

Mesenchymal Stem Cells Suppress Tgf- β Release to Decrease α -Sma Expression in Ameliorating Ccl4-Induced Liver Fibrosis

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Abstract

Background: Liver fibrosis (LF) is the excessive deposition of extracellular matrix (ECM), produced by overactivated hepatic stellate cells, following prolonged transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) stimulation. The ability of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) to improve LF has been reported. However, the mechanisms of MSCs to ameliorate LF through suppressing TGF- β and α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) remain unclear. In this study, we investigated the ability of MSCs to ameliorate LF by suppressing TGF- β and α -SMA expression.

Methods: Twenty-four, male, Wistar rats were injected intraperitoneal (IP) by with carbon tetrachloride (CCL₄), twice weekly, for eight weeks, to induce LF. Rats were randomly assigned to four groups: Sham, Control, and MSC-treated groups, at doses of 1×10^6 (T1) and 2×10^6 (T2) cells. TGF- β levels were analyzed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), whereas α -SMA expression was determined by immunohistochemistry staining.

Results: This study showed that TGF- β concentrations significantly decreased in all treatment groups at day 3 and 14. The T2 group showed lower TGF- β levels than that in the T1 group. This finding was in line with the observed decreases in α -SMA expression and number of collagen.

Conclusions: MSCs treatment ameliorated LF by suppressing TGF- β production, leading to decreased α -SMA expression in a CCL₄-induced LF animal model.

Introduction

Liver fibrosis (LF) is the excessive deposition of extracellular matrix (ECM), with scar tissue formation, encapsulating several areas of liver injury, particularly the central vein and portal areas [1]. End-stage chronic progressive fibrosis results in cirrhosis hepatis disease (CHD), which accounts for approximately 55% of the 1.4 million liver-disease-related deaths reported each year, worldwide [2]. Currently, liver transplantation has been the most effective therapy for patients with advanced liver diseases, including CHD; however, the limited availability of liver donors and the low survival rates among patients who ever receive liver transplants remains a serious problem [3]. Therefore, novel, alternative LF treatments that can be used in place of transplantation must be explored.

In recent years, mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have been studied as part of the therapeutic paradigms for regenerative therapies. MSCs are described as multipotent, stromal progenitor cells that express the surface markers CD105, CD90, CD73, and CD44, but do not express endothelial or hematopoietic markers (CD31, CD45, CD43, CD14, and CD11b), major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecule, or co-stimulatory proteins (CD80, CD86, and CD40) [4, 5]. MSCs can regenerate damaged tissue through differentiation into various cell lineages, including hepatocytes, and the trans-differentiation or fusion with local hepatocytes [6]. Our previous study demonstrated that the intravenous delivery of MSCs resulted in the migration of MSCs to injury sites, including liver injury [7]. MSCs also have immunosuppressive properties, driving the transition from inflammation to proliferation, which

accelerates the healing process [8]. MSCs release anti-inflammatory cytokines, such as prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂), transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β), indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO), and interleukin (IL)-10, to control the inflammation [9,10,11]. Therefore, MSCs play a pivotal role in the suppression of inflammation, including controlling the prolongation of inflammation during LF.

Furthermore, the prolonged stimulation of inflammatory cytokines following continuous exposure to hepatotoxic substances, such as carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) could activate hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) [12]. HSCs are the primary ECM-producing fibroblast cells, which are activated by chronic liver injury to differentiate into myofibroblasts (MFs), which secrete large amounts of ECM proteins, particularly collagen (I, III, and IV), fibronectin, and proteoglycans. MFs are characterized by α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) expression, in addition to being spindle or stellate-shaped and lacking epithelial or endothelial markers. Several studies have reported that the release of a wide range of inflammatory mediators, such as IL-13, TGF- β , and IL-17, during chronic inflammation may contribute to fibrosis formation; however, TGF- β is the central factor associated with the fibrosis pathway in LF [13,14]. Furthermore, MSCs treatment has been reported to improve LF, but the mechanism remains unclear. Thus, this study aims to investigate the effects of MSCs treatment on suppressing TGF- β levels and decreasing α -SMA expression in an LF model.

