


Fisetin Ameliorates the Inflammation and Oxidative Stress in Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Endometritis

Kangfeng Jiang^{1,2,*}

Jing Yang^{3,*}

Guanhong Xue^{1,*}

Ailing Dai⁴

Haichong Wu¹ 

¹Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Animal Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310058, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming, Yunnan, 650201, People's Republic of China; ³State Key Laboratory of Agricultural Microbiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei, 430070, People's Republic of China; ⁴College of Life Sciences of Longyan University, Longyan, 364012, Fujian, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Purpose: Fisetin is a natural flavone of polyphenol, which widely exists in many fruits and vegetables and has many pharmacological activities. However, the mechanism involved remains largely unknown. Here, we investigate the mechanisms of fisetin on the inflammatory response and oxidative stress in LPS-induced endometritis model and bovine endometrial epithelial cell line (BEND).

Methods: The function of fisetin was analyzed by network pharmacology. Effects of increasing doses of fisetin on inflammation and oxidative stress are studied in BALB/c mice with LPS-induced endometritis. The underlying mechanisms of antioxidant activity of fisetin were further explored in LPS-stimulated BEND cells.

Results: The results showed that fisetin significantly alleviated LPS-induced inflammatory injury and oxidative stress both in vivo and in vitro. Further studies found that fisetin greatly inhibited the LPS stimulated TLR4 expression and nuclear translocation of nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B), thus reducing the pro-inflammatory mediators secretion. Silencing TLR4 reduced LPS-induced inflammatory responses. Moreover, we observed that fisetin evidently decreased ROS production but activated Nrf2/HO-1 pathway in LPS-stimulated BEND cells. To further explore the role of Nrf2 in fisetin-induced HO-1 protein expression, the specific siRNA was used to silence Nrf2 expression. Silencing Nrf2 abrogated the inhibitory effects of fisetin on LPS-induced pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF- α , IL-1 β secretion, NADPH oxidase-4 (Nox4) and ROS production.

Conclusion: In conclusion, fisetin effectively protected against LPS-induced oxidative stress and inflammatory responses which may be closely correlated to inhibition of TLR4-mediated ROS/NF- κ B and activation of the Nrf2/HO-1 pathway.

Keywords: fisetin, endometritis, inflammation, oxidative stress, TLR4/Nrf2

Introduction

Endometritis is one of the most common reproductive diseases caused by bacteria in the cattle industry all over the world. It leads to significant economic losses due to the decrease of their reproductive performance and subsequent low milk yield.¹ Endometritis is mainly caused by the invasion of pathogenic microorganism, its characteristic is rotten, wet, uterine secretions of red brown, accompanied by fever, dehydration, depression.² Piras et al reported that *E. coli* was one of the most frequent pathogenic bacteria involved in uterine diseases.³ It is well known that Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is an essential constituent of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria.⁴ LPS, a Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) receptor agonist, induces the

Correspondence: Haichong Wu
Tel +86 571-88982091
Email haichongwu@zju.edu.cn

release of pro-inflammatory cytokines including interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) during the inflammatory response.⁵ TLR4 as a member of pattern recognition receptors participates in recognizing exogenous pathogen-associated molecular patterns and endogenous ligands.⁶ Accumulating evidence suggests that during the LPS stimulation, the activation of TLR4-mediated NF- κ B signaling pathway, with the subsequent release of pro-inflammatory cytokines.^{7,8} NF- κ B is involved in the activation of a large number of genes in response to infections, inflammation, and other stress states that require rapid reprogramming of gene expression.⁹

Oxidative stress is a complication of reactive oxygen species (ROS) producing more than antioxidant enzymes.¹⁰ The anti-oxidative enzymes, such as heme oxygenase (HO)-1, are mediated by nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2).¹¹ ROS are served as secondary messengers that

amplify inflammatory response by up-regulating kinase cascades.⁷ NADPH oxidases (Noxs, for example Nox4) are enzymes acting to generate reactive oxygen species (ROS). Numerous studies have indicated a critical role for ROS induction in multiple signaling pathways, including NF- κ B pathway, which is one of the major signaling conduits mediating inflammation.^{12,13}

Fisetin (3,3',4',7-tetrahydroxyflavone, shown in Figure 1A), is a polyphenol and naturally occurring flavonoid that is commonly found in many fruits and vegetables including persimmons, mangoes, grapes, apples, strawberries, peaches, cucumbers, onions and tomatoes.^{14,15} It has a wide range of pharmacological functions, including anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, and anti-tumor activities.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Previous studies have also reported that fisetin can inhibit LPS-induced inflammatory response.^{14,19} However, the anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects of fisetin in

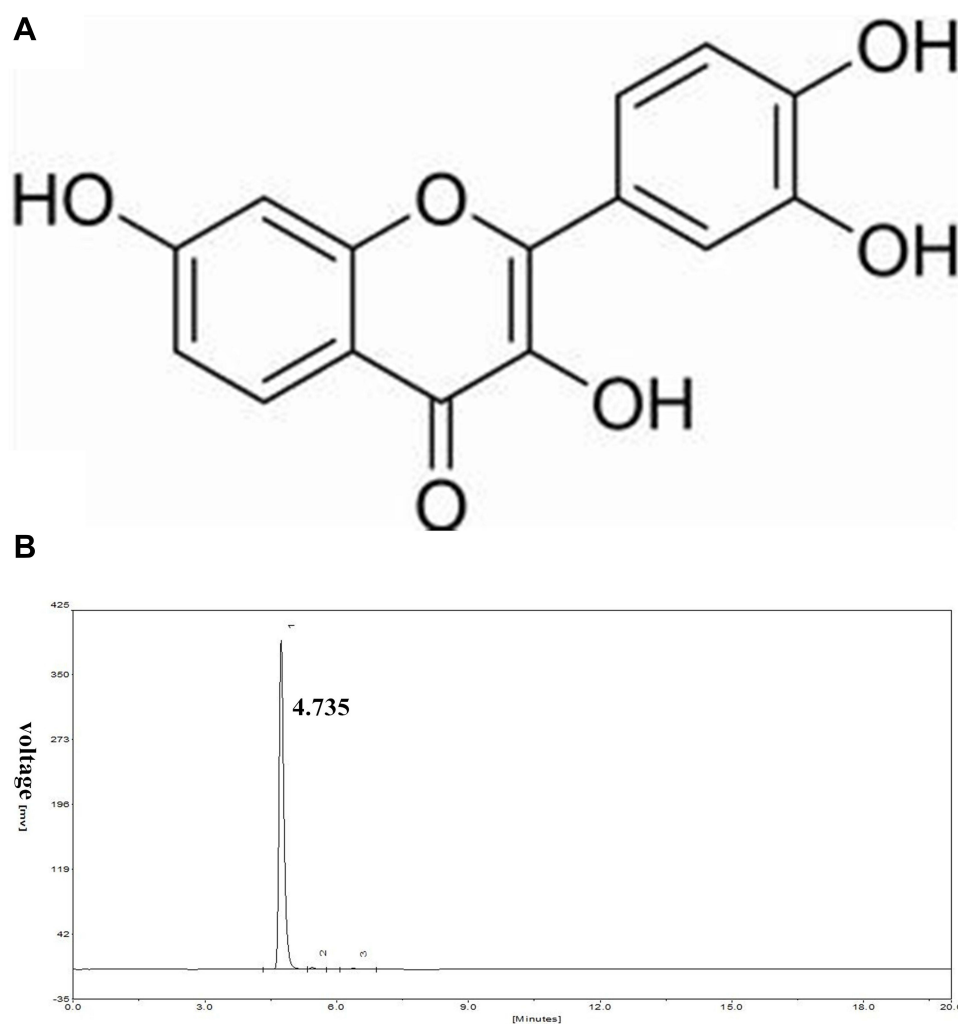


Figure 1 (A) The chemical structure of fisetin. (B) HPLC chromatogram of fisetin.

LPS-induced endometritis remains unclear. Moreover, endometrial epithelial cells are the first line of defense to protect the uterus from pathogenic bacteria.²⁰ Therefore, in the present study, LPS-induced endometritis in mice and bovine endometrial epithelial cell line *in vitro* were performed to determine the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant molecular mechanisms of fisetin.

Materials and Methods

Network Pharmacology Analysis

The druggability of fisetin was assessed by Traditional Chinese Medicine Systems Pharmacology database (TCMSP, <https://tcmsp.com/>), and the potential targets of fisetin were identified using the SwissTarget Prediction (<http://www.swisstargetprediction.ch/>). Additionally, gene ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) analysis were performed using Metascape (<https://metascape.org/>). Drug-target-pathway networks were constructed using Cytoscape to give a visual view.

