus were purchased from Sigma Chemical (St. Louis). Dextran (MW 200,000, Nakarai Co., Kyoto, Japan) was dissolved with Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Human placental lysozyme (The Green Cross Corporation, Osaka, Japan) was used as a standard.

Preparation of PMN. PMN and erythrocytes were separated from whole heparinized peripheral blood (20 units/ml of blood) from 44 healthy volunteers (20 males and 24 females aged 22-83) on a Lymphoprep (Nyegaard Co., Oslo, Norway) density gradient by the method of Boyum. 10 Erythrocytes were sedimented from PMN with 1.5% (w/v) dextran at an angle of 60° for 10 minutes at room temperature. supernatant was centrifuged at 400 x g for 10 minutes at 20°C. Remaining erythrocytes were lysed with 0.75% ammonium chloride solution containing 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (final pH 7.2) and 0.25% autologous plasma for 5 to 10 minutes at 37°C with gentle shaking. The plasma was added to maintain cell viability and to decrease aggregation. PMN were washed twice in PBS and centrifuged at 350 xg for 10 minutes at 20°C. The cells were resuspended to final concentration in Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS). The separation procedure was such that 96% of the cells in the final preparation excluded trypan blue.

Preparation of PMN Supernatant and PMN Homogenate for Microassay of Enzyme Activity. A minimum of 1.2 ml of whole blood was drawn from study participants. Final PMN concentrations of 2×10^6 cells/ml in 0.4 ml of HBSS were prepared. This cell number was adequate

よって、放出されたライソゾーム酵素を少量の末梢血 を用いて測定することができるようになった。

材料及び方法

fMet-Leu-Phe は蛋白質研究奨励会(大阪)から、4-methylumbelliferone、4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucuronide 及び4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-galactopyranoside はKoch-Light 研究所(英国)から購入した。4-Methylumbelliferone と4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucuronide はethylene glycol monomethyletherにより、4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-galactopyranoside はN,N-dimethylformamideによりそれぞれ溶解した。Cytochalasin Bと乾燥 Micrococcus lysodeikticus はSigma Chemical 社(St. Louis)から購入した。Dextran(MW 200,000、半井化学薬品、京都)はDulbeccoのリン酸緩衝食塩水(PBS)で溶解した。ヒト胎盤リゾチーム(ミドリ十字社、大阪)を標準品として用いた。

PMNの作製。 Boyum の方法 10 を用いて Lymphoprep (Nyegaard 社, ノルウエー, Oslo 市) 濃度・密度 勾配で44人の健康な有志(22~83歳の男性20人、女性 24人)の全へパリン添加末梢血(20単位/血液 1 ml) から PMN と赤血球を分離した、赤血球は室温で 10分間, 60度の角度で1.5% (w/v) dextran で沈殿 させ、上清を400×g,20°Cで10分間遠心分離した. 残った赤血球を20mMの Tris-HCl 緩衝液(最終 pH 7.2)と0.25%の自己血漿を含む0.75%の塩化 アンモニウム溶液に加え, 37°Cで5~10分間静か に攪拌し、溶解した. この血漿は細胞の生存を維持 し、凝集を少なくするために加えた、 PMN を PBS で 2回洗浄し,350×g,20°Cで10分間遠心分離した. 細胞を Hank 平衡化塩類溶液 (HBSS) に最終濃度 になるように懸濁した。この分離法では最終的に トリパン・ブルーを排除する細胞が96%であった。

酵素活性の微量測定用の PMN上清及びPMN浮遊液の調製. 研究参加者から最低1.2ml以上の全血を採取し、PMNの最終濃度が 2×10⁶個/ml になるように HBSS に浮遊させたものを0.4ml 調製した.この細胞数は測定可能な量の酵素を放出するのに

to release measurable amounts of the enzyme. A stock solution containing dimethylsulfoxide with cytochalasin B concentrated at 5 mg/ml was diluted with distilled water. dimethylsulfoxide was added to the control tubes. Cytochalasin B (5 µg/ml) was added to 0.2 ml of PMN suspension and incubated at 37°C for 10 minutes with shaking. fMet-Leu-Phe (10⁻⁶M) was added to the suspension and it was incubated at 37°C for 20 minutes with shaking. After incubation the suspension was centrifuged at 5,000 x g for one minute at 4°C. Neither fMet-Leu-Phe nor cytochalasin B stimulated the release of enzymes when used separately. The cytoplasmic enzyme lactate dehydrogenase was measured to determine damage to the plasma membrane.11

Intracellular enzymes were prepared by lysing the cells with HBSS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 in a tissue homogenizer. The supernatant was obtained after centrifuging at 10,000 xg for 20 minutes at 4°C and then stored at -80° C until used. These aliquots were diluted with HBSS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 and used for measurements of β -glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozyme.