Methods

CCl₄-induced liver fibrosis model

All procedures performed in this study were approved by the Ethics Committee of Sultan Agung Islamic University. Twenty-four, healthy, male Wistar rats (5–6 weeks), weighing 250–300 g were fed *ad libitum* and housed in plastic cages with mesh wire covers, at a room temperature of 24 °C, with a 12-h light-dark cycle (laboratory standard). All rats were intra-peritoneally (IP) injected with 0.1 mL/kg CCl₄ (Sigma-Aldrich), dissolved in olive oil (1:1), twice weekly, for eight weeks, to induce LF [15]. To validate LF in this study, Sirius Red staining was used.

Isolation, culture, and characterization of human MSCs

Human umbilical cords were obtained from full-term births, after cesarean section delivery, with informed consent and approved by the Ethics Committee of Sultan Agung Islamic University. Human umbilical cord-MSCs isolation was performed, as previously described [16]. Briefly, after all blood vessels were removed, the Wharton's jelly was separated, washed twice in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, Gibco, Thermo Fisher Scientific, NJ, USA), and minced into small pieces. The Wharton's jelly was placed in a T25 culture flask and grown in 3 mL Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM, Gibco, Thermo Fisher Scientific, NJ, USA), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco, Thermo Fisher Scientific, NJ, USA), 100 μ g/ml penicillin-streptomycin (Penstrep, Gibco, Thermo Fisher Scientific, NJ, USA) and 0.25 μ g/ml amphotericin B (Gibco, Thermo Fisher Scientific, NJ, USA). These cells were incubated in a humidified atmosphere, containing 5% CO₂, at 37 °C, and the medium was replaced in three-day intervals.

After cells reached 80% confluence, the cells were passaged, and cells from the fourth passage were used for the following treatments.

Before the treatment, MSCs were subjected to flow cytometer analysis, including the detection of MSC-specific surface markers. Briefly, under dark conditions and at ambient temperatures, MSCs were incubated with monoclonal antibodies against MSC-specific surface marker including, CD90-FITC, CD105-PerCP, CD73-APC, and PE-human MSCs Negative Cocktail (Lin), containing CD34, CD19, CD11b, CD19, CD45, and HLA-DR monoclonal antibodies for 30 minutes. The cells were washed twice with BD Pharmingen™ Stain Buffer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) and analyzed using a BD Accuri 6 plus flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA).

A standard osteogenic assay was performed to validate the differentiation capacity of MSCs. After MSCs reached 95% confluence, MessenCult Osteogenic medium (Stemcell technologies, VN, Canada) was added to induce osteogenic differentiation. An Alizarin red staining kit (Sigma Aldrich, USA) was used to observe calcium deposition in the cultures.

Administration of MSCs

CCl₄-induced-LF rats model were randomly assigned into 4 groups: Sham, Control (C), low-MSCs (1×10^6 MSCs, T1), and high-MSCs (2×10^6 MSCs, T2) treatment groups. MSCs were administered in 0.1 mL saline via tail vein injection.

Collagen histology analysis

Liver tissue samples were immediately fixed in cold 4% neutral buffer formalin, at 4 °C, and processed for paraffin embedding. Before staining, sections were deparaffinized and rehydrated, using xylol and alcohol. The slides were incubated with a 0.1% Sirius Red solution, dissolved in aqueous saturated picric acid, for 1 hour, washed in 0.5% hydrogen chloride, dehydrated, and mounted with DPX Mounting medium. Collagen and non-collagen components were red-stained and orange-stained, respectively.

Immunohistochemical examinations of α -SMA

Paraffin-embedded liver slides were deparaffinized using xylene and alcohol. After rehydration, slides were incubated with a primary monoclonal antibody for α -SMA (1:100, Abcam, Cambridge, MA, United States), followed by biotinylated secondary antibody. The detection was examined using streptavidin peroxidase, and the expression intensity of α -SMA was semi-quantified using ImageJ software [17].

