

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

Endogenous sulfur dioxide alleviates collagen remodeling via inhibiting TGF- β /Smad pathway in vascular smooth muscle cells

Received: 09 September 2015

Accepted: 09 December 2015

Published: 14 January 2016

Yaqian Huang¹, Zhizhou Shen¹, Qinghua Chen¹, Pan Huang¹, Heng Zhang², Shuxu Du³, Bin Geng⁴, Chunyu Zhang¹, Kun Li⁵, Chaoshu Tang^{4,6}, Junbao Du^{1,6} & Hongfang Jin¹

The study was designed to investigate the role of endogenous sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in collagen remodeling and its mechanisms in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Overexpression of endogenous SO₂ synthase aspartate aminotransferase (AAT) 1 or 2 increased SO₂ levels and inhibited collagen I and III expressions induced by transforming growth factor (TGF)- β 1 in VSMCs. In contrast, AAT1 or AAT2 knockdown induced a severe collagen deposition in TGF- β 1-treated VSMCs. Furthermore, AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression suppressed procollagen I and III mRNA, upregulated matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-13 expression, downregulated tissue inhibitors of MMP-1 level, and vice versa. Mechanistically, AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression inhibited phosphorylation of type I TGF- β receptor (T β RI) and Smad2/3 in TGF- β 1-stimulated VSMCs. Whereas SB431542, an inhibitor of TGF- β 1/Smad signaling pathway, attenuated excessive collagen deposition induced by AAT knockdown. Most importantly, ectopically expressing AAT or exogenous addition of 100 μ M SO₂ blocked AAT deficiency-aggravated collagen accumulation in TGF- β 1-stimulated VSMCs, while no inhibition was observed at 100 μ M ethyl pyruvate. These findings indicated that endogenous SO₂ alleviated collagen remodeling by controlling TGF- β 1/T β RI/Smad2/3-mediated modulation of collagen synthesis and degradation.

Severe structural changes in vascular walls characterized by vascular collagen remodeling are central to the pathophysiology of vascular diseases such as hypertension, atherosclerosis and restenosis after coronary angioplasty^{1,2}. Vascular collagen mainly consists of collagen I and III. Collagen I is associated with the tenacity and tensile strength of vascular wall, while collagen III is associated with the elasticity of vascular wall, both play important role in maintaining the integrity of vascular structure. Previous study indicated that vascular collagen remodeling was the consequence of an imbalance between collagen synthesis and degradation, characterized by excessive deposition of collagen, disequilibrium of collagen types (increased ratio of collagen I/III) and disorganized collagen arrangement³. Among them, the excessive deposition of collagen I and III in vascular wall is one of the most important factors of vascular remodeling, and is also a common consequence of many cardiovascular diseases. The synthesis and degradation of collagen in VSMC are critical to vascular remodeling^{3,4}, but much less is known about the pathogenetic mechanism of collagen remodeling in VSMC under pathological conditions, especially the regulatory mechanism of abnormal synthesis and (or) degradation of collagen has not been fully elucidated.

More and more research has suggested that endogenous gaseous signaling molecules play important function in cardiovascular system. It was reported that the gasotransmitter hydrogen sulfide inhibited the abnormal accumulation of vascular collagen, and alleviated vascular remodeling in spontaneously hypertensive rats^{5,6}. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), another gasotransmitter, shares the same substrate with hydrogen sulfide, which also can

¹Department of Pediatrics, Peking University First Hospital, Beijing 100034, P. R. China. ²Department of Endocrinology, Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100020, P. R. China. ³Department of Pediatrics, Capital Medical University Shijitan Hospital, Beijing 100038, P. R. China. ⁴Department of Physiology and Pathophysiology, Peking University Health Science Centre, Beijing 100191, P. R. China. ⁵Key Laboratory of Green Chemistry and Technology, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064, P. R. China. ⁶Key Laboratory of Molecular Cardiology, Ministry of Education, Beijing 100191, P. R. China. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.D. (email: junbaodu1@126.com) or H.J. (email: jinhongfang51@126.com)

be endogenously generated from a sulfur-containing amino acid⁷. L-cysteine can be oxidized by cysteine dioxygenase to L-cysteine sulfinic acid, which can be transformed into β -sulfinylpyruvate by aspartate aminotransferase (AAT), and then spontaneously decomposes to pyruvate and SO_2 ⁸. Study has shown that SO_2 could inhibit hypoxic pulmonary vascular remodeling⁹. However, it's still unclear about the regulation of endogenous SO_2 on the collagen remodeling in VSMCs, and its possible mechanism.

Transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1) is widely known as a key factor in vascular collagen remodeling, participating in the development of vascular injury in a variety of cardiovascular diseases. There are three isoforms of TGF- β , TGF- β 1, TGF- β 2 and TGF- β 3. TGF- β 1 is the major isoform of the TGF- β superfamily, can be produced by VSMCs, and regulates growth, differentiation, migration and proliferation of VSMCs as well as extracellular matrix deposition^{10,11}. Although TGF- β 1 action involve many downstream signaling pathways and cross-talk, the intracellular Smad signaling pathway is considered to play a crucial role in mediating the intracellular response to TGF- β 1¹². Activated TGF- β 1 binds tightly to transmembrane type II TGF- β receptor (T β RII), a serine/threonine kinase which phosphorylates type I TGF- β receptor (T β RI). Then the phosphorylated T β RI triggers Smad2 and Smad3 phosphorylation. The phosphorylated Smad2/3 forms a complex with Smad4 and translocate from cytoplasm into the nucleus and acts as a transcription factor to enhance the transcription of collagen, matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and tissue inhibitors of MMPs (TIMPs). TGF- β 1 directly promotes collagen synthesis and inhibits collagen degradation, thus resulting in the abnormal deposition of collagen^{13,14}.

Based on these discoveries, we designed experiments to explore the role of endogenous SO_2 in the TGF- β 1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs and its possible mechanisms.

Results

Endogenous sulfur dioxide was associated with the inhibition of TGF- β 1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs.

Sulfur dioxide could be endogenously produced from L-cysteine in mammals through transamination by AAT. To investigate the effect of endogenous SO_2 on collagen remodeling in VSMCs, we overexpressed two isozymes of AAT, AAT1 and AAT2 in VSMCs respectively. Transfection of VSMCs with AAT1 or AAT2 plasmid could significantly increase AAT1 or AAT2 protein expression as compared with vehicle (Fig. 1a). In accordance, the endogenous SO_2 level was obviously elevated in VSMCs transfected with AAT1 or AAT2 plasmid (Fig. 1b). HPLC-FD assay also showed that much higher SO_2 content in the supernatant from VSMCs transfected with AAT1 or AAT2 plasmid than vehicle (Fig. 1c). And the concentration of SO_2 corrected by the number of cells was also increased significantly by AAT overexpression (Fig. 1d). Both immunofluorescence method and Western blot analysis showed that TGF- β 1 could upregulated protein expression of collagen I and III in VSMCs, while AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression could significantly inhibit the TGF- β 1-induced collagen I and III expression (Fig. 1e,f). Therefore, these results indicated that endogenous SO_2 might suppress TGF- β 1-induced excessive collagen deposition in VSMCs.

Endogenous sulfur dioxide deficiency aggravated the TGF- β 1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs.

To further investigate the potential causal role of endogenous SO_2 in vascular collagen remodeling, we used shRNA to knock down AAT1 or AAT2. Specific knockdown of AAT1 or AAT2 was verified at protein level by Western blot analysis (Fig. 2a). In agreement, transfection with AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA significantly decreased endogenous SO_2 in VSMCs, as well as the SO_2 level in the supernatant (Fig. 2b,c). As compared with control shRNA, endogenous SO_2 silencing greatly exacerbated TGF- β 1-induced collagen I and III expression in VSMCs (Fig. 2d,e). These data probably supported a significant role of endogenous SO_2 in the regulation of collagen remodeling in VSMCs.

Endogenous sulfur dioxide likely inhibited the TGF- β 1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs via suppressing collagen synthesis.

Collagen synthesis is one major link in collagen expression regulation, mainly reflected in the transcription and translation of procollagen gene. Real-time quantitative PCR (RT-PCR) analysis showed that TGF- β 1 stimulation increased the mRNA levels of procollagen I and III, while AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression could significantly inhibit the TGF- β 1-induced mRNA expression of procollagen I and III (Fig. 3a,b). In contrast, AAT1 or AAT2 knockdown further exacerbated it (Fig. 3c,d). These results indicated that endogenous SO_2 likely inhibited the collagen remodeling in VSMCs via inhibiting collagen synthesis.

Endogenous sulfur dioxide possibly inhibited the TGF- β 1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs via promoting collagen degradation.

Collagen degradation is the other major link in collagen expression regulation. The key molecules regulating the collagen degradation in VSMCs are matrix metalloproteinase-13 (MMP-13) promoting collagen degradation, and tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 (TIMP-1) suppressing collagen degradation. RT-PCR and Western blot analysis showed that TGF- β 1 downregulated the MMP-13 mRNA and protein levels in VSMCs, whereas increased the TIMP-1 mRNA and protein levels (Fig. 4a-c). AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression in VSMCs could obviously elevate the TGF- β 1-downregulated MMP-13 mRNA and protein levels, and suppress the TGF- β 1-upregulated TIMP-1 mRNA and protein levels (Fig. 4a-c). In contrast, AAT1 or AAT2 knockdown could further inhibit the TGF- β 1-downregulated mRNA and protein expressions of MMP-13, and further promote the TGF- β 1-upregulated mRNA and protein expressions of TIMP-1 (Fig. 4d-f). These results suggested that endogenous SO_2 possibly inhibited the collagen remodeling in VSMCs via promoting collagen degradation.