Animals and Ethical Statement

Female BALB/c mice (6–8 weeks old, 20–22 g weight), were purchased from Animal experiment center of Huazhong Agricultural University (Wuhan, China). The mice were housed in plastic cages at 24 ± 1°C and kept on a 12 h dark-light cycle for one week before the study. This experiment was proceeded according to the guidelines of the Huazhong Agricultural University Animal Care Committee and the care and use of Laboratory Animals published by the US National Institutes of Health. Randomization was used to assign samples to the experimental groups and to collect and process data. The experiments were performed by investigators blinded to the treatment groups.

Study Design

Mice were randomly divided into five groups (n=10), consisting of control group, fisetin (25, and 50 mg/kg) + LPS groups, LPS group, and fisetin (50 mg/kg) group. Fisetin was solubilized by dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, < 0.1%, Sigma, USA) to obtain final concentrations of 25, and 50 mg/kg. The method for constructing mouse endometritis model was carry out as previously described.²¹ In brief, mice were

intramuscularly injected with fisetin twice every 12 h. After 2 h injection, the mouse uterus was perfused with LPS (1 mg/kg) to induce endometritis. The control group received normal saline. After 24 h, mice were euthanized under CO₂ asphyxiation, and the uterus tissues were harvested and stored at -80°C for further studies.

Histological Analysis

Mice uterus tissues were isolated, and fixed in 10% formalin for subsequent histological analysis. Uterus tissues were sectioned at a thickness of 5 µm, and then processed for hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. Finally, the sections were evaluated for histological changes with light microscopy (Olympus, Japan).

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Activity Assay

MPO activity was measured by immunofluorescence and MPO activity assay kit according to the manufacturer's instruction (Jiancheng, China). Sections of tissue were incubated with MPO antibody (1:200) overnight at 4°C and then incubated with a Cy3 secondary antibody in the dark for 2 h at room temperature. Next, DAPI was used for nuclear counterstaining and observed with fluorescence microscopy (Olympus, Japan). In addition, uterine tissues were homogenized with phosphate buffered saline (PBS, PH 7.4, weight/volume ratio 1:19). The supernatants were analyzed at an absorbance value of 460 nm.

Cell Culture and Treatment

Bovine endometrial epithelial cell line (BEND, ATCC® CRL-2398™) was cultured in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂. The BEND cells were pretreated with different concentrations of fisetin (25 and 50 µg/mL) for 1 h and then stimulated with LPS (1 µg/mL) for 6 h.

MTT Assay

Cell viability was measured by 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5 diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The BEND cells were treated with different concentrations of fisetin (25, and 50 µg/mL) for 24 h. Subsequently, MTT (5 mg/mL, 150 µL) was added to the cells and incubated

for 4 h. The supernatant was discarded with pipette tip, and then added DMSO to dissolve the formazan crystals. The absorbance was determined at 570 nm using a microplate reader (Thermo, USA).

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent (ELISA) Assay

The uterine tissues were homogenized in pre-chilled PBS, centrifuged and collected supernatants for detecting the production of TNF- α , and IL-1 β using ELISA kits as the manufacturer's instructions (BioLegend, USA). In addition, BEND cells were seeded into a 6-well-plate, and the cells were treated as indicated. The cell supernatants of BEND were also collected for analysis of the TNF- α , and IL-1 β secretion. The optical density from each well was determined at 450 nm using a microplate reader (Thermo, USA).

Measurement of Intracellular ROS

The level of ROS in BEND cells was determined using the Reactive Oxygen Species Assay Kit (Beyotime, China). Cells were seeded at a density of 1×10^5 cells mL^{-1} into 6-well plates. Next, they were incubated with control media (PBS) or LPS (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) in the presence or absence of fisetin (25 and 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) for 6 h. The cells were incubated with 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA, 10 mM) for 30 min at 37°C in the dark and then washed three times with PBS to remove extracellular DCFH-DA. After that, the relative levels of fluorescence were quantified by a fluorescence plate reader (485 nm excitation and 535 nm emission, Olympus).

Quantitative PCR Assay

Gene expression levels in tissues and cells were measured by qRT-PCR method. Total RNA was isolated from uterine tissues and BEND cells with TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, USA). Next, cDNA was synthesized using a reverse transcription kit (Takara, Japan) following the manufacturer's standard protocol. The primers were displayed in Table 1. The housekeeping gene GAPDH as an internal standard. The relative fold change of gene expression was calculated by the $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ comparative method.

Western Blot Analysis

The total proteins of the uterine tissues and BEND cells were collected into lysis buffer containing protease inhibitors. The lysate was centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 15 min at 4°C, subsequently the concentration of proteins was detected using a BCA kit. Next, samples with equal amounts of protein were fractionated on 10% sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane. The membrane was incubated in 5% BSA for 2 h at room temperature, followed by overnight incubation at 4°C in specific primary antibodies. Then, the membrane was washed by Tris-buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween 20 three times and incubated in horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-labelled secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature. The protein blots were visualized and analyzed by the ECLPlus Western blot Detection System (ImageQuant LAS 4000 mini, USA). β -actin as an internal standard.

Table 1 Primers Used for qPCR

Name	Sequence (5'→3'): Forward and Reverse	GenBank Accession No.	Product Size(bp)
TNF- α	CTTCTCATTCTGCTTGTG ACTTGGTGGTTTGCTACG	NM_013693.3	198
IL-1 β	CCTGGGCTGTCCTGATGAGAG TCCACGGGAAAGACACAGGTA	NM_008361.4	131
COX-2	AATCATTACCAGGCAAAGG TAGGGCTTCAGCAGAAAACG	NM_174445.2	154
iNOS	CCCCTGACCTTGTCTCG CTTCTGCCCACTTCTCTCC	NM_001076799.1	229
Nox4	ACTCTGCTGGATGACTGGAAACCA AGAGTAAGTCTGCAAACCAGCGGA	NM_001304775.1	100
GAPDH	CAATGTGTCCGTCGTGGATCT GTCCTCAGTGAGCCCAAGATG	NM_001289726.1	124

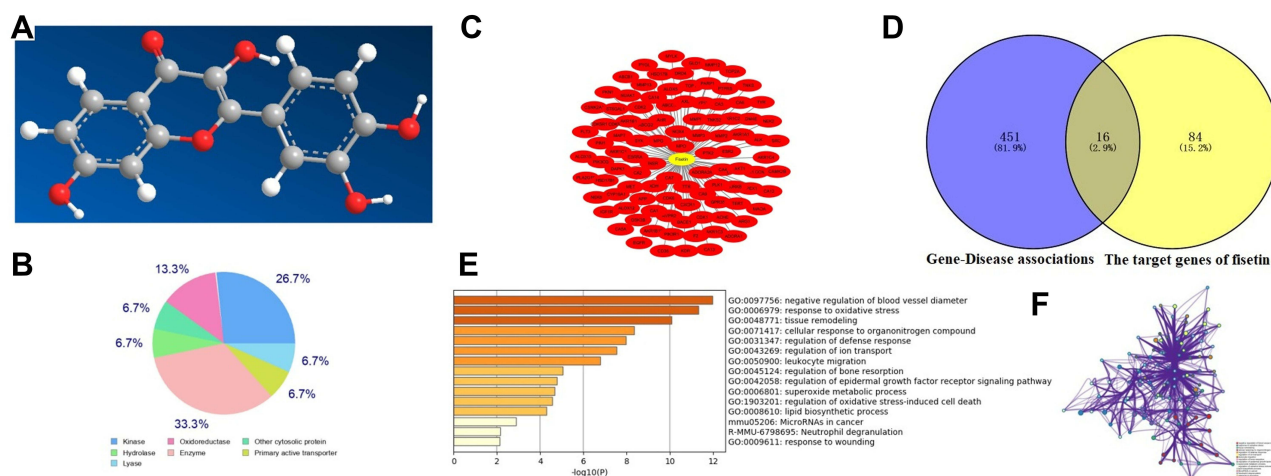


Figure 2 Network pharmacology analysis of fisetin. **(A)** Three dimensional structure formula of fisetin. **(B)** The target classes of fisetin. **(C)** The potential targets of fisetin were identified using the SwissTarget Prediction. **(D)** The common target genes of fisetin and inflammatory disease. **(E and F)** GO annotation and KEGG were used to analyze these target genes.