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays

Blood was collected under general anesthesia, 3 d, and 14 d after treatment, from the periorbital venous plexus using hematocrit capillary tubes. Blood samples were centrifuged at 2,000 rpm for 10 min to obtain the blood serum. TGF- β concentrations were analyzed using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits, based on the manufacturer's instructions (Fine Test, Wuhan, China). Serum samples were assessed in duplicate, and the absorbance was read at 450 nm on a Bio-Rad microplate reader. TGF- β concentrations were determined using standard curves, generated by the plate-reader software.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), using SPSS ver.24 (The IBM SPSS®). The values are presented as the mean \pm SD. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Characteristics of MSCs, based on cell morphology, immunophenotypic profile, and osteogenic differentiation capacity

To characterize MSCs, we evaluated cell morphology, the expression of surface markers, and the *in vitro* differentiation potential, as indicated by the International Society for Stem Cell Therapy [4]. We used MSCs isolated from umbilical cords after the fourth passage, which presented as typical monolayers of spindle-shaped, fibroblast-like cells, with the capability to adhere to the plastic flask (Fig. 1a). The umbilical cord-derived cells presented an immunophenotype consistent with the accepted definition of MSCs, namely CD44⁺, CD73⁺, CD90⁺, and CD105⁺, combined with the negative detection of hematopoietic lineage markers, suggesting that these MSCs were not contaminated with HSCs or progenitor cells (Fig. 1b). To confirm the *in vitro* differentiation potential of MSCs, we used osteogenic differentiation media to demonstrate that these MSCs can differentiate into osteogenic cells, characterized by the deposition of calcium (Fig. 1c).

MSCs suppress the release of TGF- β to inactivate HSCs

Recent studies have reported that prolonged inflammation can induce macrophage type-2 (M2) cells to release several growth factors, particularly TGF- β , as robust mediators for the activation and differentiation of HSCs into MFs, which produce ECM [12,18]. On the other hand, recent studies have reported that MSCs play pivotal roles in immune cell suppression, including M2 macrophage cells, under prolonged inflammatory conditions. Therefore, to determine the therapeutic potential of MSCs to suppress TGF- β release in an experimental model of CCl₄-induced LF in rats, we assessed the concentration of TGF- β following MSC administration, using ELISA.

As shown in Fig. 2, the concentration of TGF- β significantly decreased 3 days after treatment with various doses of MSCs, and a higher dose of MSCs resulted in lower TGF- β levels compared with the lower dose of MSCs (respectively, 380.3 ± 79.0 and 477.3 ± 261.7 pg/mL, $p < 0.05$). TGF- β levels must remain low for longer than 3 days to achieve optimum liver regeneration. In this study, decreased TGF- β levels were also detected 14 days following MSCs administration in both high- and low-dose treatment groups (respectively, 213.3 ± 96.9 pg/mL and 338.3 ± 149.5 pg/mL, $p < 0.05$).

MSCs decrease the α -SMA expression in MFs, to reduce collagen formation during liver fibrosis

The expression of α -SMA can be used as a marker of HSC activity, and these are the primary cell type responsible for inducing fibrogenesis in CCl₄-induced LF [19]. The prolonged activation of Kupffer cells and other macrophages, due to hepatocyte damage, can result in the release of TGF- β , which activate HSCs to differentiate into MFs. To determine the therapeutic potential of MSCs to decrease the HSC activity in a rat experimental model of CCl₄-induced LF, we assessed the expression of α -SMA using an immunohistochemical staining method.

As shown in Fig. 3a (upper panel), a significant decrease in percentage area showing α -SMA expression was observed, 14 days after MSCs administration, and the high-dose MSCs treatment resulted in the reduced expression of α -SMA compared with the low-dose MSCs treatment (respectively, $2.8 \pm 1.8\%$ and $4.1 \pm 1.0\%$, $p < 0.05$). The α -SMA-positive cells appeared as small, spindle-shaped cell bodies, with multiple cytoplasmic processes, as shown in Fig. 3b-e (lower panel).