Measurement of Enzyme Activity. The reaction mixture for the measurement of β -glucuronidase consisted of PMN supernatant, 1 mM 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucuronide, 0.1% Triton X-100, and 100 mM acetate buffer (pH 3.5) in a total volume of 100 µl. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37°C for 60 minutes. The reaction mixture for the measurement of β -galactosidase consisted of the supernatant, 1 mM 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-galactopyranoside, 0.1% Triton X-100, and 100 mM acetate buffer (pH 4.0) in a total volume of $100 \mu l$. The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. The reactions were stopped by the addition of 2.4 ml of 50 mM glycine buffer (pH 10.4) containing 5 mM EDTA. Fluorescence of 4-methylumbelliferone produced by hydrolysis was measured by fluorometer (Hitachi MPF-4) at an excitation wavelength of 365 nm and at an emission wavelength of 450 nm. The activities were expressed as 4methylumbelliferone formation in pmol/min/ml of PMN supernatant or pmol/min/4x105 PMN. Following studies of the kinetics of the reactions, the substrate concentrations were selected so that the enzyme activities could be measured near Vmax. The assay method for lysozymes is

適したものである. Dimethylsulfoxide に5 mg/ml の 濃度で溶かした cytochalasin Bの保存液を蒸留水で 希釈した. 希釈した dimethy Isulfoxide を対照試験管 に加えた. Cytochalasin B(5 µg/ml)を0.2mlの PMN 懸濁液に加え、 攪伴しながら37°Cで10分間 培養した。この懸濁液にfMet-Leu-Phe (10-6 M)を 加え、攪伴しながら37°Cで20分間培養し、その後 5,000 x g, 4°Cで1分間遠心分離した。fMet-Leu-Phe と cytochalasin B はいずれも単独で用いたときに は酵素放出を促進しなかった。 細胞質酵素の lactate dehydrogenase を測定して細胞膜の損傷を調べた.11 細胞内酵素は細胞をティッシュ・ホモジナイザー中 で0.1%の Triton X-100 を含む HBSS で溶解して 調製した.10,000×g,4°Cで20分間遠心分離した 後上清を採り、使用時まで-80°Cで保存した. これ らを0.1%の Triton X-100 を含む HBSS で希釈し, β-glucuronidase, β-galactosidase 及びリゾチームの

測定に用いた.

酵素活性の測定。 β-Glucuronidase 測定に用いる反応 混合液は PMN 上清, 1 mM の4-methylumbelliferylβ-D-glucuronide, 0.1%Triton X-100及び100mM の 酢酸緩衝液(pH3.5)を混ぜて総量100 μl にした ものである.この反応混合液を37°Cで60分間培養 した. β-Galactosidase 測定用の反応混合液はPMN 上清, 1 mM の4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-galactopyranoside, 0.1%Triton X-100及び100mM の酢酸 緩衝液 (pH 4.0)を混ぜて総量 100 μl にしたもので ある. これを37°C で30分間加温した. 5 mMの EDTA を含む50mMのglycine 緩衝液(pH 10.4)2.4mlを 加えて反応を止めた、加水分解によって生じた4・ methylumbelliferone の蛍光を蛍光光度計(日立 MPF. 4)を用いて励起波長365nm, 測定波長450nm で 定量した。活性は PMN 上清 1 ml 当たり, すなわち PMN 4×10⁵ cells 当たりにおける 1 分間の4-methylumbelliferone 形成を pmole/min/4×10 5 PMN で表 した. 活性速度を調べた後、酵素活性がほぼ V max で 測定できるような基質濃度を選んだ。リゾチームの

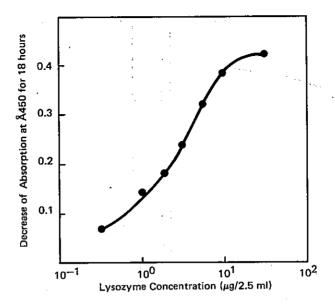


Figure 1. Standard curve for human placental lysozyme. Measured by the method described in the text.

図1 ヒト胎盤リゾチームの基準曲線,本文で述べた方法で測定した.

essentially the same as that of Selsted and The reaction mixture consisted of Martinez. 12 Micrococcus lysodeikticus at an optical density of 0.6 at 450 nm, 2.5 mg of bovine serum albumin, 0.1% sodium azide in 2.0 ml of 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, and 0.5 ml of the PMN supernatant diluted with HBSS containing 0.1% Triton X-100. The enzyme activity was expressed as µg of human placental lysozyme/ml of PMN supernatant or $\mu g/4 \times 10^{5}$ PMN (Figure 1). The enzyme activities were assayed in duplicate. The stimulation of enzyme release was expressed as the ratio (%) of activity of enzyme released from cells stimulated by cytochalasin B and fMet-Leu-Phe to activity of from unstimulated cells enzyme released (spontaneous release, Table 1).