Small Interfering RNA (siRNA) Transfection

For TLR4-siRNA or Nrf2-siRNA transfection, BEND cells (1×10^5 cells mL^{-1}) were grown in 6-well plates and allowed to reach approximately 60% confluence. Transfection was performed in Opti-MEM with NC-siRNA, TLR4-siRNA or Nrf2-siRNA using Lipofectamine™ 2000 (Invitrogen, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. After 24 h, the treatment group was pre-treated with fisetin (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) for 1 h, and then LPS (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) was added for 6 h. Finally, the cells were cleaved for further analysis.

Immunofluorescence Staining

BEND cells were grown in twelve-well-plate. After the cells were treated as indicated, immunofluorescence staining was performed. Sections of BEND cell were incubated with p-p65 or TLR4 antibody overnight at 4°C and then incubated with a Cy3 secondary antibody in the dark for 2 h at room temperature. Next, p-p65 or TLR4 protein was mounted using a mounting medium supplemented with DAPI for nuclear counterstaining and observed using fluorescence microscopy (Olympus, Japan).

Data and Statistical Analysis

Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. All data were analysed using GraphPad Prism 5 (GraphPad InStat

Software, San Diego, USA). Comparison between groups was made with the one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. For all one-way ANOVAs, *post* tests were run only if *F* achieved $P < 0.05$ and there was no significant variance inhomogeneity. Statistical significance was set to $P < 0.05$.

Materials and Reagents

Fisetin (purity $\geq 98\%$) was obtained from Shanghai Yuanye Bio-Technology Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). The purity of fisetin was detected by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). This test was processed on EChrom2000 DAD Data System (Elite, China). Chromatography was performed by Hyper ODS2 C18 column. Elution was processed with acetonitrile/0.2% phosphoric acid water (45:55). The flow rate was 1.0 mL/min, which was determined at 355 nm (as shown in Figure 1B). LPS (*E. coli* 055: B5) was purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, USA). The antibodies were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology (Beverly, USA).

Results

Network Pharmacology Analysis of Fisetin

As displayed in Figure 2, our findings showed that fisetin has good druggability with 16 putative identified target genes. GO annotation and KEGG analysis

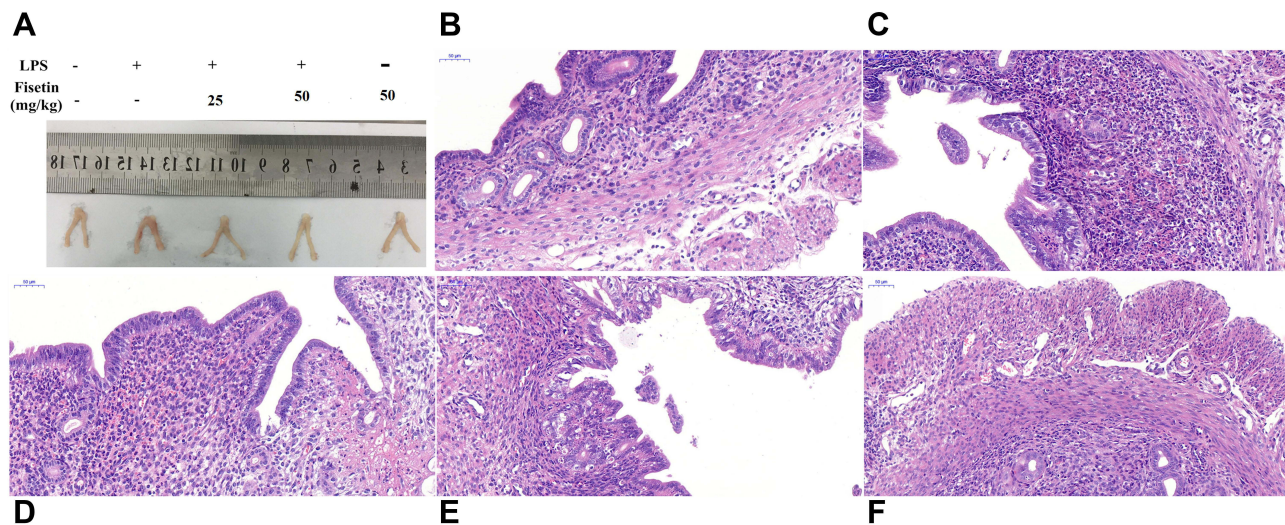


Figure 3 Effects of fisetin on LPS-induced uterine injury. (A) Morphology of the uterus. (B) Control group. (C) LPS group. (D and E) LPS + fisetin (25, 50 mg/kg) treatment groups. (F) Fisetin group (50 mg/kg).

revealed that these target genes were associated with oxidative stress.

Fisetin Alleviates LPS-Induced Uterine Injury

The histological changes of LPS-induced endometritis were evaluated by H&E staining, as shown in Figure 3. Uterus morphology was observed after LPS or fisetin administration (Figure 3A). Compared with the control group or fisetin-treated alone group (Figure 3B and F), LPS induced evidently pathologic changes, with extensive inflammatory cell infiltration and the structure of the uterus was damaged (Figure 3C). However, LPS-induced severe histopathological changes were significantly weakened by treatment of fisetin (Figure 3D and E).

Fisetin Decreased LPS-Induced Inflammatory Responses

MPO is a peroxidase enzyme used to quantify the neutrophil infiltration in inflammatory diseases.²² As shown in Figure 4A and B, compared with the control group or fisetin-treated alone group, the MPO activity was greatly increased in LPS group. However, the MPO activity was dose-dependently reduced by fisetin treatment (25, and 50 mg/kg). Moreover, to analyze the effects of fisetin on LPS-induced inflammatory

response, the expression of TNF- α , and IL-1 β in uterine tissues were measured by qRT-PCR method. The results showed that the expressions of TNF- α and IL-1 β were greatly increased in LPS treatment group, whereas treatment with fisetin dose-dependently decreased the level of these cytokines (Figure 4C).

Fisetin Inhibited TLR4 Expression and NF- κ B Pathway in LPS-Induced Endometritis

TLR4 is an important sensor for LPS, which activates the signaling cascades and promotes inflammation.²³ Thus, we determined whether fisetin could relieve the inflammatory response by inhibiting TLR4 expression, Western blot method was performed. The result indicated that the expression of TLR4 was inhibited by fisetin administration (Figure 5A). Besides, NF- κ B pathway plays critical role in mediating inflammatory cytokines secretion,²⁴ we also detected the effects of fisetin on LPS-activated NF- κ B pathway. As shown in Figure 5B, fisetin significantly suppressed the phosphorylation of p65 and I κ B α proteins.

Fisetin Exposure Blocked LPS-Induced Inflammatory Responses in BEND Cells

The effect of different concentrations of fisetin on cell viability was assessed by MTT assay. The result