Endogenous sulfur dioxide might inhibit the Smad2/3 signaling pathway during TGF- β 1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs.

Considering TGF- β /Smad2/3 signal is the key pathway in regulating collagen remodeling, next we observed whether this signaling pathway was involved in the regulation of endogenous SO_2 on collagen remodeling in VSMCs. Western blot analysis showed that TGF- β 1 promoted the phosphorylation of Smad2 and Smad3 as compared with control, while AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression

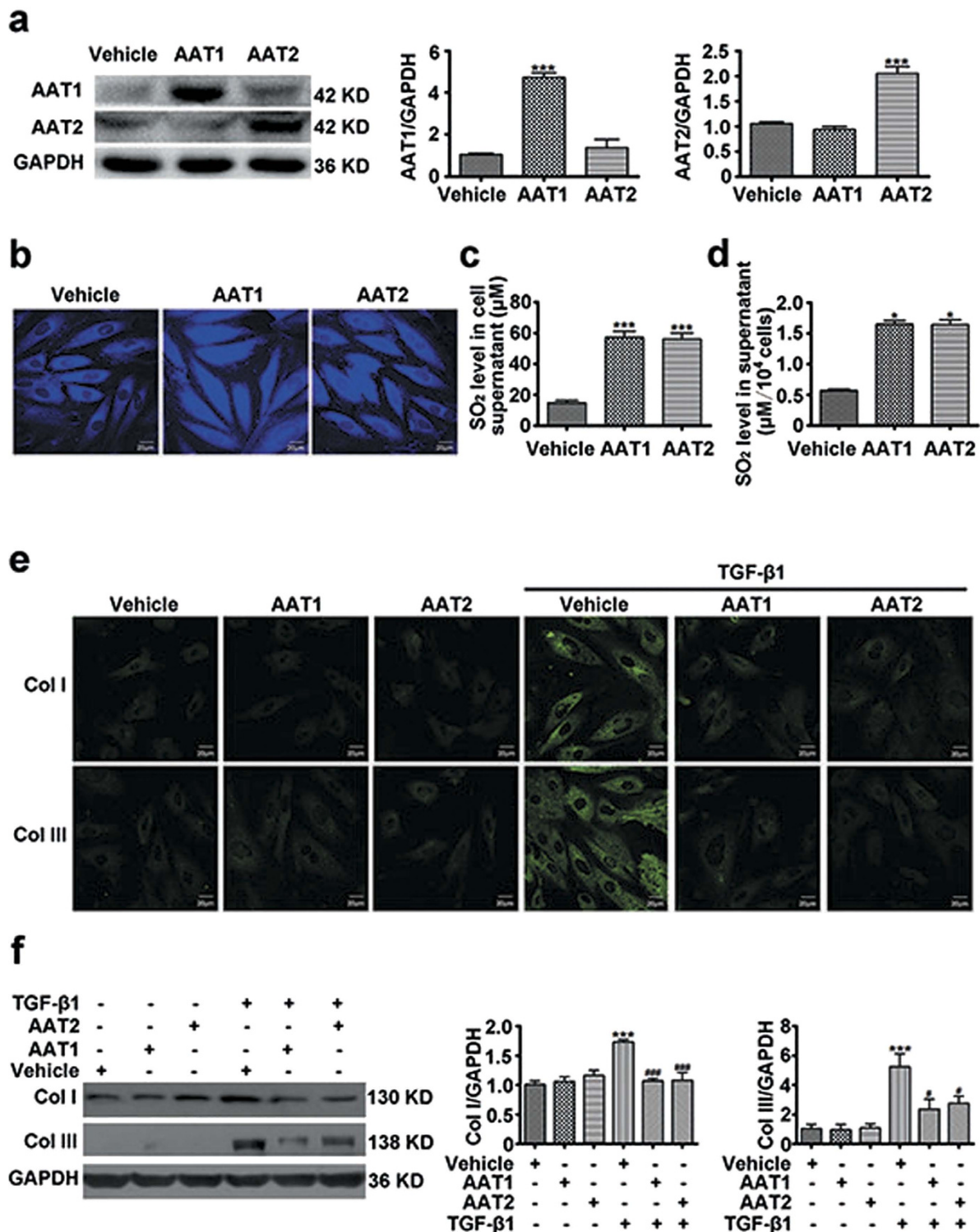


Figure 1. Endogenous SO₂ overexpression inhibited TGF-β1-induced VSMC collagen remodeling. (a) Protein expression of AAT1 and AAT2 in VSMCs transfected with 2 µg of AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid for 48 h. (b) Representative fluorescent staining (blue) of endogenous SO₂ in VSMCs transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid for 48 h. Scale bar, 20 µm. (c) SO₂ content in supernatant from VSMCs transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid for 48 h. (d) SO₂ content in supernatant from VSMCs transfected with AAT or vehicle plasmid was corrected with the number of cells (× 10⁴). (e) Collagen I (Col I) and III (Col III) expression in VSMCs by confocal images. VSMCs in coverslips were transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle before TGF-β1 (10 ng/ml) stimulation for 24 h. Scale bar, 20 µm. (f) Representative Western blot and quantification of collagen I and III in VSMCs transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid before TGF-β1 treatment. ^{***}*P* < 0.001 compared with vehicle, ^{*}*P* < 0.05 compared with vehicle, ^{###}*P* < 0.001 or ^{*}*P* < 0.05 compared with vehicle + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean ± SD (n = 4–5).

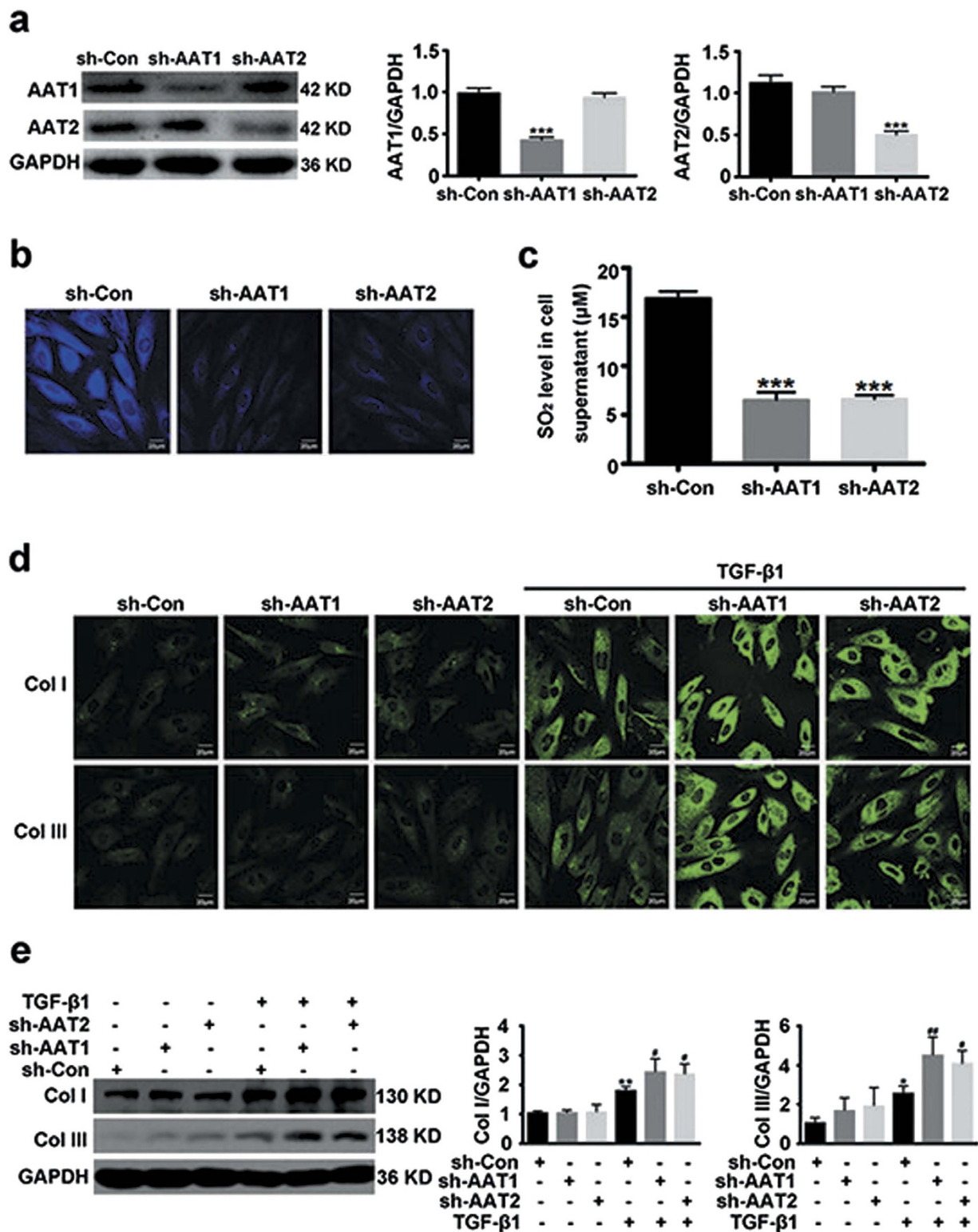


Figure 2. Endogenous SO₂ knockdown exacerbated TGF-β₁-induced VSMC collagen remodeling. (a) Protein expression of AAT1 and AAT2 in VSMCs transfected with 2 μg of control shRNA (sh-Con), AAT1 shRNA (sh-AAT1) or AAT2 shRNA (sh-AAT2) for 48 h. (b) Representative fluorescent staining (blue) of endogenous SO₂ in VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA for 48 h. Scale bar, 20 μm. (c) SO₂ content in supernatant from VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA for 48 h. (d) Collagen I and III expression in VSMCs by confocal images. VSMCs in coverslips were transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA before TGF-β₁ (10 ng/ml) stimulation for 24 h. Scale bar, 20 μm. (e) Representative Western blot and quantification of collagen I and III in VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA before TGF-β₁ treatment. ****P* < 0.001, ***P* < 0.01 or **P* < 0.05 compared with Con shRNA, ##*P* < 0.01 or #*P* < 0.05 compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β₁ group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean ± SD (n = 5).