RESULTS

Establishment of β -glucuronidase and β -galactosidase Microassay Methods

A method has been established to determine the activities of β -glucuronidase and β -galactosidase released from PMN by fMet-Leu-Phe stimulation using a small amount of blood. Optimal concen-

測定法は本質的には Selsted と Martinez 12 の方法と同じである。反応液は450nm の濁度が0.6の Micrococcus lysodeikticus, ウシ血清アルブミン2.5mg, pH 7.4の50mM のリン酸カリウム2.0ml, 0.1%アジ化ナトリウム,及び0.1% Triton X-100を含む HBSSで希釈した PMN上清0.5ml から成っている。酵素活性は PMN上清1ml 当たりのヒト胎盤リゾチームの μ g, すなわち μ g/ 4×10^5 PMNで表した(図1)。酵素活性は 2 重複検体で測定した。酵素放出の促進は cytochalasin B 及びfMet-Leu-Phe によって刺激された細胞から放出された酵素の活性と刺激されていない細胞から放出された酵素(自然放出)の活性の比率(%)で表した(表1).

結 果

β-Glucuronidase 及びβ-galactosidase の微量測定法の確立

fMet-Leu-Phe の刺激により PMN から放出される β-glucuronidase 及び β-galactosidase の活性を少量 の血液を用いて測定する方法を確立した。β-Glucu-

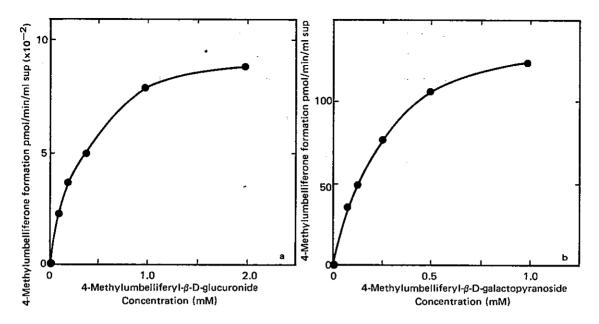


Figure 2. Substrate dependent increase of (a) β -glucuronidase activity and (b) β -galactosidase activity by substrate concentration.

図2 基質濃度に依存した(a) Aglucuronidase 活性及び(b) Agalactosidase 活性の増加

trations of substrates for β -glucuronidase and β -galactosidase were tested. β-glucuronidase activity increased with increased substrate concentration up to 2 mM (Figure 2a) and the β -galactosidase activity increased when the substrate concentration was increased up to 1 mM (Figure 2b). When a substrate concentration of 1 mM was used, the product formation increased by approximately twofold over that measured using the 0.2 mM concentration suggested by other investigators. 13,14 incubated at 37°C with a 1 mM substrate concentration, the β -glucuronidase reaction continued to increase linearly for 60 minutes (Figure 3a) and the β -galactosidase reaction increased linearly for 30 minutes (Figure 3b). By assaying the activities of both enzymes with a 1 mM substrate concentration, the activity could proceed near Vmax, and the assay sensitivity increased twofold as compared to other assay systems. 13,14 Stimulation increased as the concentration of PMN was increased. activities of the three enzymes could be determined with 0.4 ml of PMN suspension at a concentration of 2 × 10⁶ cells/ml obtained from 1.2 ml of peripheral blood.

ronidase 及び β-galactosidase に対する最適基質 濃度を調べた. β-Glucuronidase 活性は基質濃度が 2 mM まで増加するにつれて上昇し(図2a), β-galactosidase 活性は基質濃度が1mM まで増加するに つれて上昇した(図2b). 基質濃度を1mMとした とき,産生物形成は他の研究者の用いた濃度である 0.2mM^{13,14} を用いた場合の約2倍に増加した. 基質 濃度1 mM で37°C で加温すると、β-glucuronidase 反応は60分間直線的に上昇を続け(図3a), β-galactosidase 反応は30分間直線的に上昇を続けた(図3b). 両方の酵素を基質濃度1mMで測定すると、活性は ほぼ Vmax まで進み, 測定感度は他の測定法13,14 の 2倍であった。刺激は PMN 濃度の増加につれて上昇 した、三つの酵素の活性は、1.2ml の末梢血から得 られた濃度 2×106 個/ml の PMN 浮遊液 0.4ml を 用いて測定できた.

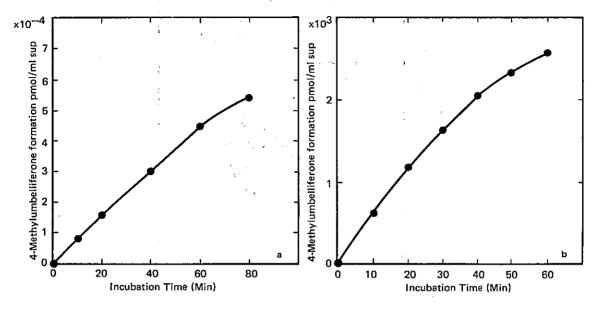


Figure 3. Time-course of (a) \$\beta\$-glucuronidase activity and (b) \$\beta\$-galactosidase activity in PMN supernatant.