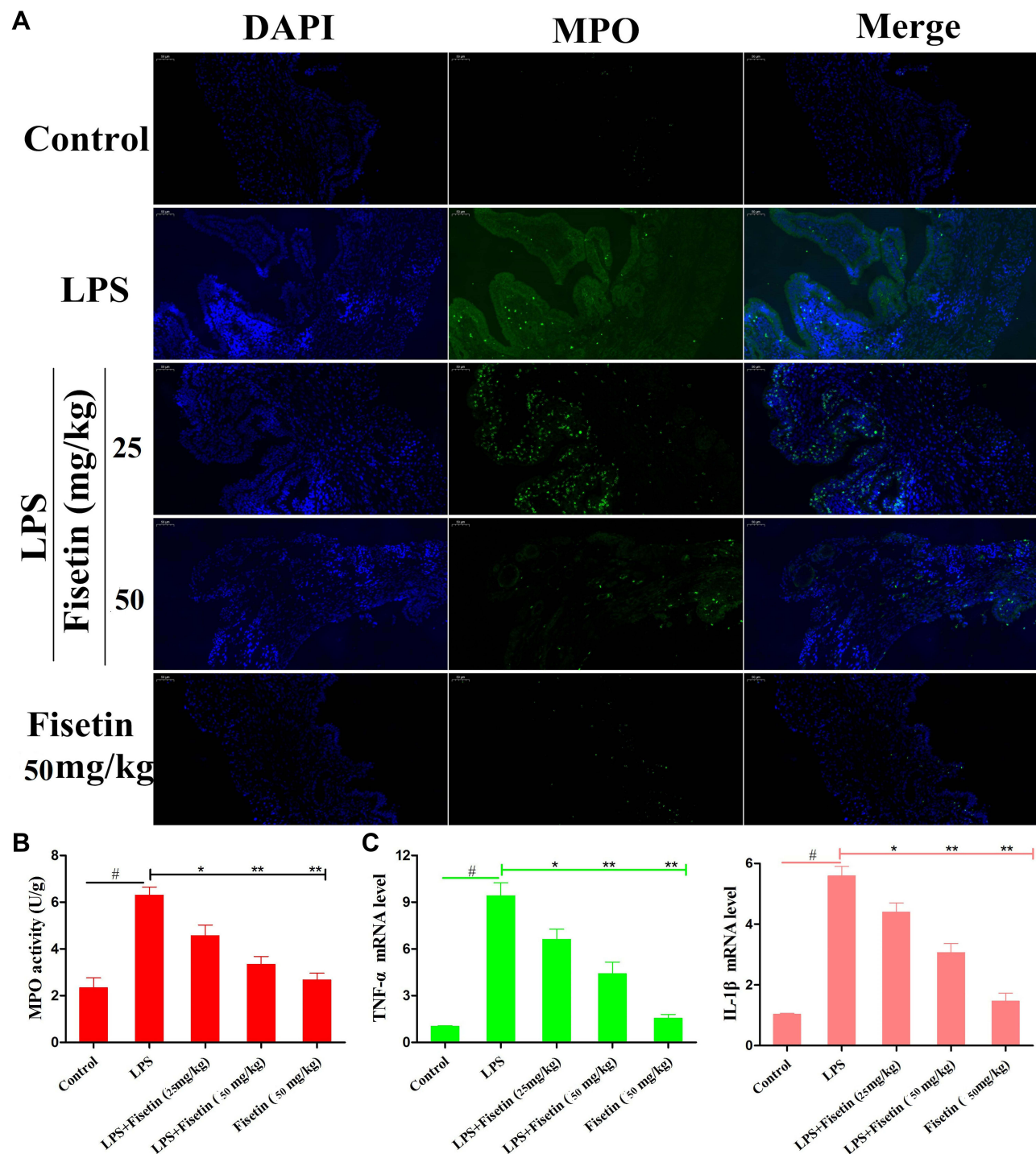


Figure 4 Effects of fisetin on LPS-induced inflammatory responses in mice. **(A and B)** MPO activity. **(C)** Expression of TNF- α and IL-1 β mRNA in tissues. GAPDH serves as the control. All data are represented as the mean \pm S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Hash marks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus control group. Asterisks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus LPS group. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

indicated that cell viability was not affected by fisetin treatment (Figure 6A). Thus, the concentrations of fisetin (25, 50 μ g/mL) was chosen for exposure to

BEND cells for 1 h, subsequently challenged with LPS. The production of TNF- α and IL-1 β in BEND cells was determined using ELISA kit. The result

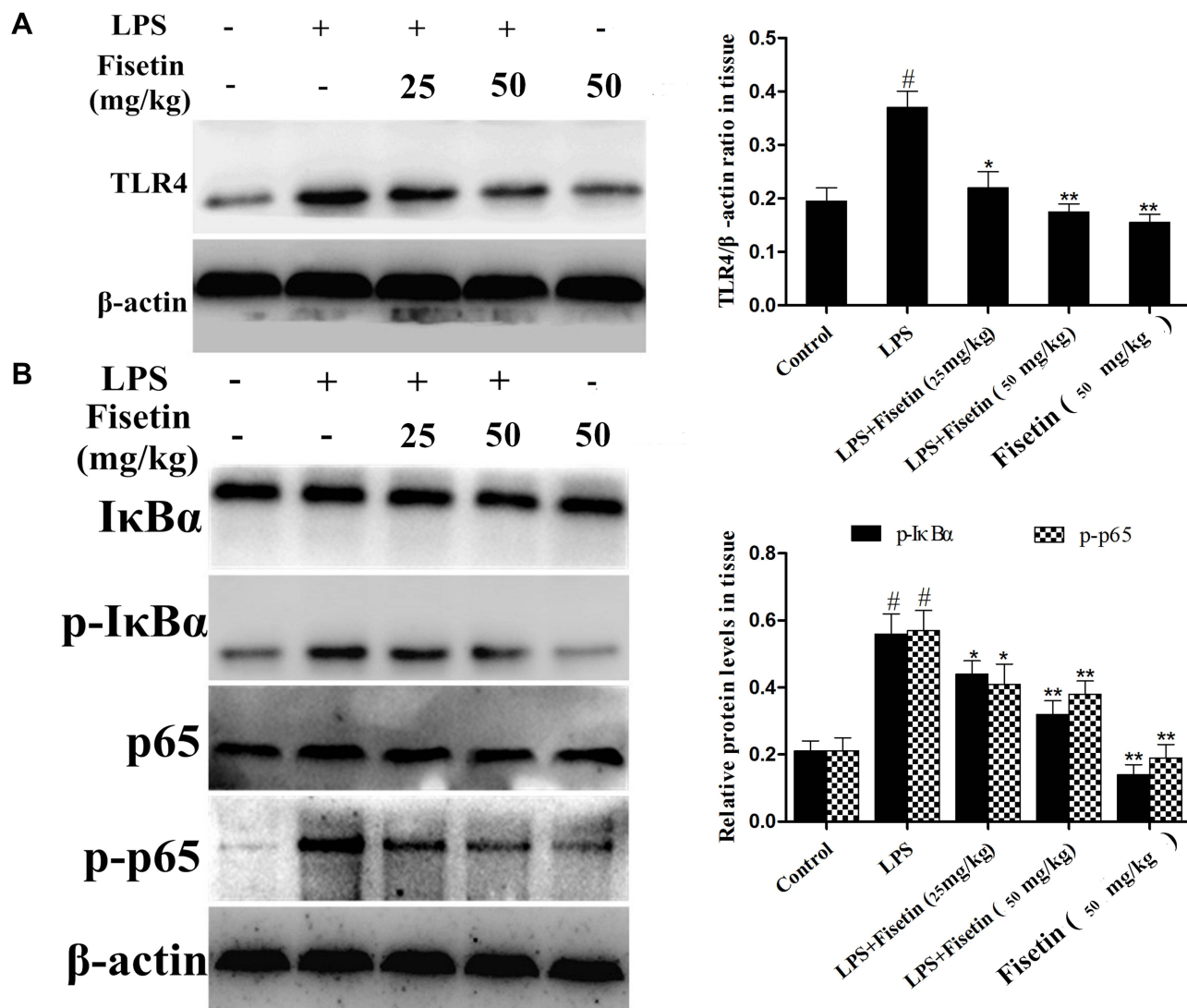


Figure 5 Effects of fisetin on TLR4 expression and NF-κB pathway activation in LPS-induced endometritis. **(A)** Protein expression of TLR4 in uterine tissues. **(B)** Proteins expression of IκBα and p65 in uterine tissues. β-actin served as an internal control. All data are represented as the mean ± S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Hash marks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus control group. Asterisks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus LPS group. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

indicated that the secretion of TNF-α and IL-1β was significantly increased in the LPS group, whereas fisetin dose-dependently reduced the production of TNF-α and IL-1β (Figure 6B). Moreover, iNOS and COX-2 are also key cytokines in oxidative stress. The levels of iNOS and COX-2 in BEND cells were detected by qRT-PCR method. As shown in Figure 6C, LPS administration markedly increased iNOS and COX-2, whereas the expression of iNOS and COX-2 were

reduced by pretreatment with fisetin in a dose dependent way.