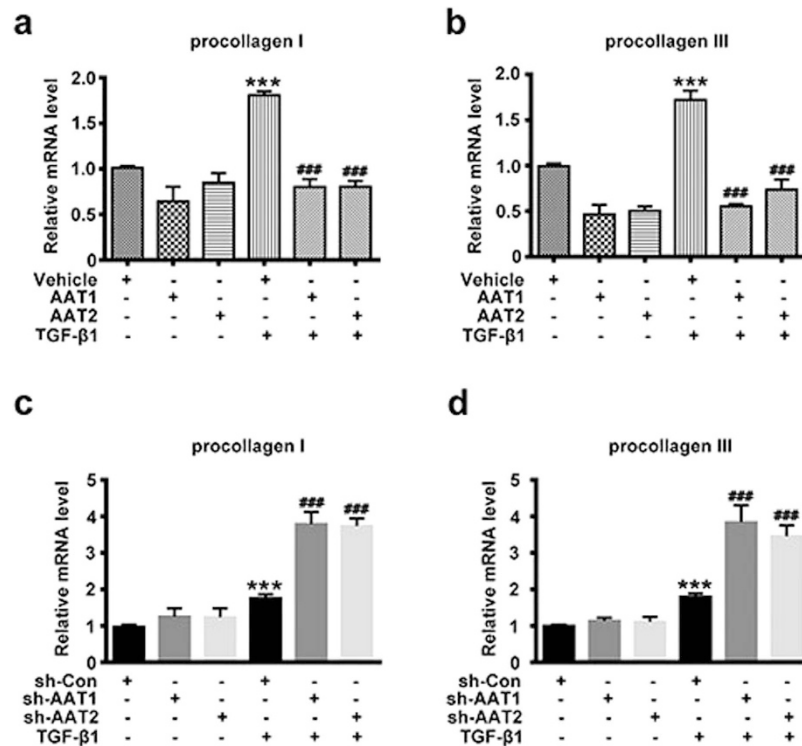


Figure 3. Endogenous SO₂ regulated TGF-β1-induced VSMC collagen remodeling through inhibiting collagen synthesis. (a,b) Procollagen I (a) and III (b) mRNA expression in VSMCs by real-time PCR. VSMCs were transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid before TGF-β1 treatment for 24 h. *** $P < 0.001$ compared with vehicle, ### $P < 0.001$ compared with vehicle + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). (c,d) Procollagen I (c) and III (d) mRNA expression in VSMCs by real-time PCR. VSMCs were transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA before TGF-β1 treatment for 24 h. *** $P < 0.001$ compared with Con shRNA, ### $P < 0.001$ compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean \pm SD (n = 5).

could markedly inhibit the TGF-β1-induced phosphorylation of Smad2/3 (Fig. 5a). To examine if the expression of gene downstream of Smad2/3 was influenced by AAT overexpression, we detected the expression of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) using RT-PCR. The data showed that AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression could significantly reduce the TGF-β1-upregulated mRNA expression of PAI-1 (Fig. 5b). On the contrary, AAT1 or AAT2 deficiency dramatically enhanced the TGF-β1-induced phosphorylation of Smad2/3 (Fig. 5c). These data indicated that Smad2/3 signaling pathway might be involved in the modulation of endogenous SO₂ on collagen remodeling in VSMCs.

Endogenous sulfur dioxide probably inhibited TβRI phosphorylation during TGF-β1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs.

TGF-β1 binds to TβRII, which phosphorylates TβRI. Then the phosphorylated TβRI triggers Smad2 and Smad3 activation. Therefore, we tested whether endogenous SO₂ could interfere with phosphorylation of TβRI. Interestingly, TGF-β1 promoted TβRI phosphorylation in VSMCs, while AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression indeed downregulated the TGF-β1-induced TβRI phosphorylation (Fig. 6a). In contrast, AAT1 or AAT2 silencing aggravated the TGF-β1-induced TβRI phosphorylation (Fig. 6b). These results suggested that endogenous SO₂ might inactivate the TGF-β/Smad2/3 signaling pathway during collagen remodeling of VSMCs through inhibiting TβRI phosphorylation.

Endogenous sulfur dioxide deficiency promoted collagen remodeling mediated by TGF-β1/Smad signaling pathway in VSMCs.

To further explore whether TGF-β1/Smad pathway mediated the regulatory effect of endogenous SO₂ on collagen remodeling in VSMCs, we applied SB431542, an inhibitor of TGF-β1/Smad signaling pathway, to VSMCs transfected with AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA. RT-PCR showed SB431542 almost completely abolished the AAT1- or AAT2-silencing induction in mRNA expression of procollagen I and III (Fig. 7a,b). Moreover, enhanced collagen I and III protein levels evoked by AAT1 or AAT2 knockdown were also greatly repressed by SB431542 (Fig. 7c,d), suggesting endogenous SO₂ likely inhibited collagen remodeling at least in part by blocking the activation of TGF-β1/Smad signaling pathway.

Ectopically expressing AAT abolished AAT deficiency-exacerbated collagen deposition in TGF-β1-stimulated VSMCs.

In order to exclude the collateral effects that were often produced by shRNA constructs, we ectopically expressed AAT1 or AAT2 in AAT1 or AAT2 deficiency VSMCs, respectively. Western blot analysis showed that transfecting with AAT1 plasmid increased the inhibited protein expression of AAT1 in