図 3 PMN 上清中の(a) β-glucuronidase 活性及び(b) β-galactosidase 活性の経時的変化

Age-related Decline of Lysosomal Enzyme Release from PMN After Stimulation with fMet-Leu-Phe

Percent stimulation of β -glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozyme from fMet-Leu-Phe-stimulated PMN are shown in Table 1. The releases of all three enzymes were significantly less in those aged 50 or more years than those under 50. Stimulation of β -glucuronidase secretion decreased by 38%, β -galactosidase by 33%, and lysozyme by 24% in those aged 50 or more. Males showed a 42% decline in the stimulation of β -glucuronidase release while for females release declined by 34%. Figure 4 shows the relationships of age and stimulation of β -glucuronidase release. best fit of the data is described by the linear formula Y = -5.9X + 578.1 (where Y is percent stimulation, and X is age), with a correlation coefficient of -0.637, showing statistical significance; Y = -6.5X + 617.2, -0.685 for males; Y = -5.2X + 536.6, -0.582 for females. Released β-galactosidase levels for older males and females also declined. The curve that best fits the data for this enzyme is described by the formula Y = -1.9X + 311.5, with a correlation coefficient of -0.352 (Figure 5); Y = -3.0X + 340.6, -0.303for males; Y = -2.9X + 327.7, -0.642 for females.

fMet-Leu-Phe の刺激による PMN のライソゾーム 酵素放出の加齢に伴う低下

fMet-Leu-Phe の刺激による PMN の β-glucuronidase, β-galactosidase 及びリゾチームの放出促進率(%)を 表1に示した。これら3種の酵素の放出はいずれも50歳 以上の者の方が50歳未満の者より有意に少なかった。 50歳以上の者では β-glucuronidase 分泌の促進率は 38%, β-galactosidase は33%, リゾチームは24%低下 した. 男性の β-glucuronidase 放出の低下は42%, 女性 は34%であった。年齢と β-glucuronidase 放出促進と の関係を図4に示した、結果に最もよく適合するのは 線形式 Y = -5.9X +578.1 (ただし Y 軸は促進率 (%), X軸は年齢)で相関係数は-0.637である. これ は統計学的に有意であり、男性がY = -6.5X +617.2 で係数が-0.685, 女性がY=-5.2X+536.6で 係数が-0.582であった。高齢の男性及び女性の β-galactosidase 放出促進率も低下した。この酵素に ついて結果に最もよく適合する曲線はY=-1.9X+ 311.5で、相関係数は-0.352であり(図5), 男性が Y=-3.0X +340.6で係数が-0.303,女性がY= -2.9X +327.7で係数が-0.642である. リゾチーム

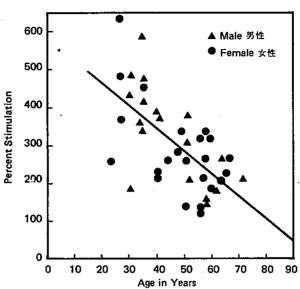


Figure 4. Percent stimulation of β -glucuronidase release from PMN after fMet-Leu-Phe exposure. β -Glucuronidase was released from PMN after exposures to cytochalasin B (5 μ g/ml) and fMet-Leu-Phe (10⁻⁶M), and the percent stimulation by fMet-Leu-Phe was calculated as described in the text and the footnote to Table 1.

図4 fMet-Leu-Phe 曝露による PMNの β-glucuronidase 放出の促進率(%). Cytochalasin B (5 μg/ml)及びfMet-Leu-Phe (10⁻⁶ M)曝露により PMNから β-glucuronidase が放出された. fMet-Leu-Phe による促進率(%)は本文及び表1の脚注の記述を用いて計算した.

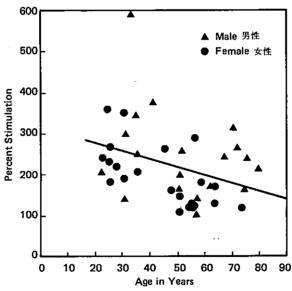


Figure 5. Percent stimulation of β -galactosidase release from PMN after fMet-Leu-Phe expousre. β -Galactosidase was released from PMN after exposures to cytochalasin B(5=g/ml) and fMet-Leu-Phe ($10^{-6}M$), and the percent stimulation by fMet-Leu-Phe was calculated as described in the text and the footnote to Table 1.

図5 fMet·Leu-Phe 曝露による PMN の β-galactosidase 放出の促進率(%). Cytochalasin B (5 μg/ml) 及び fMet·Leu-Phe (10 -6 M) 曝露により PMN から β-galactosidase が放出された. fMet·Leu-Phe による促進率(%)は本文及び表1の脚注の記述を用いて計算した.

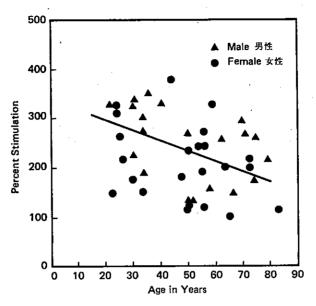


Figure 6. Percent stimulation of lysozyme release from PMN after fMet-Leu-Phe exposure. Lysozyme was released from PMN after exposures to cytochalasin B (5 μ g/ml) and fMet-Leu-Phe (10⁻⁶M), and the percent stimulation by fMet-Leu-Phe was calculated as described in the text and the footnote to Table 1.