Fisetin Treatment Alleviated LPS-Induced Oxidative Stress

Since oxidative damage plays a pivotal role in LPS-induced inflammatory process, and ROS often serve as signaling molecules involved in the inflammatory regulation.¹³ Therefore, we detected whether fisetin

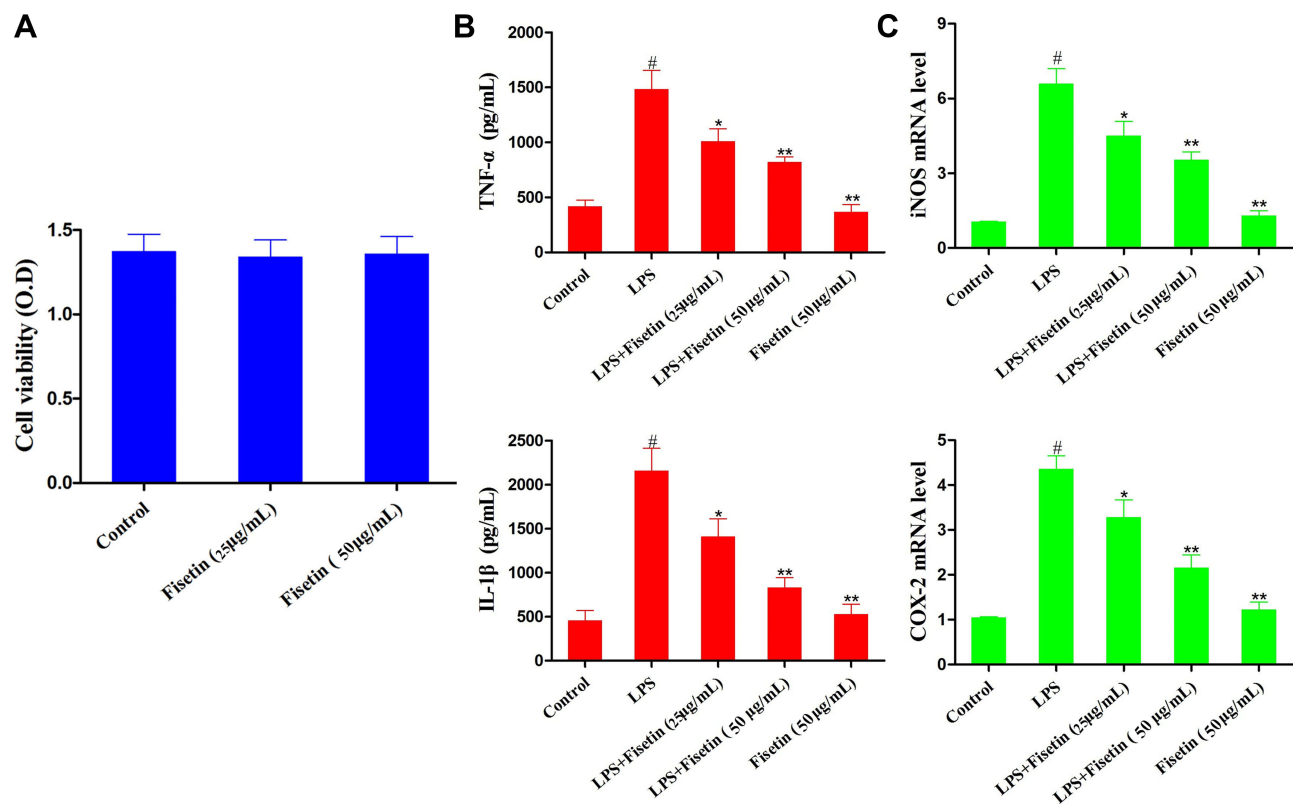


Figure 6 Effects of fisetin on LPS-induced inflammatory responses in BEND cells. Cells were subjected to different concentrations of fisetin for 1 h, and then challenged with LPS (1 μ g/mL). **(A)** Effect of fisetin on the cell viability was measured by MTT assay. **(B)** Effects of fisetin on the expression of TNF- α and IL-1 β were determined by ELISA assay. **(C)** Expression of iNOS and COX-2 mRNA in LPS-stimulated BEND cells using qRT-PCR method. *GAPDH* served as the control. All data are represented as the mean \pm S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Hash marks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus control group. Asterisks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus LPS group. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

pretreatment could inhibit LPS-triggered oxidative stress. As shown in Figure 7A, the results showed that fisetin dose-dependently inhibited LPS-induced ROS production in BEND cells. Additionally, the Nrf2/HO-1 pathway was found to be associated with antioxidant stress and scavenging of ROS.²⁵ Western blot analysis indicated that the expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 proteins were increased by the fisetin treatment (Figure 7B).

Fisetin Suppressed TLR4 Expression and NF- κ B Pathway Activation in BEND Cells

The expression of TLR4 in LPS-stimulated BEND cells was determined by Western blot method. The result suggested that TLR4 protein was significantly increased in LPS group, which was dose-dependently down-regulated by fisetin administration (Figure 8A). The NF- κ B signaling pathway was also determined by

Western blot assay. We found that the phosphorylation of p65 and I κ B α proteins were increased after LPS challenge, whereas the phosphorylation of p65 and I κ B α proteins were decreased by fisetin treatment (Figure 8B).

Effects of TLR4-siRNA Transfection on LPS-Induced Inflammatory Response

In order to further confirm the anti-inflammatory mechanism of fisetin is through TLR4-mediated pathway, specific interference RNA (TLR4-siRNA) transfection was performed in BEND cells. The cells were subjected to transfection with either control siRNA or TLR4 siRNA. Immunofluorescence assay displayed that excessive expression of TLR4 in LPS group that was decreased by TLR4-siRNA treatment (Figure 9A). Subsequently, immunofluorescence assay was also

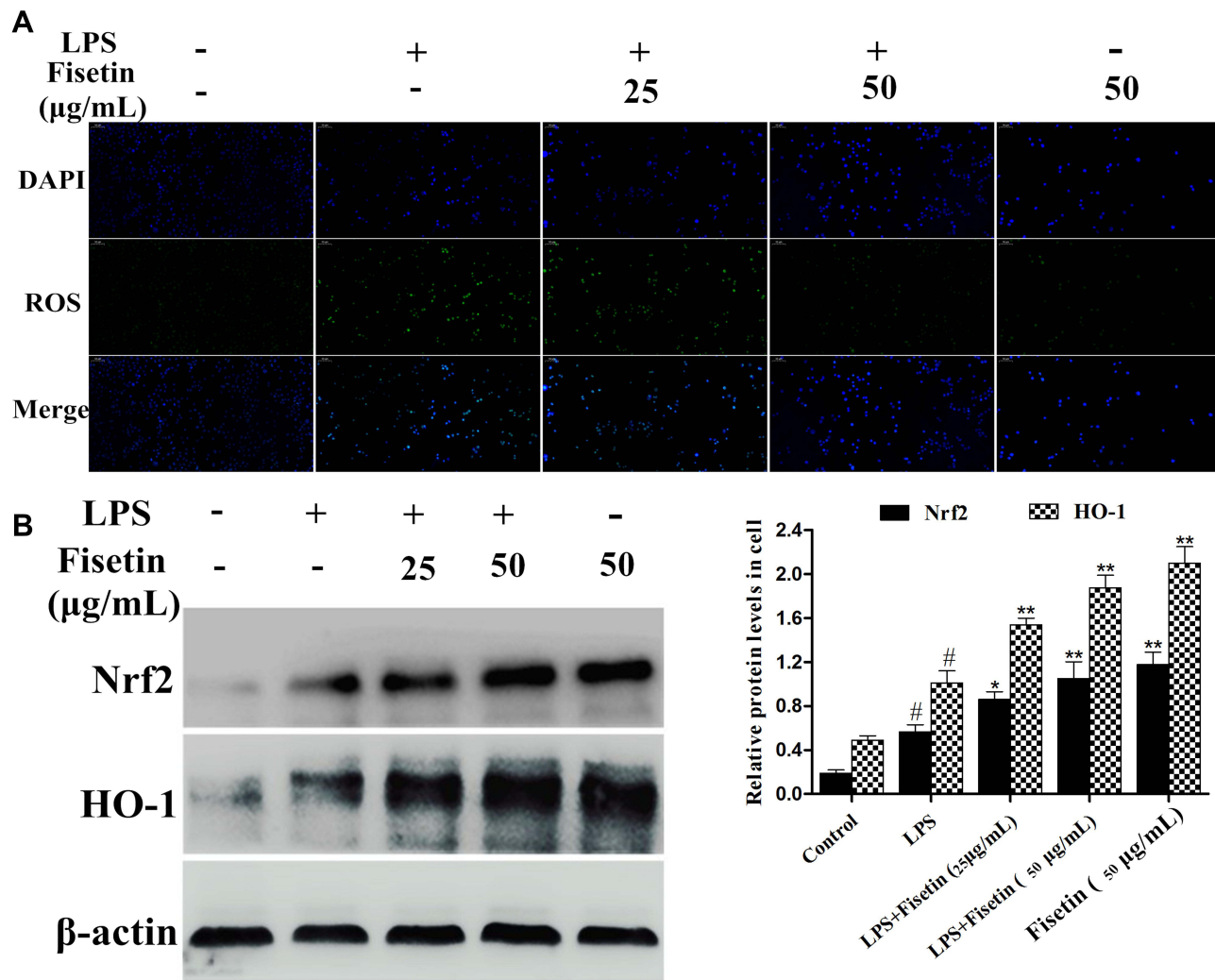


Figure 7 Effects of fisetin on LPS-induced oxidative stress. **(A)** Effect of fisetin on LPS-triggered ROS production in BEND cells. **(B)** Effect of fisetin on Nrf2 and HO-1 protein expression levels in LPS-triggered BEND cells. β -actin served as internal control. All data are represented as the mean \pm S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Hash marks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus control group. Asterisks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus LPS group. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

performed to determine the translocation of NF- κ B p65, the result indicated that the expression of p65 was significantly decreased in the nucleus with the treatment of TLR4-siRNA and fisetin (Figure 9B). The expression of Nox4 was reduced in TLR4-siRNA administration (Figure 9C). ROS often participate in the regulation of inflammatory process, thus, we also determined the effect of TLR4-siRNA transfection on ROS production. As shown in Figure 9D, LPS-induced ROS excessive production that was decreased by TLR4-siRNA administration in BEND cells. The above results indicate that fisetin inhibits the inflammatory response through TLR4-mediated ROS/NF- κ B signaling pathway.