MSCs alleviate large amounts of collagen fibers in liver fibrosis

We used the CCl₄-induced LF experimental animal model because this model represents the model that most closely resembles human liver cirrhosis [20]. MSCs alleviate large amounts of collagens by inactivating and inducing the apoptosis of active HSCs, in addition to suppressing profibrotic genes and increasing anti-fibrotic hepatic genes in the LF animal model, as shown Fig. 4c, d. High-dose MSCs treatment reduced collagen fiber numbers by a larger amount than low-dose MSCs treatment (Fig. 4d).

Discussion

Prolonged inflammation is a common hallmark of fibrosis, represented by the release of a wide range of growth factors and inflammatory mediators, such as TGF- β , IL-17, and IL-13, to stimulate organ fibrosis, including LF [13]. However, TGF- β is the most well-known mediators that initiate the complex pathways involved in LF [21]. The prolonged expression of TGF- β consistently results in the activation and differentiation of HSCs into active MFs, characterized by α -SMA expression, and resulting in LF formation [22]. Furthermore, our previous study demonstrated that MSCs can migrate to liver injury sites [7], to regenerate liver damage and restore liver structure and function following LF [23]. In the same time, MSCs can suppress inflammation by releasing anti-inflammatory cytokines, particularly IL-10 [11]. However, the mechanism through which MSCs improve and restore LF by controlling TGF- β and α -SMA expression remains unclear. Therefore, this study investigated the role played by MSCs in the amelioration of LF by suppressing the release of TGF- β release, leading to decreased α -SMA expression, 3 and 14 days after treatment.

We used CCl₄ as a hepatotoxic chemical to induce LF in an experimental animal model because the CCl₄ model represents the model that most closely resembles human liver cirrhosis [20]. After 8 weeks of CCl₄ injections, we successfully established a rat model of LF [24]. To confirm the LF in this study we used Sirius Red staining to identify collagen fibers, and we found a significant increase in the percentage of collagen fibers in several areas, indicating the successful induction of LF in all study groups (Fig. 4a, b). LF is characterized by chronic inflammation and the massive recruitment of Th2 lymphocytes, which induce the polarization of macrophage type 1 (M1) into macrophage type 2 (M2) cells, through the release of IL-13 and IL-4 [25]. Active M2 and Th2 cells release TGF-β to activate quiescent HSCs (inactivate HSCs), which differentiate into MFs (active HSC) and produce large amounts of ECM [26]. Therefore, to analyze the role played by MSCs in the inactivation of HSCs, we explored the levels of TGF-β following MSCs administration.

Here, we present evidence that MSCs can suppress the release of TGF-β in an LF model animal. We believe this discovery is both novel and important discovery because it demonstrates mechanistically how fully developed TGF-β-dependent fibrosis can be disrupted by MSCs treatment. In this study, using a CCl₄-induced LF animal model, we showed that MSCs can decrease TGF-β levels, released by Kupffer cells and M2 macrophages. We suggest that MSCs regulate TGF-β release through immunomodulatory mechanisms, by releasing several anti-inflammatory cytokines, particularly IL-10. The binding of IL-10 with receptors on Kupffer cells and M2 macrophages might activate tyrosine kinase 2 and Janus tyrosine kinase 1 (JAK1), which phosphorylate IL-10Rα and signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3). The phosphorylated STAT3 translocates into the nucleus, where it binds the promoters of various IL-10 target genes, particularly the suppressor of cytokine signaling 3 (SOCS3) whose expression has been correlated with the decreased expression of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, IL-1β, and TGF-β [27] (Fig. 2). These findings were confirmed by our previous study, which reported that MSCs can prevent peritoneal fibrosis by releasing IL-10 [28]. Furthermore, other studies have also reported that IL-10 plays a crucial role in the inhibition of fibrosis-related inflammation [27]. TNF-α-exposed MSCs can release IL-10 to control inflammatory cytokine release [11]. To analyze the effects of decreased levels of TGF-β following MSCs treatment on HSCs activity, we assessed α-SMA expression.