図 6 fMet·Leu·Phe 曝 鷲 による PMN からのリゾチーム放出の促進率(%). Cytochalasin B (5 μg/ml)及び fMet·Leu·Phe (10 -6 M)曝露 により PMN からのリゾチームが放出された. fMet·Leu·Phe による促進率(%)は本文及び表1の脚注の記述を用いて計算した.

The relationship in lysozyme release is described by the formula Y = -1.9X + 327.3, with a correlation coefficient of 0.401 (Figure 6); Y = -1.7X + 333.6, -0.462 for males; Y = -1.7X + 293.5, -0.374 for females.

Absolute levels of enzyme release after PMN stimulation are presented in Table 2. No significant differences were observed by sex or age in the amounts of β -glucuronidase and β -galactosidase released after stimulation. However, significant differences in the age-related decline of released lysozyme were seen between older males and females (Table 2) compared to younger subjects. Among the older subjects, release of the enzyme decreased by 30% in males and 49% in females.

Table 3 shows that intracellular concentrations of the three lysosomal enzymes in males declined with age. Conversely, the concentrations of those in females increased with age. Only intracellular β -glucuronidase decreased significantly in males aged 50 or more and among them was 60% less than in males under 50 years of age.

放出の関係はY=-1.9X +327,3,相関係数0.401で 示され(図 6),男性がY=-1.7X +333,6で係数が -0.462, 女性がY=-1.7X +293.5 で係数が -0.374である。

表 2 に PMN 刺激による酵素放出の絶対値を示した。 刺激後の β -glucuronidase 及び β -galactosidase の 放出量に性や年齢による有意差は認められなかった。 しかし、若年対象者と比較して高齢者では男女間で リゾチーム放出の加齢に伴う低下に有意な差が認め られた(表 2)。高齢の対象者では酵素放出は男性で 30%、女性で49%低下した。

表3から明らかなように3種類のライソゾーム酵素の細胞内濃度は男性では年齢とともに低下した。逆に女性では年齢とともに増加した。β-Glucuronidaseの細胞内濃度は50歳以上の男性のみで有意な低下を示し、50歳未満の男性の60%以下であった。

TABLE 1 PERCENT STIMULATION OF LYSOSOMAL ENZYMES FROM PMN AFTER fMet-Leu-Phe EXPOSURE

表 1	fMet-Leu-Phe	曝露による	PMN か	らのライ	゚ソゾー	ム酵素放出の促進率(%)
-----	--------------	-------	-------	------	------	--------------

	All Ages		Less than 50		50 or more	
Sex	Cases	Mean±SEM	Cases	Mean ± SEM	Cases	Mean ± SEM
β-Glucuronidase		+:				
Male + Female	41	304.7 ± 19.1	20	379.1 ± 27.0	21	233.8 ± 16.0 ^a
Male Male	18	327.6 ± 30.0	10	403.7 ± 33.3	8	232.4 ± 28.4 ^a
Male Female	23	286.7 ± 24.6	10	354.5 ±42.7	13	234.6 ± 20.0 ^a
β-Galactosidase		•				
Male + Female	41	221.6 ± 14.4	19	266.6 ± 23.5	22	178.1 ± 14.7^{a}
Male Male	19	247.1 ± 24.7	8	296.1 ±49.6	11	211.4 ± 18.4
Female	22	199.6 ± 15.4	11	245.3 ± 18.9	-11	153.9 ± 15.0 ^a
Lysozyme			•			
Male + Female	44	230.1 ± 11.4	21	262.6±16.6	23	200.4 ± 13.1 ^a
Male	20	247.1 ± 15.7	10	291.5 ± 15.7	10	202.7 ± 19.0^{2}
Female	24	215.9±16.0	11	236.3 ± 26.6	13	196.5 ± 18.9

a: Significantly lower (p<0.01) than the value in younger group according to t-test.

 β -Glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozyme were released from PMN after cytochalasin B (5 μ g/ml) and fMet-Leu-Phe (10⁻⁶M) exposures. Control cells were exposed to 14 μ M of dimethylsulfoxide. The percent stimulation of enzyme release was expressed as the activity of enzyme released from cells stimulated by cytochalasin B and fMet-Leu-Phe to activity of enzyme released from unstimulated cells (control).

CytochalasinB (5 μg/ml)及びfMet·Leu-Phe(10 - 6 M)曝露によって PMN からβ-glucuronidase. β-galactosidase 及びリゾチームが放出された。対照細胞を14μM の dimthylsulfoxide に曝露させた.

酵素放出の促進率(%)は,Cytochalasin B と fMet-Leu-Phe で刺激した細胞の放出する酵素の活性対,刺激していない細胞(対照)から放出された酵素の活性で表した.