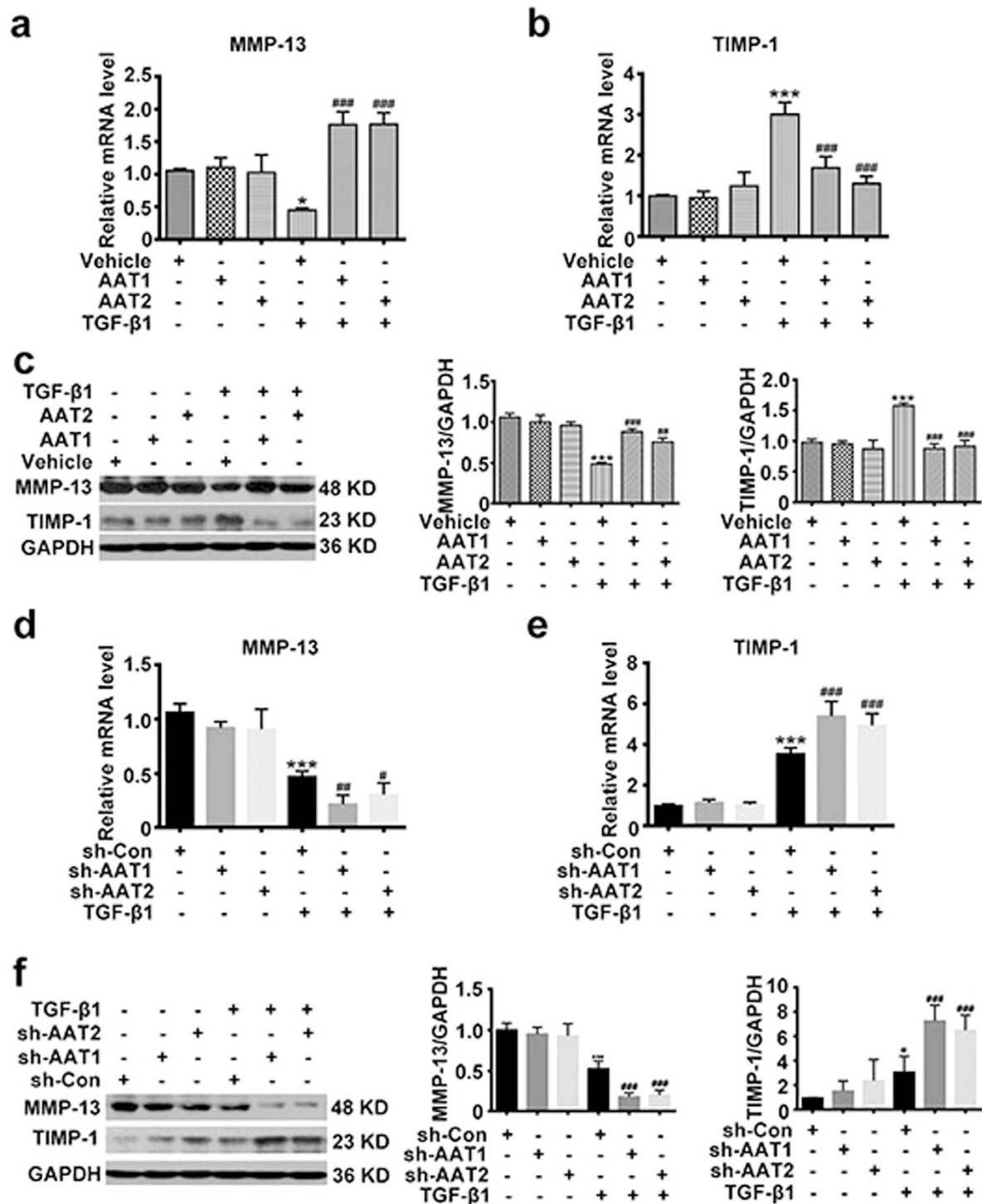


Figure 4. Endogenous SO₂ regulated TGF-β1-induced VSMC collagen remodeling through promoting collagen degradation. (a,b) MMP-13 (a) and TIMP-1 (b) mRNA expression in VSMCs by real-time PCR. VSMCs were transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid before TGF-β1 treatment for 24 h. **P* < 0.05 or ****P* < 0.001 compared with vehicle, ###*P* < 0.001 compared with vehicle + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). (c) Representative Western blot and quantification of MMP-13 and TIMP-1 in VSMCs transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid before TGF-β1 treatment for 24 h. ****P* < 0.001 compared with vehicle, ###*P* < 0.001 or ##*P* < 0.01 compared with vehicle + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). (d,e) MMP-13 (d) and TIMP-1 (e) mRNA expression in VSMCs by real-time PCR. VSMCs were transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA before TGF-β1 treatment for 24 h. ****P* < 0.001 compared with vehicle, **P* < 0.05, ##*P* < 0.01 or ###*P* < 0.001 compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). (f) Representative Western blot and quantification of MMP-13 and TIMP-1 in VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA before TGF-β1 treatment for 24 h. ****P* < 0.001 or **P* < 0.05 compared with Con shRNA, ###*P* < 0.001 compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean ± SD (n = 5).

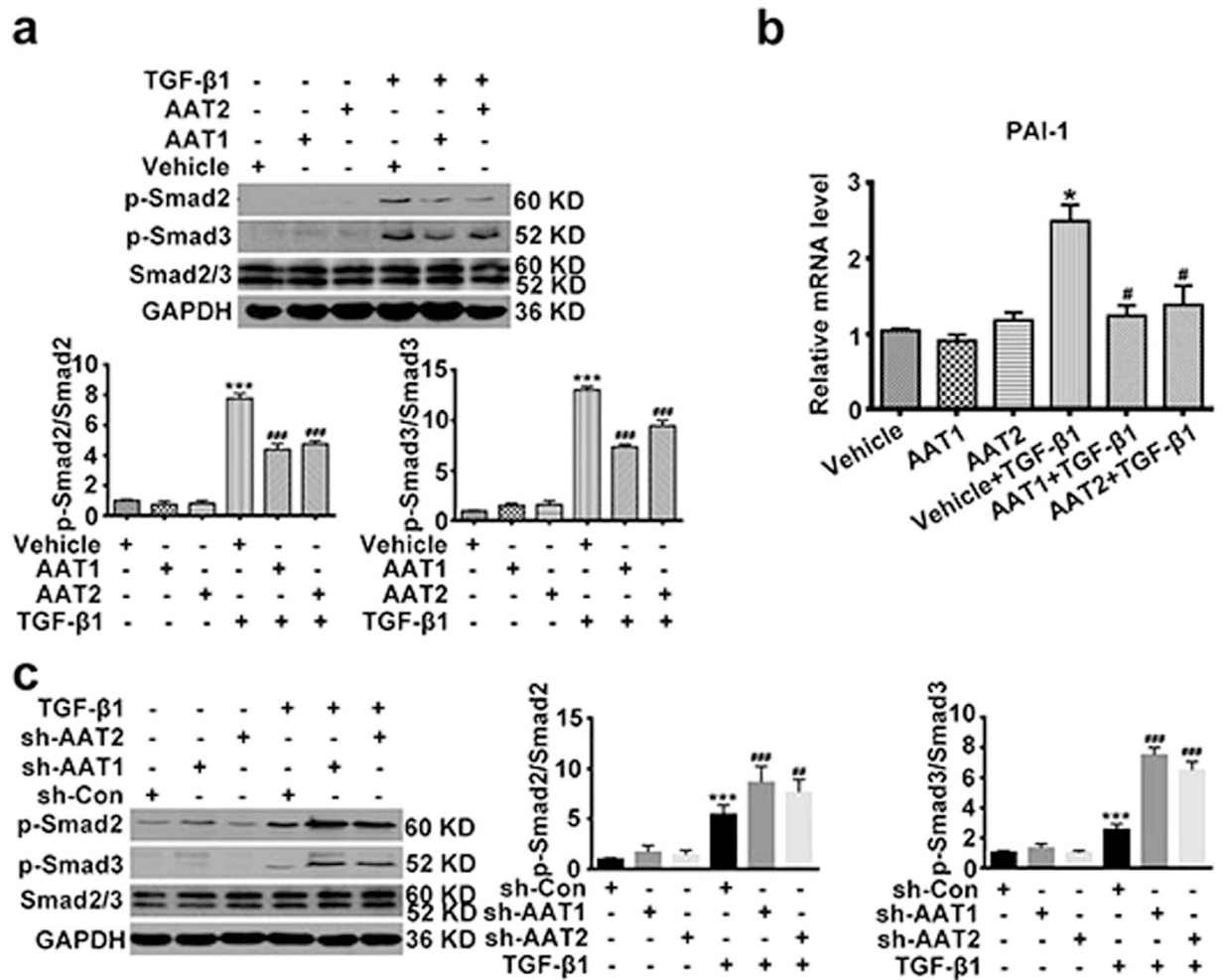


Figure 5. Endogenous SO₂ inhibited TGF-β1-induced Smad2/3 phosphorylation in VSMCs. (a) p-Smad2 and p-Smad3 protein expression in VSMCs transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid before TGF-β1 treatment for 1 h. ****P* < 0.001 compared with vehicle, ###*P* < 0.001 compared with vehicle + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). (b) PAI-1 mRNA expression in VSMCs transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid before TGF-β1 stimulation for 8 h. **P* < 0.05 compared with vehicle, #*P* < 0.05 compared with vehicle + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). (c) p-Smad2 and p-Smad3 protein expression in VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA before TGF-β1 treatment for 1 h. ****P* < 0.001 compared with Con shRNA, ###*P* < 0.001 or ##*P* < 0.01 compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean ± SD (n = 4–5).

AAT1-silencing VSMCs, and transfecting with AAT2 plasmid normalized AAT2 expression in AAT2-knocked down cells (Fig. 8a). Moreover, ectopic AAT1 or AAT2 expression significantly upregulated the inhibited SO₂ level in AAT deficient VSMCs (Fig. 8b). Of note, AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression substantially abolished the excessive deposition of collagen I and III induced by AAT1 or AAT2 knocked-down in the TGF-β1-treated VSMCs (Fig. 8a). And the enhanced mRNA levels of procollagen I and III by AAT1 or AAT2 deficiency were also retarded by ectopic AAT1 or AAT2 expression (Fig. 8c,d). These data verified that the effects produced by AAT shRNA constructs on collagen remodeling resulted from AAT deficiency.

Sulfur dioxide but not pyruvate protected against AAT deficiency-induced collagen remodeling in TGF-β1-treated VSMCs.

Since SO₂ and pyruvate were generated equimolar from L-cysteine catalyzed by AAT, we next observed the effects of 100 μM SO₂ derivatives (Na₂SO₃/NaHSO₃, 3:1 mole ratios) and 100 μM ethyl pyruvate on the collagen remodeling induced by AAT deficiency. HPLC-FD analysis showed that SO₂ derivatives at 100 μM significantly upregulated the inhibited SO₂ level by AAT1 or AAT2 deficiency, while ethyl pyruvate did not impact endogenous SO₂ content (Fig. 9b). Western blot analysis demonstrated that 100 μM SO₂ derivatives could markedly inhibit AAT silencing-aggravated collagen I and III deposition in TGF-β1-treated VSMCs, while no inhibition was observed at 100 μM ethyl pyruvate (Fig. 9a). Furthermore, 100 μM SO₂ derivatives but not 100 μM ethyl pyruvate reduced excessive collagen synthesis in AAT1- or AAT2-knocked down plus TGF-β1-treated VSMCs (Fig. 9c,d). These data suggested that SO₂ but not pyruvate exerted a crucially protective role in AAT deficiency promoted-collagen remodeling in TGF-β1-treated VSMCs.