LF was evidenced by the significant increase in the percentage area percentage of collagen fibers produced by active HSCs, which represent the primary cell type responsible for fibrogenesis. Activated HSCs are characterized by α-SMA expression [20]. The prolonged release of TGF-β associated with CCl₄-induced hepatocyte damage can activate quiescent HSCs to differentiate into the star-shaped stellate cells or into MF-like cells, which synthesize large quantities of ECM components, including collagen, proteoglycan, and adhesive glycoproteins [21]. Our findings revealed that LF was also resolved after MSCs administration, associated with a significant decrease in the area of α-SMA-positive cells, which significantly decreased compared with the control group, similar to the observed decrease in TGF-β levels (Fig. 4c, d). We suggest that MSCs release IL-10, to downregulate profibrotic genes and upregulate anti-fibrotic hepatic genes [29]. Moreover, IL-10-released by MSCs may act as a receptor-binding competitor for TGF-β in quiescent HSCs; thus, IL-10 may play an inhibitory role in process HSC transition from the

quiescent state to the activated state, in addition to inducing the apoptosis of active HSCs [30]. These findings were confirmed by another study, which reported that MSCs can reduce the expression levels of collagen type I and α -SMA [31].

In summary, the administration of MSCs attenuated LF 14 days after MSCs administration by reducing TGF- β concentrations and α -SMA expression. However, whether IL-10 was the primary actor associated with the reductions in TGF- β concentration and α -SMA expression) was not measured and represent a limitation of this study.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our results showed that MSCs treatment ameliorated LF by reducing TGF- β production, leading to decreased α -SMA expression in an LF animal model.

Abbreviations

LF

Liver fibrosis

ECM

extracellular matrix

TGF- β

transforming growth factor- β

α -SMA: α -smooth muscle actin

IP

intraperitoneal

CCL₂

carbon tetrachloride

CHD

cirrhosis hepatitis disease

MHC-1

major histocompatibility complex class 1

PGE2

prostaglandin E2

IDO

indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase

IL

interleukin

HSC

hepatic stellate cells

MFs

myofibroblasts

ELISA

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

M2

macrophage type-2

M1

macrophage type 1

JAK1

Janus tyrosine kinase 1

STAT3

signal transducer and activator of transcription 3

SOCS3

suppressor of cytokine signaling 3

TNF- α

tumor necrosis factor- α

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Human MSCs were isolated from wharton's jelly, after written informed consent. All animal procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Ethics Committee of the Medical Department, Sultan Agung Islamic University in Semarang, Indonesia (171/V/2020/Komisi Bioetik).

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Contributions

Agung Putra: conception, design, and manuscript writing; Ken Wirastuti: provision of study material; Nur Anna Chalimah Sadyah: administrative support; Arini Dewi Antari: provision of study material, data analysis and interpretation; Adi Muradi Muhar: conception and design; Jenita: provision of study material and data analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Figures