DISCUSSION

Intracellular lysosomal enzyme concentrations changed with age. The changes were different between male and female subjects (Table 3). These results indicate that the concentrations in younger female subjects were lower than those in males. This suggests that sex hormones may suppress the concentrations because the amount of sex hormones changes with age. 15

There was an age-related decrease in the ability of PMN to release lysosomal enzymes after stimulation with fMet-Leu-Phe. This study suggests that an age-related decline in responsiveness to stimulants is attributable to a change in the plasma membrane and/or lysosomal membrane. Weissmann et al⁷ proposed a nine step scheme to explain the release of lysosomal enzymes by PMN. As the actual enzyme release constitutes the fianl step of this scheme, almost all steps of the sequential response initiated by

老 寒

ライソゾーム酵素の細胞内濃度は年齢とともに変化した。この変化は男女間で異なっていた(表3).これらの結果から、若年の女性の酵素濃度は男性より低いことが分かる。この所見は、性ホルモンの量が年齢によって変化するために、性ホルモンが酵素濃度を抑制しているかもしれないということを示唆している.15

fMet-Leu-Phe の刺激による PMN のライソゾーム酵素の放出能には年齢に伴う低下が見られた。本研究は、刺激剤に対する反応の年齢に伴う低下が、細胞膜ないしはライソゾーム膜の変化によるものであることを示唆している。 Weissmann らっは PMN によるライソゾーム酵素の放出を説明するための 9 段階説を提唱した。実際の酵素放出はこの最終段階に当たるので、fMet-Leu-Phe による刺激に始まる一連の反応のほぼ全過程が加齢による影響を受けるかも

t 検定によると若年群の値より有意に低い (p<0.01).

TABLE 2 EXTRACELLULAR LEVELS OF LYSOSOMAL ENZYMES FROM PMN AFTER fMet-Leu-Phe EXPOSURE

寿 2	fMet-Leu-Phe	曝穀後の	PMN から	このライ	ソゾー	ム酵素の細胞外値
------------	--------------	------	--------	------	-----	----------

•	All Ages		L	ess than 50	50 or more	
Sex	Cases	Mean ± SEM	Cases	Mean ± SEM	Cases	Mean ± SEM
β-Glucuronidase						•
Male + Female	37	129.3 ± 15.1*	19	109.2 ± 14.3	18	146.5 ±27.5
Male	17	132.0±26.5	8	88.8 ± 12.6	9	170.4 ± 46.3
Female	20	127.0 ± 17.2	11	130.5 ± 20.2	9	122.7 ± 30.6
β-Glalactosidase				•		
Male + Female	41	46.7 ±4.9	18	42.7 ±5.6	23	49.8 ± 7.7
Male	19	56.8 ±8.4	8	45.6 ± 8.9	411	65.9 ± 12.8
Female	22	37.9±5.1	10	40.4 ± 7.5	12	35.9 ± 7.2
Lysozyme						
Male + Female	44	1.88 ± 0.17	21	2.41 ±0.30	23	1.41 ±0.09 ^a
Male	20	1.83 ± 0.04	10	2.16 ±0.32	10	1.51 ± 0.08
Female	24	1.94 ± 0.27	11	2.64 ± 0.50	13	1.34 ±0.14 ^b

a and b: Significantly lower than the value in younger group according to t-test (a:p<0.01, a $\not D$ b: 0.01<p<0.05).

t 検定によると若年群の値より有意に低い(a:p<0.01, b:0.01<p<0.05).

* Unit: p moles of product formation/min/ml supernatant for β-glucuronidase and β-galactosidase, μg/ml supernatant for lysozyme.

単位は β-glucuronidase 及び β-galactosidase については産生物形成 p mol/min/ml 上清, リゾチームについてはμg/ml 上南.

 β -Glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozyme were released from PMN after cytochalasin B (5 μ g/ml) and fMet-Leu-Phe (10⁻⁶M) exposures. The extracellular activities of three enzymes were determined by the method described in the text.

Cytochalasin B (5 μg/ml)及び fMet·Leu-Phe(10⁻⁶ M) 駆露後に PMN から β·glucuronidase, β·galactosidase 及びリゾチームが放出された。この3種の酵素の細胞外活性を本文で述べた方法で測定した。

fMet-Leu-Phe stimulation may be affected by aging. Receptor sites located on the membrane are the first contact sites between the stimulus and PMN. Binding activity of fMet-Leu-Phe is directly related to enzyme release. Our observations suggest that either this activity or the number of binding sites decreases with age. For example, it has been shown in the rat brain that the number of neurotransmitter receptor sites also decrease with age. ¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Changes in receptors on the cell surface with aging may be one of the factors involved in the decrease in cell function.

Results of this study showed a significant age-dependent decline in absolute amount of enzyme release only for lysozyme (Table 2). β -Glucuronidase and β -galactosidase are localized in azurophil granules, whereas lysozyme is localized in both specific granules and azurophil granules. ^{19,20} Therefore, this strongly suggests that for specific granules, degranulation activity

しれない、膜上にある受容体の部位は刺激剤と PMN が最初に接する部位である。fMet-Leu-Phe の結合能は酵素放出と直接関連している。⁹ 本調査の結果から,この結合能若しくは結合部位の数のいずれかが年齢とともに低下することが示唆される。例えば、ラットの脳においても神経伝達物質受容体部位の数が年齢とともに減少することが認められている。¹⁶⁻¹⁸ 細胞表面の受容体の加齢による変化は,細胞機能の低下に関与する因子の一つであるかもしれない。