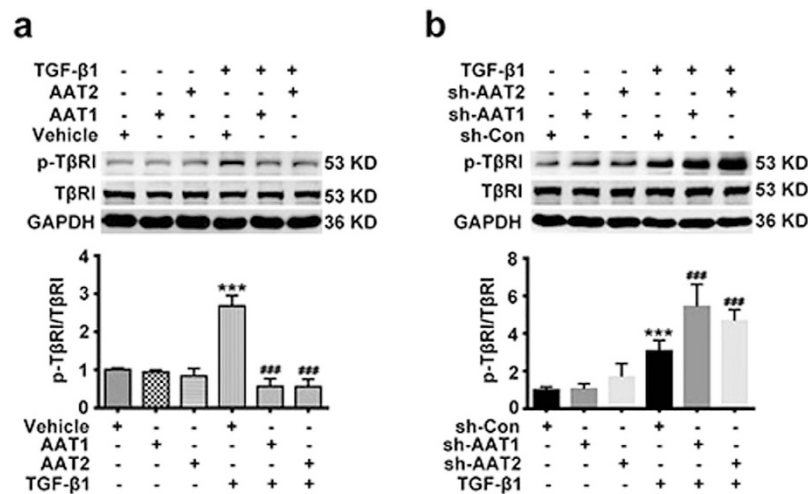


Figure 6. Endogenous SO₂ inhibited TGF-β1-induced TβRI phosphorylation in VSMCs. (a) p-TβRI and TβRI protein expression in VSMCs transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid before TGF-β1 treatment for 1 h. *** $P < 0.001$ compared with vehicle, ### $P < 0.001$ compared with vehicle + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). (b) p-TβRI and TβRI protein expression in VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA before TGF-β1 treatment for 1 h. *** $P < 0.001$ compared with Con shRNA, ### $P < 0.001$ compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean \pm SD (n = 5).

Discussion

With the increasing understanding about the function of hydrogen sulfide as gaseous signaling molecule in cardiovascular system, more and more attention has been paid to the physiological and pathophysiological functions of SO₂, another important gasotransmitter in cardiovascular regulation. Recent studies have found that SO₂ can be endogenously generated from sulfur-containing amino acid metabolism in human body⁷. L-cysteine can be oxidized into L-cysteine sulfinic acid by cysteine dioxygenase, the latter can be transformed into β-sulfinylpyruvate by AAT, then spontaneously decomposes to pyruvate and SO₂⁸. A part of SO₂ *in vivo* can quickly combine with water to form sulphite, while other exists in gaseous form. Previous studies found that exogenous SO₂ donor inhibited the hypoxic pulmonary vascular remodeling⁹. In addition, Liu *et al.* reported that SO₂ suppressed aortic VSMCs proliferation¹⁵. However, it's still unclear about whether endogenous SO₂ regulates collagen remodeling in VSMCs, and its underlying mechanisms. Therefore, we overexpressed SO₂ generating enzyme, AAT in VSMCs or knocked down AAT with shRNA, demonstrating endogenous SO₂ inhibited the TGF-β1-induced excessive collagen deposition in VSMCs and its possible mechanisms.

Maintenance of extracellular matrix (ECM) is one of the major functions of VSMCs. Disturbance of ECM homeostasis leads to excessive ECM deposition, much of which is produced by VSMCs, is a common consequence of cardiovascular diseases such as atherosclerosis, hypertension, and restenosis after coronary angioplasty^{16–18}. Most of ECM proteins within vascular walls are collagen I and III¹⁸. Therefore, searching for endogenous molecules regulating collagen remodeling in VSMCs, can help to protect from the occurrence and development of cardiovascular disease. SO₂, a gaseous signaling molecule, can be endogenously generated in many cells, including VSMCs¹⁹. To explore the effect of endogenous SO₂ on collagen remodeling in VSMCs, we used immunofluorescence staining and Western blot to detect the protein expression of collagen I and III in VSMCs. The data showed that endogenous SO₂ significantly inhibited the TGF-β1-induced collagen I and III protein levels.

Collagen remodeling contains two major links, namely excessively increased collagen synthesis and/or reduced collagen degradation. Collagen synthesis reflects in the transcription and translation of procollagen gene. So next we detected the effect of endogenous SO₂ on collagen synthesis. We found that endogenous SO₂ markedly suppressed the TGF-β1-induced procollagen I and III mRNA levels, suggesting that endogenous SO₂ could inhibit collagen synthesis in VSMCs.

The balance between degradation of ECM is guaranteed by MMPs and TIMPs^{20,21}. MMPs consist of a family of Zn-dependent endopeptidases that degrade ECM and basement membrane. They take part in tissue remodeling, cell infiltration and tumor invasion. For example, MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13 are reported to have pivotal roles in vascular remodeling in several disease states^{20–22}. MMP-2 mainly degrades type-IV, V, VII, X and XI collagen, gelatin, fibronectin, laminin and elastin. MMP-9 mainly degrades type-IV, V, VII, X collagen, gelatin, elastin, laminin, proteoglycan, fibronectin and entactin. Of note, MMP-13 degrades type-I, II, III, IV, IX, X and XIV collagen, fibronectin, tenascin-C, proteoglycan and gelatin²². MMPs activation can be suppressed by their endogenous inhibitors, the TIMPs. Four types of TIMPs have been found, of which TIMP-1 is the important inhibitor of MMP-1, -3, -9 and -13²³. Therefore, in this study we detected the effect of endogenous SO₂ on MMP-13 and TIMP-1 mRNA and protein expressions in VSMCs. We found that TGF-β1 downregulated the mRNA and protein expressions of MMP-13, and upregulated the mRNA and protein levels of TIMP-1. Endogenous SO₂ could dramatically increase the TGF-β1-downregulated MMP-13 level, and decrease the TGF-β1-upregulated TIMP-1 level, suggesting endogenous SO₂ could promote collagen degradation.