Effects of Nrf2-siRNA Transfection on Fisetin-Induced HO-1 Protein Expression

To further examine the role of Nrf2 in fisetin-induced HO-1 protein expression, the specific siRNA was used to silence Nrf2 expression in BEND cells. After the cells were treated as indicated, Western blot assay was performed. As shown in Figure 10A, compared with negative control, the Nrf2 siRNA treatment reduced the expression of Nrf2 protein. Additionally, we then investigated whether Nrf2 siRNA transfection inhibited fisetin-induced HO-1 protein expression. The result suggested that fisetin enhanced the HO-1 protein expression that was significantly decreased by Nrf2 siRNA administration compared to the negative control (Figure 10B).

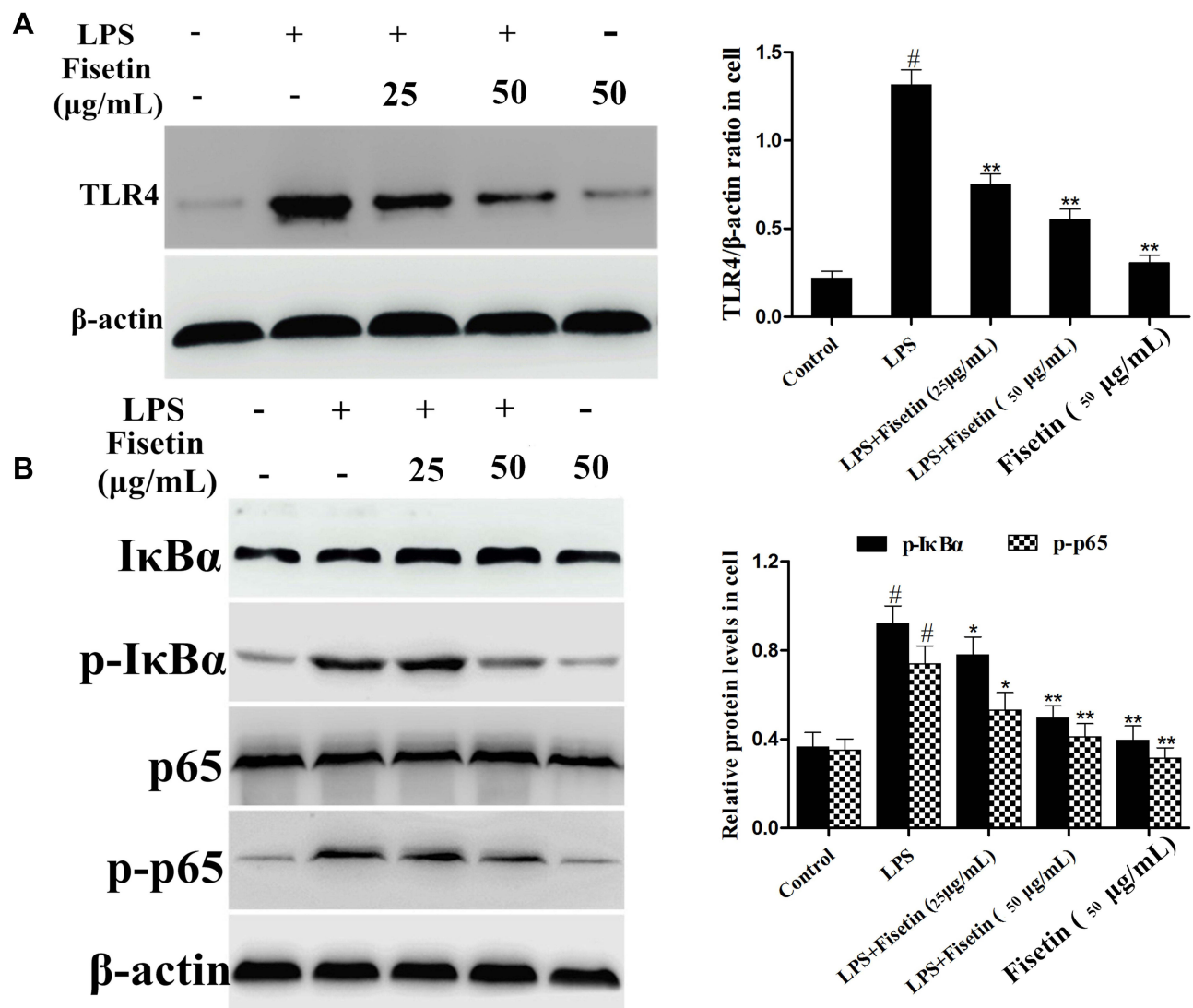


Figure 8 Effects of fisetin on TLR4 expression and NF- κ B pathway activation in BEND cells. **(A)** Expression of TLR4 was detected by Western blot method in LPS-stimulated BEND cells. **(B)** Proteins expression of I κ B α and p65 in LPS-stimulated BEND cells. β -actin served as internal control. All data are represented as the mean \pm S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Hash marks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus control group. Asterisks indicate $P < 0.05$ versus LPS group. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

Effects of Nrf2-siRNA Transfection on LPS-Induced Inflammatory Response

There is growing evidence indicated that Nrf2/HO-1 pathway played vital role in inhibiting oxidative stress and inflammatory responses. We therefore utilized Nrf2 siRNA transfection to determine whether the anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of fisetin were connected with HO-1 expression. BEND cells were pretreated with fisetin (50 μ g/mL) for 1 h with Nrf2 siRNA or control siRNA, and then challenged by LPS. As shown in [Figure 11](#), silencing Nrf2 abrogated the inhibitory effects

of fisetin on LPS-induced inflammatory mediators TNF- α , IL-1 β secretion, Nox4 and ROS production.

Discussion

Oxidative stress is a condition in which generation of ROS beyond the capacity of the antioxidant defense system.²⁶ ROS, belonging to oxidative mediated molecules, are reactive molecules and free radicals derived from molecular oxygen.²⁷ An increasing body of evidence demonstrated that ROS play important role in the invasion of microbial pathogens, such as LPS infection.²⁸ Dietary polyphenols,