本研究の結果では、酵素放出の絶対量の年齢に伴う 有意な低下はリゾチームのみに見られた(表2)。 β-Glucuronidase及びβ-galactosidaseは好アズール 顆粒に局在しており、リゾチームは特殊顆粒と好 アズール顆粒の双方に局在している。^{19,20} したがっ て、この所見は特殊顆粒の脱顆粒が年齢とともに

TABLE 3 INTRACELLU	JLAR CONCENTRATION OF LYSOSOMAL ENZYMES IN PMN
表 3	PMN 中のライソゾーム酵素の細胞内濃度

	24.	·					
	All Ages		L	ess than 50	50 or more		
Sex	Cases	Mean ± SEM	Cases	Mean ±SEM	Cases	Mean ±SEM	
β-Glucuronidase						00001000	
Male + Female	43	356.3 ± 35.7*	19	401.0 ± 63.2	24	$320.9 \pm 39.6_{h}$	
	19	374.1 ±68.3	8	572.9 ± 123.1	11	229.8 ±42.5 ⁶	
Male		342.0±35.6	11	276.0 ± 31.8	13	398.0±56.5	
Female	24	342.0 - 33.0	**	2.0.0			
β-Galactosidase							
Male + Female	42	112.7 ± 13.4	18	112.1 ± 15.7	24	113.2 ±20.6	
	-	131.9 ± 26.4	8	152.2 ±25.7	11	117.2 ±42.2	
Male	19		10	80.1±13.0	13	109.8 ± 15.4	
Female	23	96.9±10.6	10	00.1-15.0			
Lysozyme							
• •	33	2.86 ± 0.25	15	2.97 ± 0.26	18	2.77 ±0.40	
Male + Female			7	3.45 ±0.37	7	2.57 ± 0.69	
Male	14	3.01 ± 0.40		2.55 ± 0.33	11	2.89 ±0.51	
Female	19	2.75 ± 0.32	8	4.55 ±0.55	11	2.07 = 0.0 1	

b: Significantly lower (0.01<p<0.05) than the value in younger group according to t-test. t 検定によると若年群の値より有意に低い (0.01< p < 0.05).

Unstimulated cells were solubilized by homogenization with 0.1% Triton X-100 in HBSS. After centrifugation at 10,000 $\times g$ for 20 minutes at 4°C, β -glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozyme librated from cells were determined.

刺激していない細胞を0.1%の Triton X-100 を用いて HBSS 中に均質化して溶解し、 $10,000 \times g$ 、4 Cで $20分間遠心分離した後細胞から遊離した <math>\beta$ -glucuronidase、 β -galactosidase 及びリゾチームを測定した。

declines with age. The remarkable difference between β -glucuronidase, β -galactosidase, and lysozyme release might be attributable to the role of the lysosomal enzymes in PMN. A decrease in release of other lysosomal enzymes and granule products may also occur with aging.

Aging also affects phagocytic activity. Using mice, Perkins²¹ reported an age-dependent decline of phagocytic activity in the clearing of colloidal carbon from the blood. However, macrophages in mice of all ages were equally efficient in their ability to engulf and digest opsonized sheep red blood cells. Phagocytic activity and macrophage function may be reduced with age. Our observations in enzyme release from PMN are in agreement with the age-dependent decline of phagocytic activity.

Lysosomal enzyme release as induced by fMet-Leu-Phe is an activity showing the responsiveness 低下することを強く示唆している。 β.Glucuronidase、β-galactosidase 及びリゾチームの放出における顕著な差異は、ライソゾーム酵素の PMN における役割の差によるものであるかもしれない。ほかのライソゾーム酵素及び顆粒産生物の放出低下も加齢に伴って起こるかもしれない。

加齢は食食能にも影響を及ぼす、Perkins²¹ はマウスを用いた実験で、血中のコロイド状炭素排除の際に食食能の年齢に伴う低下が見られることを報告している。しかし、あらゆる年齢のマウスにおけるマクロファージは、オプソニン化ヒツジ赤血球を取り込んで消化する能力が同様に高かった。食食能及びマクロファージ機能は年齢とともに低下するかもしれない。我々の観察した PMN からの酵素放出は食食能の年齢に伴う低下と一致している。

fMet-Leu-Phe によって誘発されるライソゾーム

^{*} Unit: p moles of product formation/min/4 $\times 10^5$ PMN for β -glucuronidase and β -galactosidase, $\mu g/mi/4 \times 10^5$ PMN for lysozyme.

単位はβ-glucuronidase 及びβ-galactosidase については産生物形成 p mol/min/4×10⁵ PMN. リゾチームについては μg/ml/4×10⁵ PMN.

of PMN to bacteria, viruses, and fungi. Our findings suggest that as a result of the age-related decline of sensitivity to a stimulant, PMN response to infection decreases with aging. Decline with age of lysosomal enzyme release from PMN seems to be due to many causes, including adult diseases such as diabetes, in which phagocytotic and bactericidal activities of PMN are decreased. The decline may also be considered to be a contributing factor in prolonging illnesses, resulting in higher morbidity and mortality rates for older, than for younger, adults.