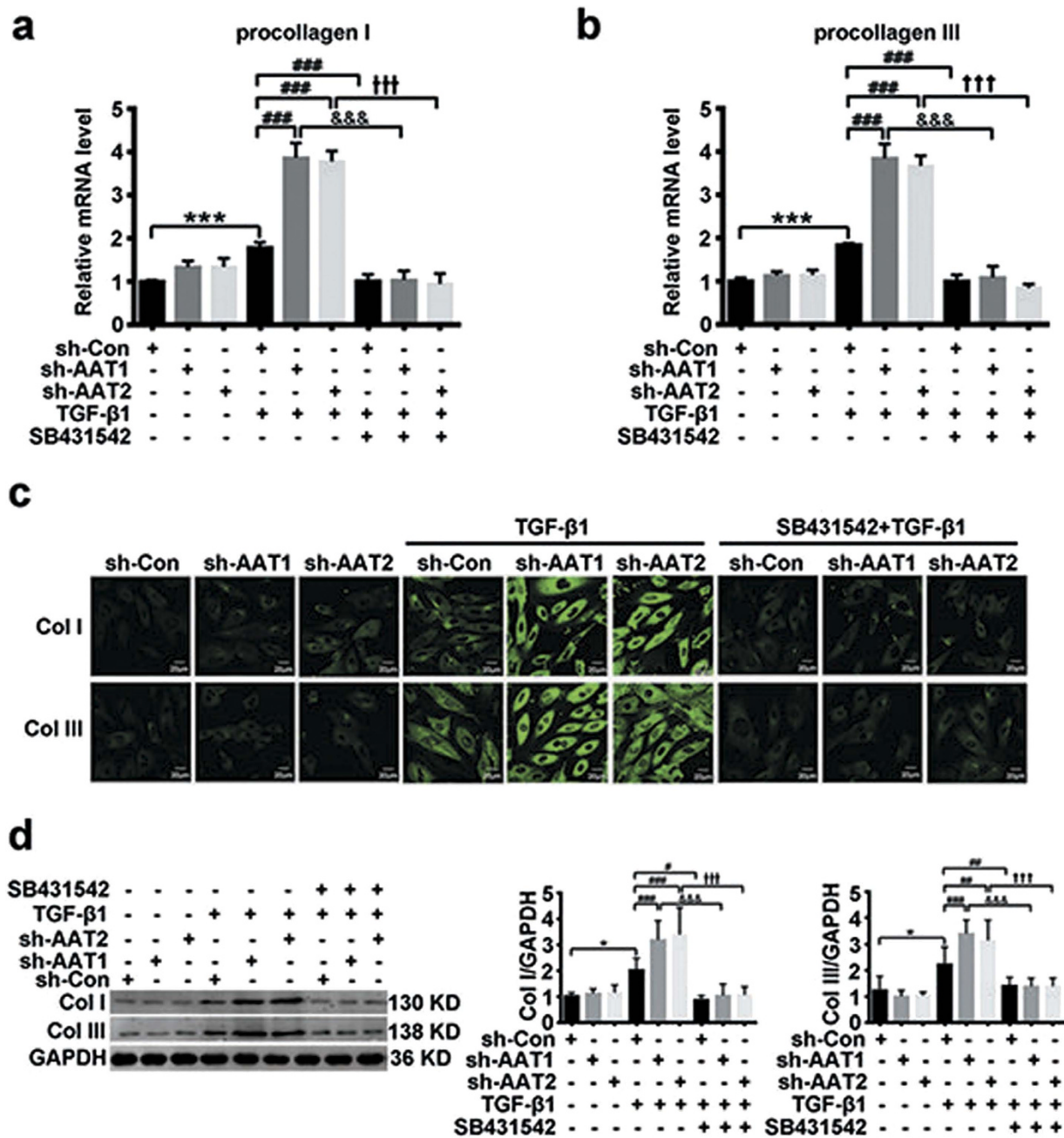


Figure 7. The activation of TGF-β1/Smad signaling pathway mediated endogenous SO₂ deficiency exacerbating collagen remodeling in VSMCs. (a,b) Procollagen I (a) and III (b) mRNA expression in VSMCs by real-time PCR. VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA were pretreated with SB431542 (5 μmol/L) for 1 h, and then stimulated with TGF-β1 for 24 h. (c) Collagen I and III expression in VSMCs by confocal images. VSMCs in coverslips transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA were pretreated with SB431542 (5 μmol/L) for 1 h, and then stimulated with TGF-β1 for 24 h. Scale bar, 20 μm. (d) Representative Western blot and quantification of collagen I and III in VSMCs. VSMCs transfected with Con, AAT1 or AAT2 shRNA were pretreated with SB431542 (5 μmol/L) for 1 h, and then stimulated with TGF-β1 for 24 h. ****P* < 0.001 or **P* < 0.05 compared with Con shRNA, ###*P* < 0.001, ##*P* < 0.01 or #*P* < 0.05 compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β1 group, &###*P* < 0.001 compared with AAT1 shRNA + TGF-β1 group, and +++*P* < 0.001 compared with AAT2 shRNA + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean ± SD (n = 5).

TGF-β1 is a potent profibrotic factor that is involved in vascular fibrosis²⁴⁻²⁶. Previous study reported that TGF-β1 could stimulate collagen synthesis^{4,27,28}, and inhibit collagen degradation^{3,29,30}. Classic TGF signaling pathway is realized by Smad family members^{3,4,12}. Activated TGF-β1 combines to TβRII, which phosphorylates TβRI. Then the phosphorylated TβRI triggers Smad2 and Smad3 phosphorylation. The phosphorylated Smad2/3 forms a complex with Smad4, translocate from cytoplasm into the nucleus and activate the transcription of procollagen^{13,14}. Previous studies have showed that TGF-β1 activated collagen remodeling in VSMCs mainly

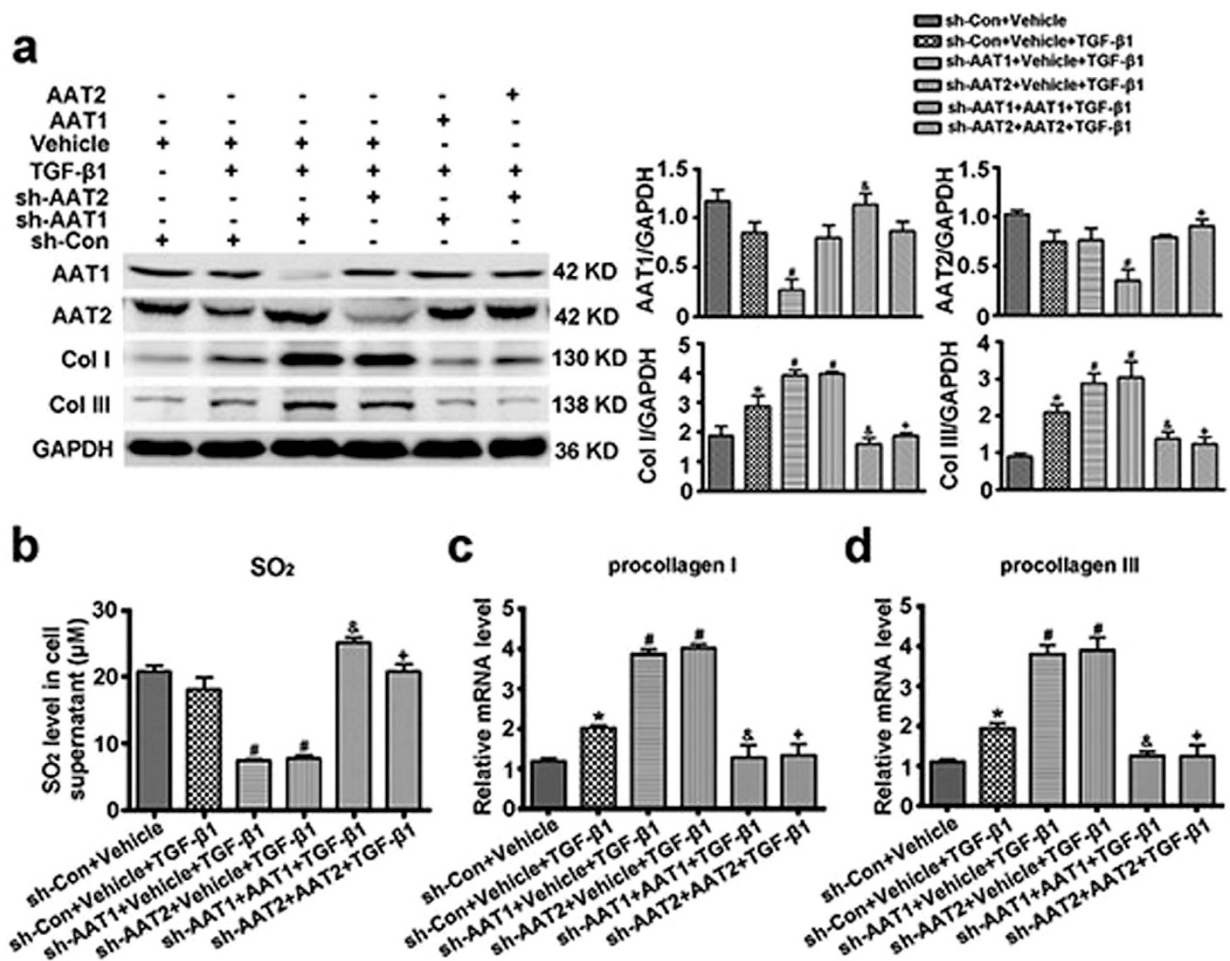


Figure 8. Ectopically expressing AAT abolished AAT deficiency-aggravated collagen remodeling in TGF- β 1-treated VSMCs. (a) Representative Western blot and quantification of AAT1, AAT2, collagen I and III in VSMCs. VSMCs were co-transfected with Con shRNA and vehicle, AAT1 shRNA and vehicle, AAT2 shRNA and vehicle, AAT1 shRNA and AAT1, or AAT2 shRNA and AAT2 for 48 h, and then stimulated with TGF- β 1 for 24 h. (b) SO₂ level in cell supernatant detected by HPLC-FD. (c,d) Procollagen I (c) and III (d) mRNA expression in VSMCs by real-time PCR. VSMCs were co-transfected with Con shRNA and vehicle, AAT1 shRNA and vehicle, AAT2 shRNA and vehicle, AAT1 shRNA and AAT1, or AAT2 shRNA and AAT2 for 48 h, and then stimulated with TGF- β 1 for 24 h. * $P < 0.05$ compared with Con shRNA + vehicle, $^{\#}P < 0.05$ compared with Con shRNA + vehicle + TGF- β 1 group, $^{\&}P < 0.05$ compared with AAT1 shRNA + vehicle + TGF- β 1 group, and $^{+}P < 0.05$ compared with AAT2 shRNA + vehicle + TGF- β 1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean \pm SD (n = 4–5).

through TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway^{3,4,31}. TGF- β 1 could significantly increase the collagen protein expression in VSMCs through Smad2/3 signaling pathway^{4,16}. Our present study showed that endogenous SO₂ markedly inhibited the TGF- β 1-induced phosphorylation of Smad2 and Smad3 in VSMCs. In order to further explore how endogenous SO₂ blocked the Smad signaling pathway, we detected the phosphorylation level of T β RI. The data indicated that endogenous SO₂ suppressed the phosphorylation of T β RI. And SB431542, an inhibitor of TGF- β 1/Smad signaling pathway, could significantly abolish the promoting effect of endogenous SO₂ deficiency on TGF- β 1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs. These results suggested that endogenous SO₂ alleviated the collagen remodeling in VSMCs at least in part by inhibiting TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway.

The limitation of the present study involved the employment of exclusively one shRNA construct targeting either AAT1 or AAT2, and compared to only one control for all experiments. Considering the collateral effects that were often produced by such constructs, we used ectopically expressing AAT in knocked-down cells. The data showed that ectopic AAT1 or AAT2 expression upregulated the repressed SO₂ level in AAT knocked down-VSMCs. As a consequence, AAT1 or AAT2 overexpression abolished AAT silencing-induced collagen I and III deposition in TGF- β 1-treated VSMCs possibly via reducing collagen synthesis. These results supported the assumption that AAT1 and AAT2 shRNA used in the present study targeted AAT1 and AAT2 genes, respectively. AAT shRNA-induced exacerbation of collagen remodeling might result from AAT deficiency, other than the off-target effects.