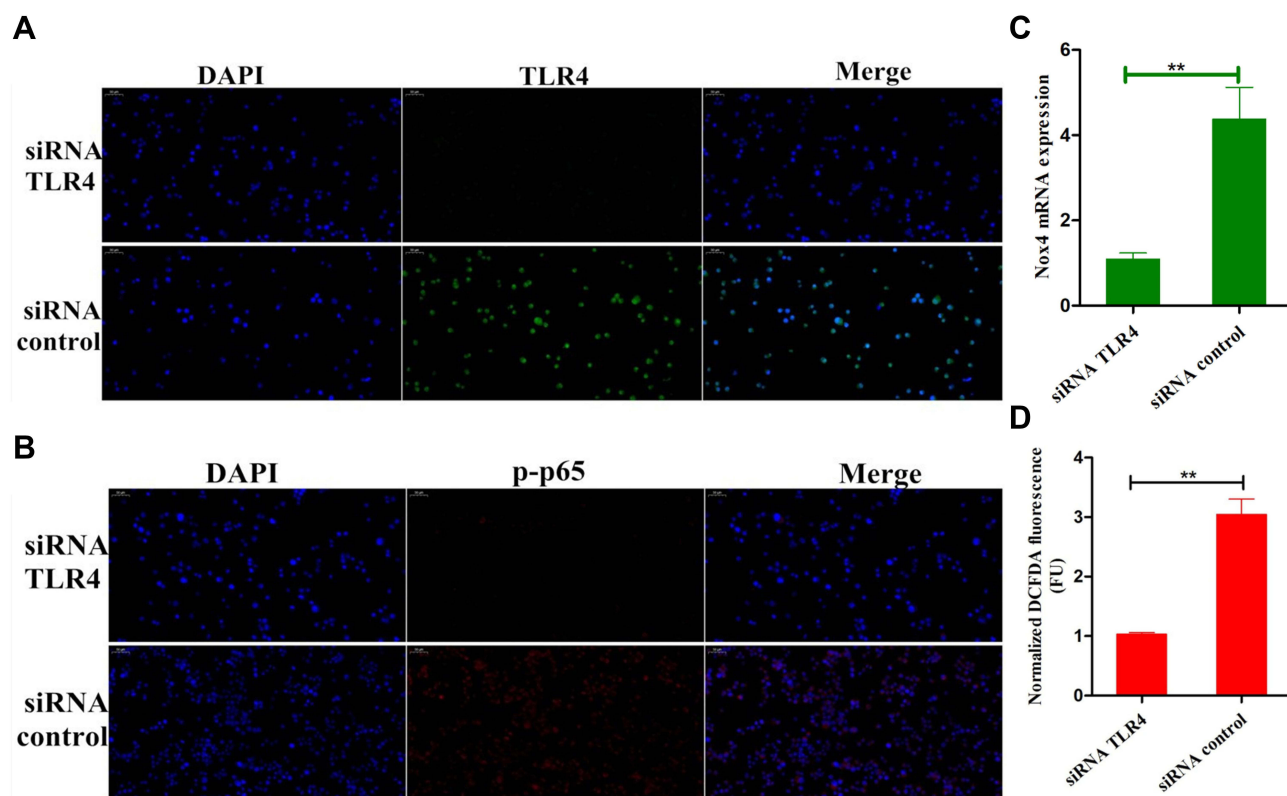


Figure 9 Effects of TLR4-siRNA transfection on LPS-induced inflammatory response. Cells were subjected to transfection with either control siRNA or TLR4 siRNA. **(A)** The interfering efficiency of TLR4 siRNA was measured by immunofluorescence technique. **(B)** Immunofluorescence assay was performed to determine the translocation of NF- κ B p65 after silencing TLR4 in LPS-stimulated BEND cells. **(C)** The expression of Nox4 in TLR4-siRNA transfected cells. **(D)** The effect of TLR4-siRNA transfection on ROS production in LPS-stimulated BEND cells. All data are represented as the mean \pm S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

such as fisetin, have been extensively studied for their efficient anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities.^{29,30} In the present study, we aimed to investigating whether fisetin could inhibit LPS-induced endometritis mouse model in vivo, and its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory mechanism was uncovered in LPS-stimulated BEND cells in vitro.

Accumulating evidences indicate that LPS contributes to varying degrees of damage to the organism, including lung and uterus injuries.^{21,23} In vivo experiments showed that fisetin mitigated inflammatory damage and reduced MPO activity in LPS-stimulated mouse endometritis. These results suggested that fisetin had a protective function on LPS-induced endometritis.

Long-term inflammatory mediators, including TNF- α , IL-1 β , iNOS, Nox4, and COX-2, are closely associated with the development of acute and chronic

inflammation diseases.¹³ Previous studies have demonstrated that LPS can promote the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF- α , IL-1 β .²¹ TNF- α is a potent activator for activation of NADPH oxidase, resulting in the formation of ROS.³¹ IL-1 β is secreted by macrophages upon stimulation with LPS or other inflammatory stimuli.³² Besides, iNOS, and COX-2 have been reported to play important roles in the development of inflammatory diseases.^{33,34} Our findings indicated that fisetin administration effectively decreased TNF- α , and IL-1 β secretion as well as inhibited iNOS, and COX-2 expression in LPS-induced endometritis and BEND cells. TLRs are vital constituent of the innate immune response, which activates a variety of pathways that rely on rapid identification of pathogenic microbial components.³⁵ TLR4 was demonstrated as the important receptor for ROS

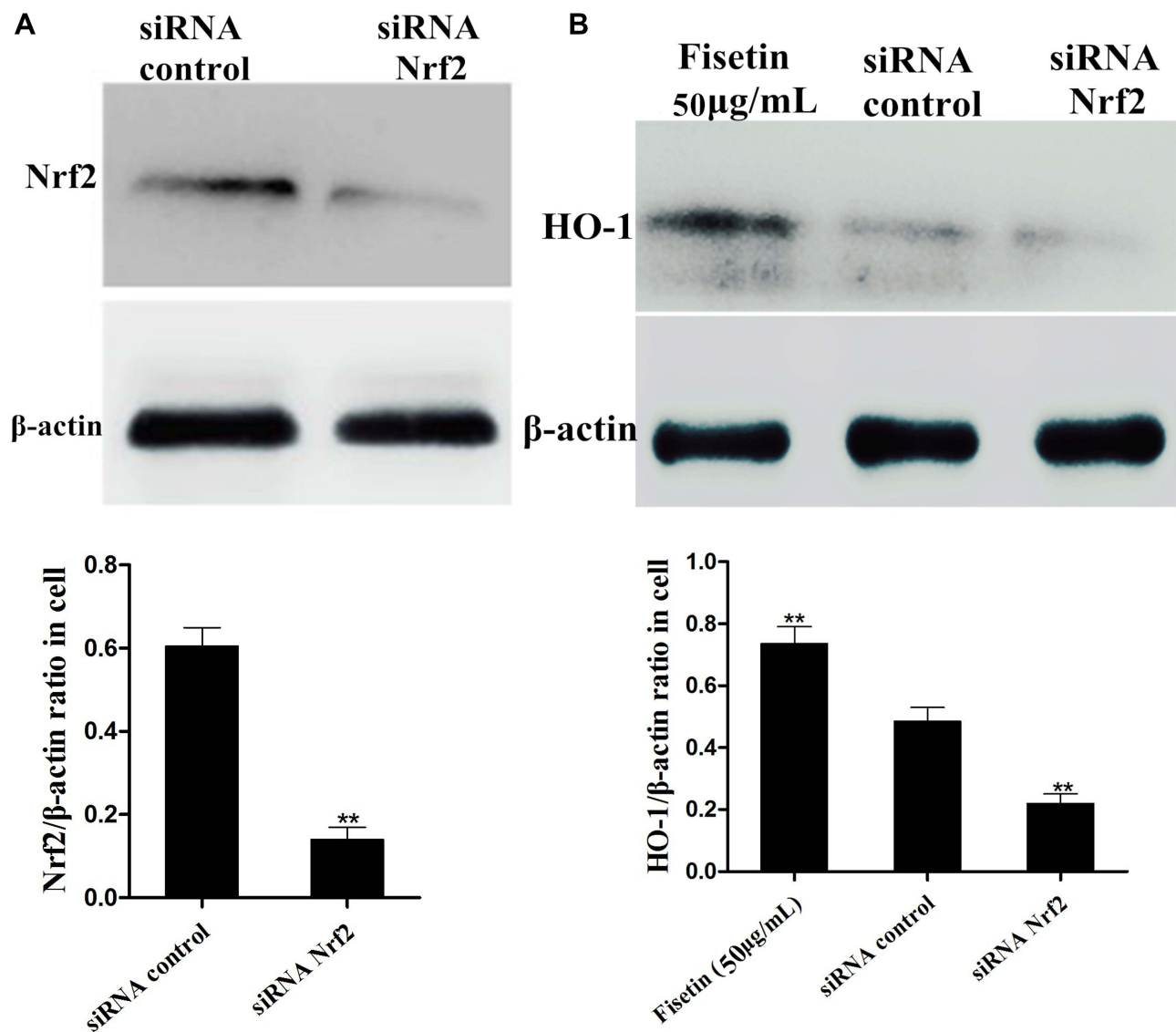


Figure 10 Effects of Nrf2-siRNA transfection on fisetin-induced HO-1 protein expression. The specific siRNA was used to silence Nrf2 expression in BEND cells. **(A)** The interfering efficiency of Nrf2 siRNA was determined by Western blot. **(B)** The effect of Nrf2 siRNA transfection on fisetin-induced HO-1 protein expression was also measured by Western blot. β -actin served as control. All data are represented as the mean \pm S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

production in LPS stimulation.¹² In addition, NF- κ B is a transcription factor that induces the inflammatory genes expression.³⁶ Recently, it has been shown that the NF- κ B pathway is mediated by ROS.³⁷ Therefore, we attempted to explore whether the anti-inflammatory mechanism of fisetin suppressed the activation of NF- κ B through TLR4-mediated ROS pathway. In our experiments, LPS increased TLR4 expression, which was dramatically decreased by fisetin administration. Silencing TLR4, the production of ROS and NF- κ B

pathway activation were both decreased by TLR4-siRNA or fisetin (50 μ g/mL) in LPS-induced BEND cells. Taken together, these investigations implied that fisetin inhibited the activation of NF- κ B via TLR4-mediated ROS signaling pathway.