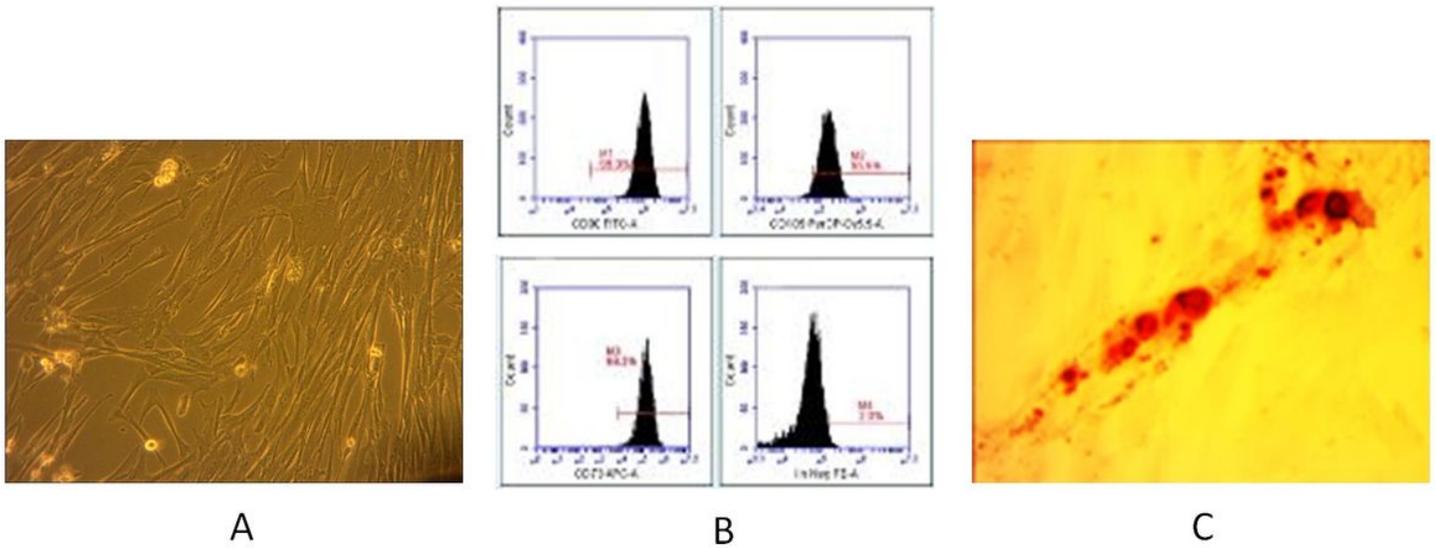


Figure 1

Characterization of isolated MSCs. a Morphological characterization. After the fourth passage, MSCs appeared as homogeneous, spindle-shaped, fibroblast-like cells (200× magnification). b Expression of immunophenotypic surface markers. Graphs display the phenotype of MSCs in culture, after the fourth passage; CD90 (99.9%), CD105 (95.9%), CD73 (99.2%), and Lin (2.0%). c In vitro osteogenic differentiation test. MSCs were able to differentiate towards osteogenic lineages, which appeared as red color in most MSC populations, following Alizarin Red staining (200× magnification).