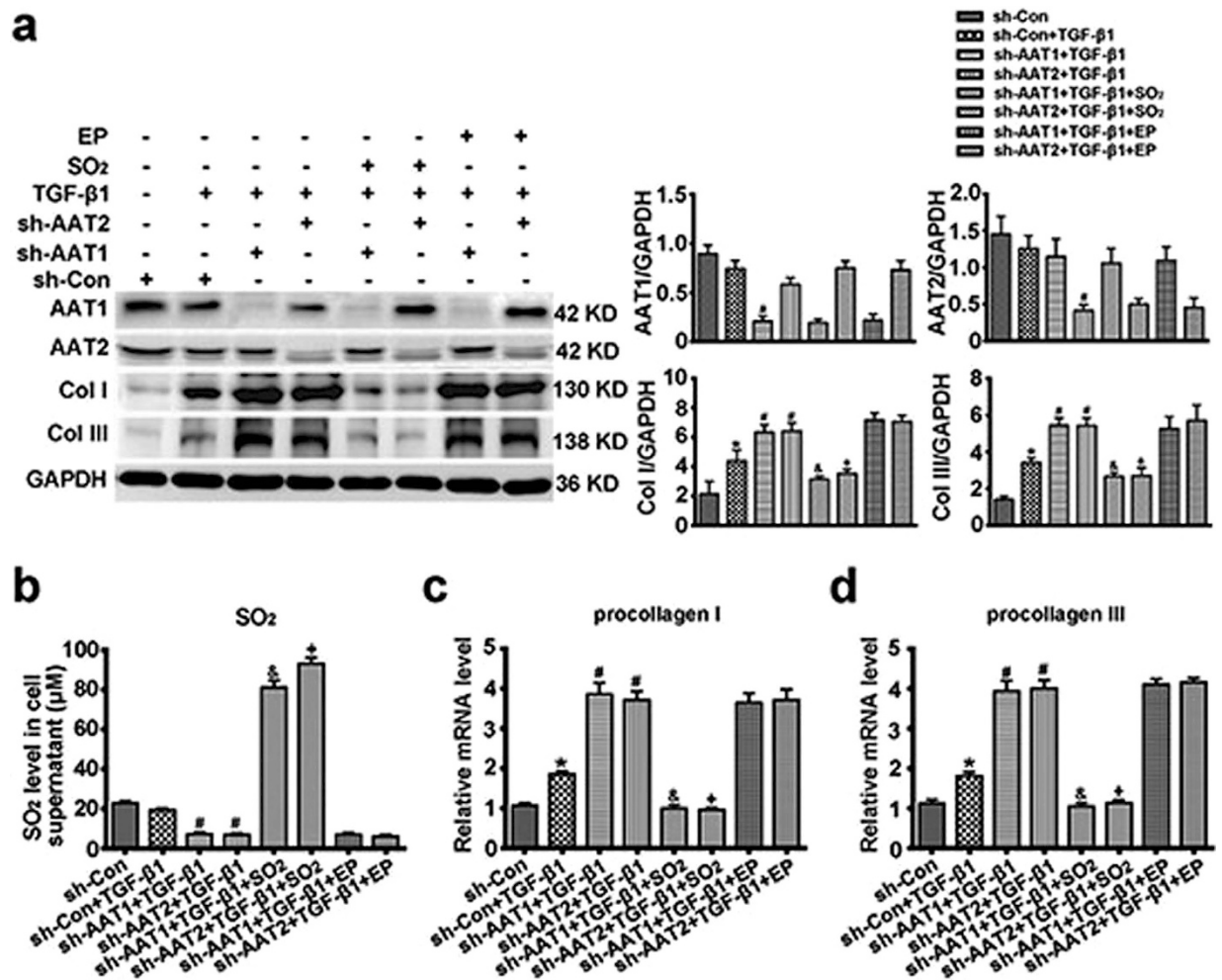


Figure 9. SO₂ derivatives but not ethyl pyruvate abolished AAT deficiency-promoted collagen remodeling in TGF-β1-treated VSMCs. **(a)** Representative Western blot and quantification of AAT1, AAT2, collagen I and III in VSMCs. VSMCs were transfected with Con shRNA, AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA for 48 h, pretreated with SO₂ derivatives (NaHSO₃/Na₂SO₃, 100 μM) or ethyl pyruvate (EP, 100 μM) for 1 h, and then stimulated with TGF-β1 for 24 h. **(b)** SO₂ level in cell supernatant detected by HPLC-FD. **(c,d)** Procollagen I **(c)** and III **(d)** mRNA expression in VSMCs by real-time PCR. VSMCs were transfected with Con shRNA, AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA for 48 h, pretreated with SO₂ derivatives (NaHSO₃/Na₂SO₃, 100 μM) or ethyl pyruvate (EP, 100 μM) for 1 h, and then stimulated with TGF-β1 for 24 h. **P* < 0.05 compared with Con shRNA, #*P* < 0.05 compared with Con shRNA + TGF-β1 group, ™*P* < 0.05 compared with AAT1 shRNA + TGF-β1 group, and +*P* < 0.05 compared with AAT2 shRNA + TGF-β1 group (ANOVA). Data are represented as mean ± SD (n = 4–5).

Endogenous SO₂ was produced from L-cysteine in a two-step reaction, in which the later step was catalyzed by AAT and resulted in equimolar pyruvate as well^{7,8,32}. Previous studies showed that pyruvate could modulate TGF-β signaling^{33,34}. However, whether the effects of AAT manipulation on collagen remodeling were caused by SO₂ or pyruvate had not been elucidated. Here, we added exogenous SO₂ derivatives or pyruvate in AAT-knocked down VSMCs. Considering the instability of pyruvate, ethyl pyruvate, a simple aliphatic ester derived from pyruvic acid, was widely implicated in scientific research instead of pyruvate^{34,35}. Since SO₂ and pyruvate were generated equimolar from L-cysteine catalyzed by AAT^{7,8,32}, VSMCs were pretreated with 100 μM SO₂ derivatives or 100 μM ethyl pyruvate in the present study. The results showed that SO₂ derivatives at 100 μM significantly inhibited AAT silencing-exacerbated collagen I and III deposition in TGF-β1-treated VSMCs, while no inhibition was observed at 100 μM ethyl pyruvate. These data demonstrated that SO₂ generated by AAT but not pyruvate played a crucially protective role against collagen remodeling in AAT knocked-down VSMCs with TGF-β1 stimulation.

In conclusion, we discovered an inhibitory effect of endogenous SO₂ on TGF-β1-induced collagen remodeling in VSMCs via suppressing collagen synthesis and promoting collagen degradation. The underlying mechanism might involve inhibiting the TβRI phosphorylation by endogenous SO₂ to block the Smad2/3 signaling pathway activation. These findings suggest that endogenous SO₂ may be a promising therapeutic target for vascular collagen remodeling related cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension.

Methods

Cell culture. Rat A7r5 VSMCs were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA, USA). Cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) containing 10% FBS, 2 mmol/l glutamine and 20 mmol/l HEPES (pH 7.4) in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37 °C.

Overexpression of AAT1 or AAT2 in VSMCs. The cDNA fragment encoding the full-length rat AAT1 (NM_012571.2) or AAT2 (NM_013177.2) was amplified by PCR and inserted into the pIRES2 vector, and the resultant plasmid AAT1 or AAT2 was verified by DNA sequencing. A7r5 VSMCs were then transfected with AAT1, AAT2 or vehicle plasmid using JetPEI reagent according to the manufacturer's instructions (Polyplus Transfection, Illkirch, France).

Knockdown of AAT1 or AAT2 in VSMCs. Rat AAT1 shRNA and AAT2 shRNA were both from OriGene Technologies (Rockville, MD, USA). A7r5 VSMCs were seeded in 6-well plates to 60–80% confluence. AAT1 shRNA, AAT2 shRNA and control shRNA were respectively transfected into A7r5 VSMCs using the JetPEI reagent according to the manufacturer's instructions (Polyplus Transfection, Illkirch, France).

Determination of mRNA expressions of procollagen I and III, MMP-13 and TIMP-1 by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction. Total RNA was extracted using the Trizol reagent and transcribed into cDNA using oligo (dT) primer and M-MLV reverse transcriptase. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was performed on an ABI PRISM 7300 instrument (Applied Biosystems, Foster, CA, USA). The amplification conditions for the cDNA were: denaturing at 94 °C for 30 s, annealing and polymerizing at 60 °C for 1 min for 40 cycles. Samples and standards were determined in triplicate. TaqMan probes were modified by 5'-FAM and 3'-TAMRA.

Sequences of the primers and probes were: for procollagen I, forward, 5'-CTTGTGCTGAGGGC AACAG-3', reverse, 5'-GCAGGCGAGATGGCTTATTC-3', Taqman probe, 5'-ATTCACCTACACTGTCCTT GTCGATGGCTG-3'; for procollagen III, forward, 5'-GAAAAAACCTGCTCGGAATT-3', reverse, 5'-ATCC ATCTTGCAGCCTTGGT-3', Taqman probe, 5'-AGAGACCTGAAATTCTGCCACCCTGAACTC-3'; for MMP-13, forward, 5'-CTTCTGGCACACGCTTTCC-3', reverse, 5'-GCTCATGGGCAGCAACAATA-3', Taqman probe, 5'-CCTGGACCAAACCTTGGCGG-3'; for TIMP-1, forward, 5'-AGCCCTGCTCAGCAAAGG-3', reverse, 5'-CTGTCCACAAGCAATGACTGTCA-3', Taqman probe, 5'-CTTCGTAAAGACCTATAGTGCTGGCTG-3'; for PAI-1, forward, 5'-GGTCAAGATCGAGGTGAACGA-3', reverse, 5'-GCGGGCTGAGACTAGAATGG, Taqman probe, 5'-CGGCACAGTGGCGTCTTCTCC-3'; and for β -actin, forward, 5'-ACCCG CGAGTACAACCTTCTT-3', reverse, 5'-TATCGTCATCCATGGCGAACT-3', Taqman probe, 5'-CCTCCG TCGCCGGTCCACAC-3'.