Moreover, the Nrf2/HO-1 pathway has a vital role in inhibiting oxidative stress and inflammatory response.³⁸ In this study, fisetin treatment could effectively up-regulated Nrf2 and HO-1 expression. Silencing Nrf2, the expression of HO-1 was suppressed and abrogated the inhibitory

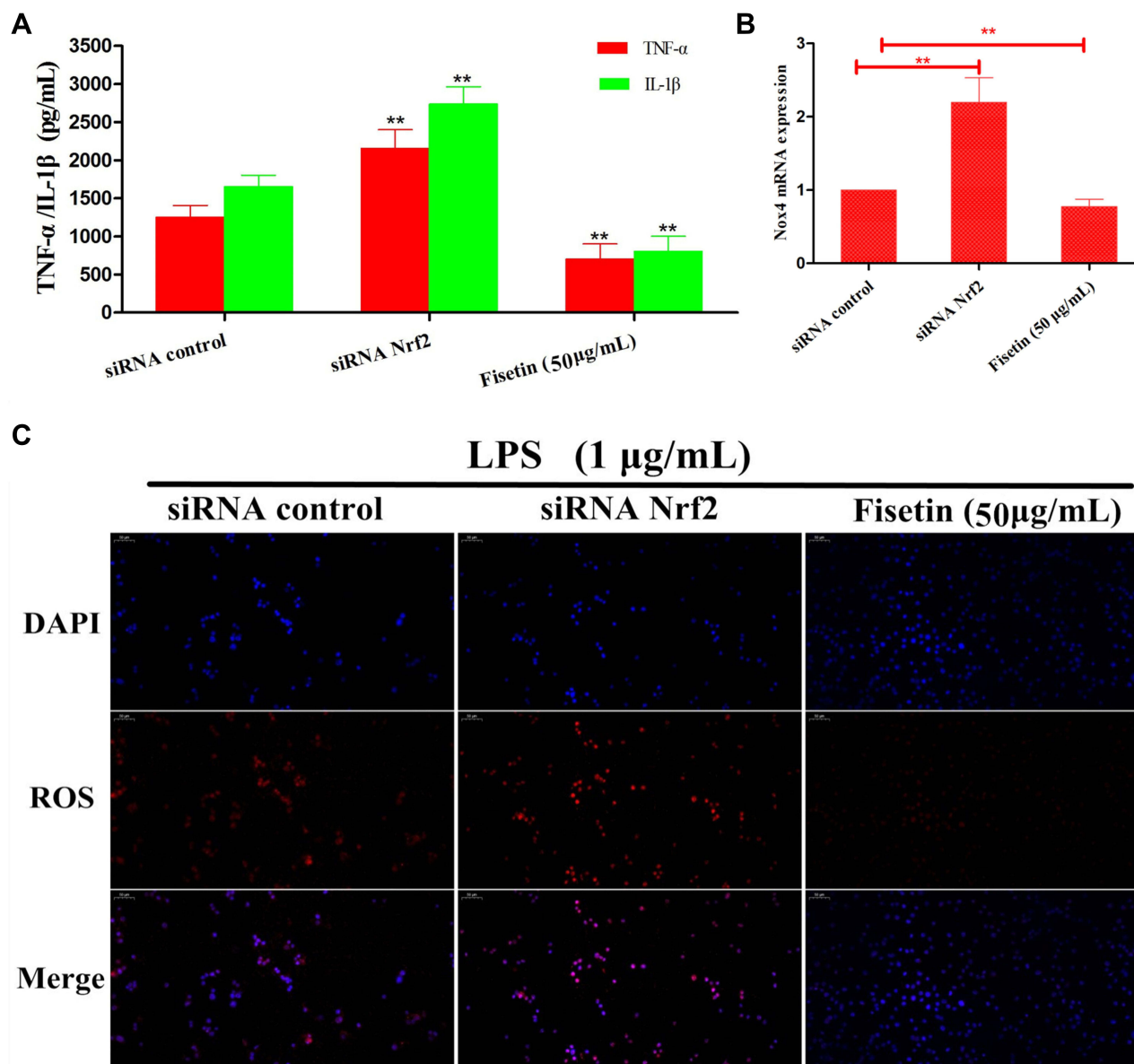


Figure 11 Effects of Nrf2-siRNA transfection on LPS-induced inflammatory response. BEND cells were treated as indicated. After silencing Nrf2, the inhibitory effects of fisetin on LPS-induced inflammatory mediators TNF- α , IL-1 β secretion, Nox4 and ROS production were further analysis. **(A)** The expressions of TNF- α , IL-1 β were determined by ELISA kit. **(B)** The expression of Nox4 in Nrf2-siRNA transfected cells. **(C)** The production of ROS was detected by immunofluorescence technique. All data are represented as the mean \pm S.E.M. of three independent experiments. Double asterisk indicate $P < 0.01$ compared with LPS group.

effects of fisetin on LPS-induced inflammatory mediators secretion, and ROS production. These results suggested that the fisetin exhibited protection effect on LPS-induced inflammation via up-regulating the Nrf2/HO-1 pathway.

Collectively, as illustrated in Figure 12, our results firstly indicated that fisetin effectively protected against LPS-induced oxidative stress and inflammation in vitro and in vivo. These beneficial effects may be the result of inhibition of ROS production, reduced the TNF- α and IL-1 β

secretion, and decreased iNOS, COX-2, and Nox4 expression. The underlying mechanisms of these findings may be closely correlated to inhibition of TLR4-mediated ROS/NF- κ B and activation of the Nrf2/HO-1 pathways.

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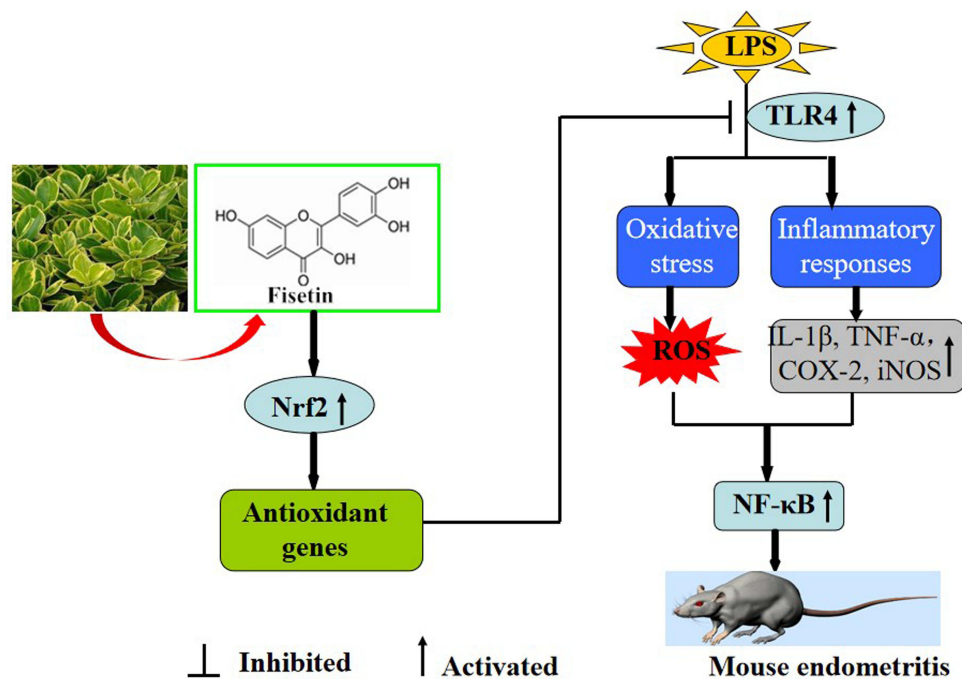


Figure 12 Scheme summarizing the protective effects of fisetin on LPS-induced inflammatory response. Fisetin effectively protected against LPS-induced oxidative stress and inflammation which may be closely correlated to inhibition of TLR4-mediated ROS/NF- κ B and activation of the Nrf2/HO-1 pathways.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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