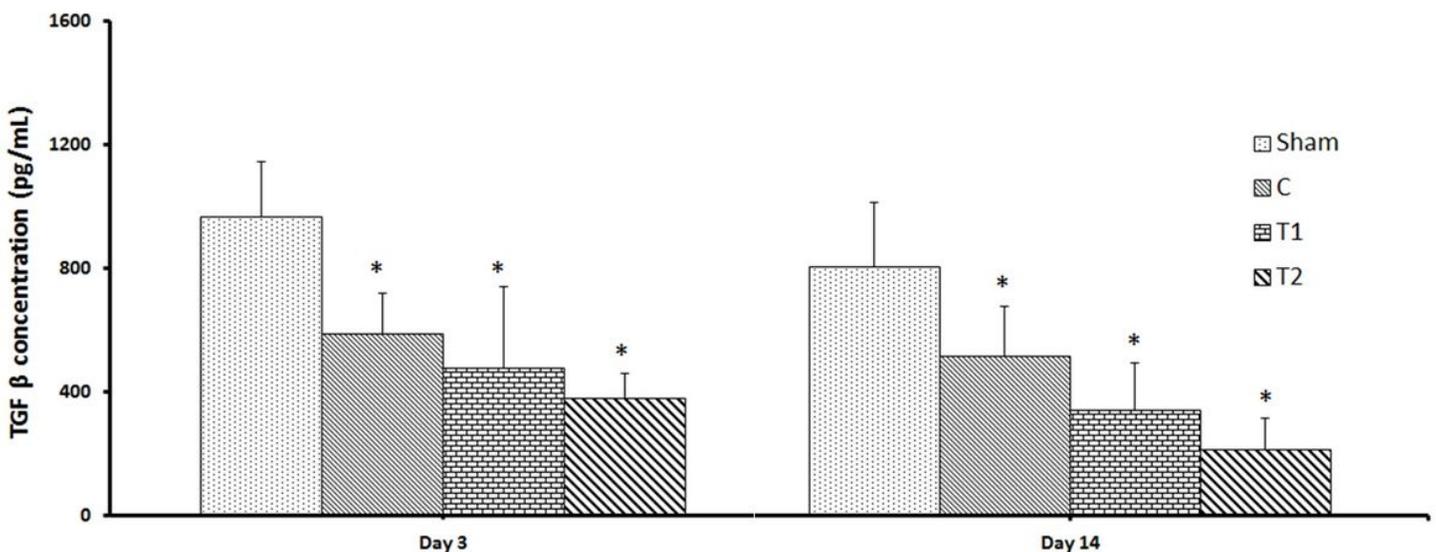


Figure 2

MSC suppresses the TGF- β concentration in a rat experimental model of CCl₄- induced LF. TGF- β levels were quantified by ELISA 3 and 14 days after MSC treatment. Bars represent the mean \pm SD. * p <0.05. The TGF- β level on day 3, the higher dose of MSCs showed a lower level of TGF- β than the low dose. TGF- β on day 14, the higher dose of MSCs showed a lower level of TGF- β than the low dose.

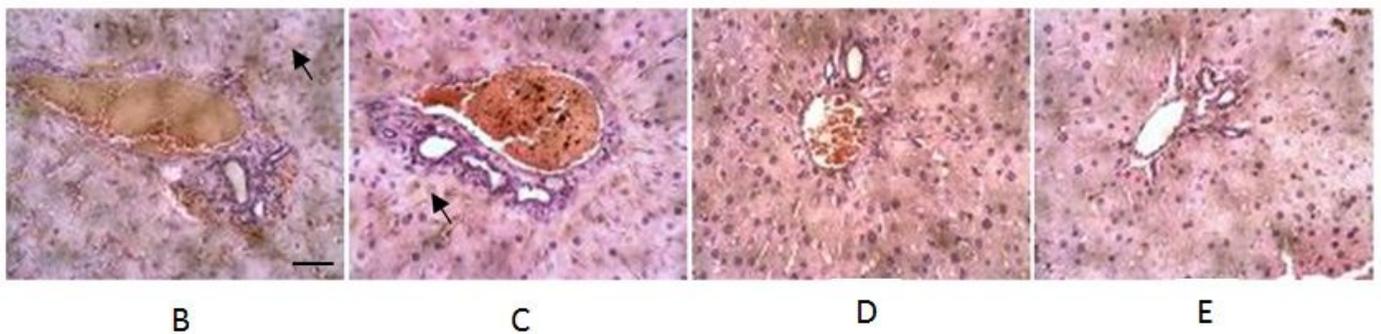
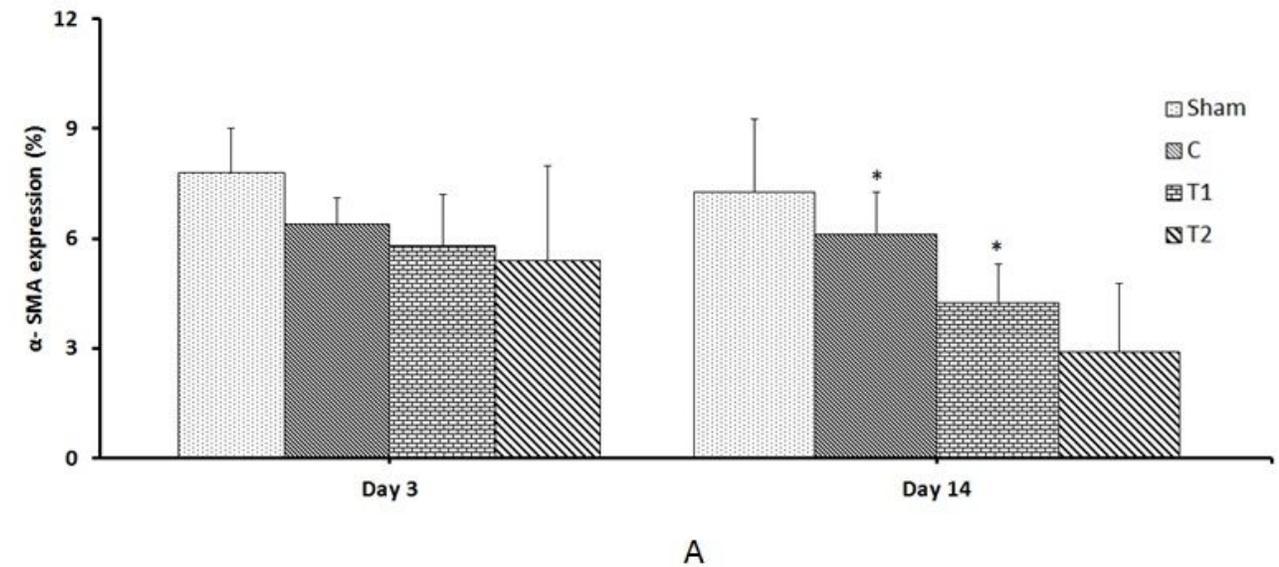


