

## EFFECT OF RIL-10 ON CATHEPSIN B ACTIVITY INDUCED IN FETAL RAT ALVEOLAR TYPE II CELLS EXPOSED TO HYPEROXIA

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**Backgrounds and aims:** Hyperoxia induces lung injury through a main biological effect of cell death. Oxygen species generated by hyperoxia can induce lysosomal permeabilization, through which proteolytic enzyme, cathepsin B (CB) is released. We have defined that fetal alveolar type II cell (FATIIC) death was mediated by CB during 65%-hyperoxia and pre-incubation of rIL-10 to FATIICs had beneficial effect on reducing cell death secondary to 65%-hyperoxia. There have never been any trials to investigate the effect of rIL-10 on CB activity in FATIICs exposed to hyperoxia. We speculated that pre-incubation of rIL-10 might inhibit CB activity in FATIICs during 65%-hyperoxia.

**Methods:** FATIICs were isolated on E19 (term=22) and exposed to 65%-oxygen for 24 h and 36 h. Cells in room air was used as controls. Cytotoxicity was analyzed by LDH release. Apoptosis was analyzed by TUNEL assay and FACScan. Caspase-3 activity was analyzed by colorimetric assay and western blotting. CB activity was assessed by fluorescence-based assay, western blotting and qRT-PCR. After pre-incubation with rIL-10, CB activity was re-analyzed by the identical methods.

**Results:** 65%-hyperoxia increased LDH-release significantly in a time-dependent manner compared to controls. Caspase-3 activities were not detected in FATIICs during 65%-hyperoxia, whereas CB activities were increased greatly during 65%-hyperoxia in a time-dependent manner. After pre-incubation with rIL-10, CB activities were decreased significantly in FATIICs compared to the cells without rIL-10. Similar findings were observed on western blots and qRT-PCR.

**Conclusions:** Administration of rIL-10 might play a role to reduce FATIIC death secondary to hyperoxia by inhibiting CB activity.