酵素の放出はバクテリア、ウイルス及び菌類に対するPMNの反応を示す作用である。7本研究の結果は、刺激剤に対する感受性が年齢に伴って低下する結果、PMNの感染に対する反応が加齢に伴って低下することを示唆している。PMNからのライソゾーム酵素放出の年齢による低下は、PMNの貪食能及び殺菌能が低下する糖尿病22などの成人病を含む多くの原因によるものと思われる。この低下も疾患を長引かせる要因の一つであり、若年成人より高齢者に罹病率及び死亡率が高いことの原因となっているとも考えられる。

REFERENCES 参考文献

- WEKSLER ME: Genetic and immunologic determinants of aging. Second Conference of the Epidemiology of Aging, ed by Hayes SG, Manning F. Bethesda, Maryland, NIH publications, 1980. pp 15-22
- PISCIOTTA AV, WESTRING DW, DePREY C, WALSH B: Mitogenic effect of phytohemagglutinin at different ages. Nature 215:193-4, 1967
- WEKSLER ME, HUTTEROTH TH: Impaired lymphocyte function in aged humans. J Clin Invest 53:99-104, 1974
- INKELES B, INNES JB, KUNTZ NM, KADISH AS, WEKSLER ME: Immunological studies of aging.
 Cytokinetic basis for the impaired response of lymphocytes from aged humans to plant lectins. J Exp Med 145:1176-87, 1977
- POWELL R, FERNANDEZ LA: Proliferative responses of peripheral blood lymphocytes to polyclonal activation: A comparison of young and elderly individuals. Mech Ageing Dev 13:241-6, 1980
- SIEGEL BV, BRAUN M, MORTON JL: Detection of antinuclear antibodies in NZB and other mouse strains. Immunol 22:457-63, 1972
- WEISSMANN G, KORCHAK HM, ERERZ HD, SMOLEN JE, GOLDSTEIN IM, HOFFSTEIN ST: The secretory code of the neutrophil. J Reticuloendothel Soc 26 (Suppl):687-700, 1979
- GOLDSTEIN I, HOFFSTEIN S, GALLIN J, WEISSMANN G: Mechanism of lysosomal enzyme release from human leukocytes: Microtubule assembly and membrane fusion induced by a component of complement. Proc Nat Acad Sci USA 70:2916-20, 1973
- SHOWELL HJ, FREER RJ, ZIGMOND SH, SCHIFFMAN E, ASWANIKUMAR S, CORCORAN B, BECKER EL: The structure-activity relations of synthetic peptides as chemotactic factors and inducers of lysosomal enzyme secretion for neutrophils. J Exp Med 143:1154-69, 1976
- BOYUM A: Isolation of mononuclear cells and granulocytes from human blood. Scand J Clin Lab Invest 21(Suppl 97):77-89, 1968
- PESCE A, McKAY PH, STOLZENBACH F, CAHN RD, KAPLAN NO: The comparative enzymology of lactic dehydrogenases. I. Properties of the crystalline beef and chicken enzymes. J Biol Chem 239: 1753-61, 1954

- 12. SELSTED ME, MARTINEZ RJ: A simple and ultrasensitive enzyme assay for the quantitative determination of lysozyme in the picogram range. Anal Biochem 109:67-70, 1980
- 13. WOOLLEN JW, WALKER PG: The fluorimetric estimation of N-acetyl-β-glucosaminidase and β-galactosidase in blood plasma. Clin Chim Acta 12:647-58, 1965
- 14. PETERS TJ, MULLER M, DE DUVE C: Lysosomes of the arterial wall. I. Isolation and subcellular fractionation of cells from normal rabbit aorta. J Exp Med 136:1117-39, 1972
- 15. TALBERT GB: Aging of the reproductive system. In Handbook of the Biology of Aging, ed by Finch CE and Hayflick L. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1977. pp318-56
- GREENBERG LH, WEISS B: Beta-adrenergic receptors in aged rat brain: Reduced number and capacity
 of pineal gland to develop supersensitivity. Science 201:61-3, 1978
- 17. GOVONI S, LODDO P, SPANO PF, TRABUCCHI M: Dopamine receptor sensitivity in brain and retina of rats during aging. Brain Res 138:565-70, 1980
- 18. GOVONI S, MEMO M, SAIANI L, SPANO PF, TRABUCCHI M: Impairment of brain neutrotransmitter receptors in aged rats. Mech Ageing Dev 12:39-46, 1980
- BAINTON DF: Sequential degranulation of the two types of polymorphonuclear leukocyte granules during phagocytosis of microorganisms. J Cell Biol 58:249-64, 1973
- WRIGHT DG, BRALOVE DA, GALLIN JI: The differential mobilization of human neutrophil granules. Am J Pathol 87:273-84, 1977
- 21. PERKINS EH: Phagocytic activity of aged mice. J Reticuloendothel Soc 9:642, 1971
- 22. BYBEE JD, RUGERG DE: The phagocytic activity of polymorphonuclear leukocytes obtained from patients with diabetes mellitus. J Lab Clin Med 64:1-13, 1964