Figure 3

Expression of α -SMA. aNo significant change in α -SMA expression was observed 3 days following MSC administration and a significant decrease occurred after 14 days. Bars represent the mean \pm SD. * p < 0.05. Sham group (b) and control group (c) showed α -SMA positive cells, characterized as spindle-shaped cells with brown cytoplasmic staining (black arrow) in-between hepatocytes, around the central veins, and in the connective tissue septa, between the hepatic lobules (magnification 200 \times). The high-dose MSC treatment (e) showed lower α -SMA expression than the low-dose MSC treatment (d).

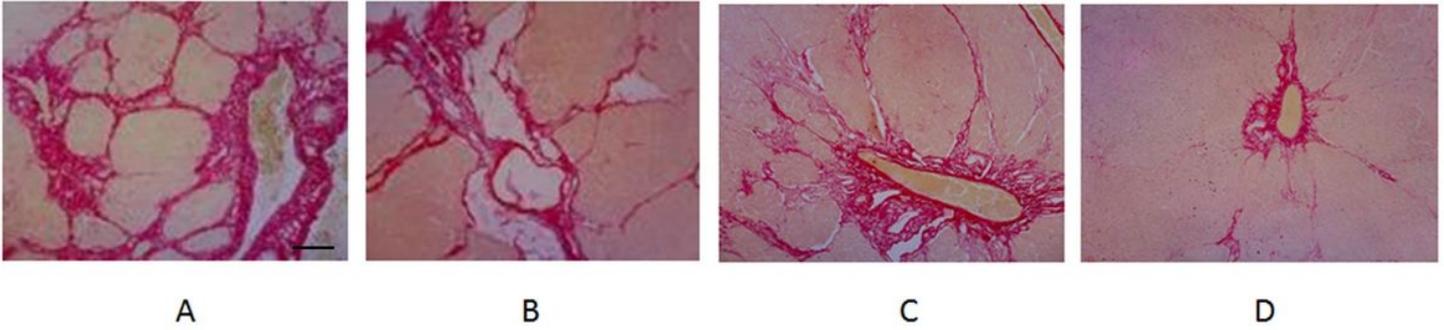


Figure 4

MSC administration alleviates large amounts of collagen fibers in LF, detected by SiriusRed staining. CCl₄-induced liver fibrosis, as shown in sham (a) and control groups (b); however, MSC treatments reduce the large amounts of collagen fibers, and the high-dose MSC treatment (d) reduced the numbers collagen fibers to a greater extent than the low-dose MSC treatment (c).

Supplementary Files

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