Western blot analysis. A7r5 cells (5×10^4) were incubated in 6-well plates. When cells were grown to 60–70% confluences, they were treated as follows. In the first series, cells were transfected with 2 μ g of vehicle, AAT1 or AAT2 plasmid. After 24 h, they were starved in DMEM with 0.5% FBS before TGF- β 1 (10 ng/ml) treatment for 24 h or 1 h. In the second series, cells were transfected with 2 μ g of control shRNA, AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA for 24 h. Then they were starved for 24 h followed by TGF- β 1 (10 ng/ml) treatment for 24 h or 1 h. In the third series, cells were transfected with control shRNA, AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA for 24 h, starved for 24 h, treated with SB431542 (5 μ mol/L) for 1 h, and then stimulated with TGF- β 1 (10 ng/ml) for 24 h.

These samples were harvested and lysed in lysis buffer (0.5 mmol/L EDTA, 10 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.3 mol/L sucrose, and protease inhibitor cocktail) as previously described¹⁵. Equal amounts of protein were resolved on SDS-PAGE gels and transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes. Non-specific bindings were blocked by incubation in 5% milk blocking buffer. The primary antibodies anti-AAT1 and anti-AAT2 were from Sigma-Aldrich Corporation (St Louis, MO, USA), anti-collagen I and anti-collagen III were from Abcam (Cambridge, MA, USA), anti-MMP-13 and anti-TIMP-1 were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA), anti-phospho-Smad2, anti-phospho-Smad3 and anti-Smad2/3 were from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA, USA), and anti-GAPDH were from Kangcheng (Shanghai, China). After incubation, each primary antibody bound with their respective specific horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and the bands were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence detection kit (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL, USA). The densitometric analysis of the positive bands was performed using AlphaEaseFC (Alpha Innotech Corporation, San Leandro, CA, USA).

Collagen I and III expression in VSMCs by immunofluorescence and confocal microscopy. VSMCs were plated on glass coverslips. When cells were grown to 60–70% confluences, they were treated as follows. In the first series, cells were transfected with vehicle, AAT1 or AAT2 plasmid. After 24 h, they were starved in DMEM with 0.5% FBS before TGF- β 1 (10 ng/ml) treatment for 24 h. In the second series, cells were transfected with control shRNA, AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA for 24 h. Then they were starved for 24 h followed by TGF- β 1 treatment for 24 h. In the third series, cells were transfected with control shRNA, AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA for 24 h, starved for 24 h, treated with SB431542 (5 μ mol/L) for 1 h, and then stimulated with TGF- β 1 for 24 h.

The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (0.01 mol/L PBS, pH 6.8), washed with PBS, incubated with rabbit anti-collagen I primary antibody (1:25; Sigma-Aldrich) and rabbit anti-collagen III primary antibody (1:25; Sigma-Aldrich) respectively at 4 °C overnight. Next day, after washing, the coverslips were incubated with secondary antibody (1:100) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) in the dark for 90 min at room temperature. The slides were viewed using a Fluoview laser scanning confocal microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). In the negative control group, IgG was used instead of the first antibody.

Measurement of SO₂ concentration in VSMCs supernatant by high-performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection. VSMCs supernatants were collected for SO₂ content determination. SO₂ concentrations were measured using high-performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection (HPLC-FD, Agilent 1200 series, Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA, USA)⁹. Briefly, 100 μL of VSMCs supernatant was mixed with 70 μL of 0.212 M sodium borohydride in 0.05 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.5) and incubated at 28 °C for 30 min. The sample was then mixed with 10 μL of 70 mM mBrB in acetonitrile, incubated for 10 min at 42 °C, and then mixed with 40 μL of 1.5 M perchloric acid. Protein precipitate in the mixture was removed by centrifugation at 12400 × g for 10 min at 25 °C. The supernatant was immediately neutralized by adding 10 μL of 2 M Tris-HCl (pH 3.0), and centrifuged at 12400 × g for 10 min. The neutralized supernatant was used for HPLC-FD. Sulfitibimane was measured by excitation at 392 nm and emission at 479 nm. Quantification was carried out by the standardization of sodium sulfite.

Measurement of endogenous SO₂ content in VSMCs by a fluorescent probe. Endogenous SO₂ in VSMCs was measured using a fluorescent probe (kindly provided by Professor Kun Li, College of Chemistry, Sichuan University, Sichuan, China). The culture supernatant of VSMCs was discarded, and washed with PBS for three times. Then, the cells were stained in the working liquid of fluorescent probe (10 μM) for 1 h at 37 °C, washed with PBS and then fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 min at room temperature. After washed with PBS, the cells were detected as blue fluorescent by confocal microscopy.

Phosphorylation of TβRI in VSMCs evaluated by immunoprecipitation. VSMCs were seeded in 100-mm dishes for immunoprecipitation. When cells were grown to 60–70% confluences, they were treated as follows. In the first series, cells were transfected with vehicle, AAT1 or AAT2 plasmid. After 24 h, they were starved in DMEM with 0.5% FBS before TGF-β1 (10 ng/ml) treatment for 1 h. In the second series, cells were transfected with control shRNA, AAT1 shRNA or AAT2 shRNA for 24 h. Then they were starved for 24 h followed by TGF-β1 treatment for 1 h.

The cells were then harvested with the antibody against TβRI (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, catalog sc-398) before immunoprecipitation with protein A/G agarose beads (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA)^{20,36}. The precipitated proteins were resolved by 10% SDS-PAGE and then immunoblotted with antibody against phosphoserine (Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA)²⁰.

Statistical analysis. Results are presented as mean ± SD. Statistical comparisons were performed with PRISM5 software (GraphPad). Comparisons among more than 2 groups involved one-way ANOVA followed by the Student–Newman–Keuls test for post-hoc comparison as appropriate. $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

References

- Rocnik, E. F., Chan, B. M. & Pickering, J. G. Evidence for a role of collagen synthesis in arterial smooth muscle cell migration. *J. Clin. Invest.* **101**, 1889–98 (1998).
- Intengan, H. D. & Schiffrin, E. L. Vascular remodeling in hypertension: roles of apoptosis, inflammation, and fibrosis. *Hypertension*. **38**, 581–7 (2001).
- Kim, H. J. *et al.* Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor [delta] regulates extracellular matrix and apoptosis of vascular smooth muscle cells through the activation of transforming growth factor-β1/Smad3. *Circ. Res.* **105**, 16–24 (2009).
- Zhao, J. *et al.* Urotensin II-induced collagen synthesis in cultured smooth muscle cells from rat aortic media and a possible involvement of transforming growth factor-β1/Smad2/3 signaling pathway. *Regul. Pept.* **182**, 53–8 (2013).
- Zhao, X. *et al.* Regulatory effect of hydrogen sulfide on vascular collagen content in spontaneously hypertensive rats. *Hypertens. Res.* **31**, 1619–30 (2008).
- Yan, H., Du, J. & Tang, C. The possible role of hydrogen sulfide on the pathogenesis of spontaneous hypertension in rats. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **313**, 22–7 (2004).
- Stipanuk, M. H. Metabolism of sulfur-containing amino acids. *Annu. Rev. Nutr.* **6**, 179–209 (1986).
- Shapiro, R. Genetic effects of bisulfite (sulfur dioxide). *Mutat. Res.* **39**, 149–75 (1977).
- Sun, Y. *et al.* Effects of sulfur dioxide on hypoxic pulmonary vascular structural remodeling. *Lab. Invest.* **90**, 68–82 (2010).
- Pardali, E., Goumans, M. J. & ten Dijke, P. Signaling by members of the TGF-beta family in vascular morphogenesis and disease. *Trends. Cell. Biol.* **20**, 556–67 (2010).
- Border, W. A. & Ruoslahti, E. Transforming growth factor-beta in disease: the dark side of tissue repair. *J. Clin. Invest.* **90**, 1–7 (1992).
- Massagué, J. Wounding Smad. *Nat. Cell. Biol.* **1**, E117–9 (1999).
- Li, W. *et al.* Tgfb2 disruption in postnatal smooth muscle impairs aortic wall homeostasis. *J. Clin. Invest.* **124**, 755–67 (2014).
- Mullen, A. C. *et al.* Master transcription factors determine cell-type-specific responses to TGF-β signaling. *Cell*. **147**, 565–76 (2011).
- Liu, D. *et al.* Sulfur dioxide inhibits vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation via suppressing the Erk/MAP kinase pathway mediated by cAMP/PKA signaling. *Cell. Death. Dis.* **5**, e1251 (2014).
- Sun, H. J. *et al.* Salusin-β contributes to vascular remodeling associated with hypertension via promoting vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation and vascular fibrosis. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* **1852**, 1709–1718 (2015).
- Xu, J. & Shi, G. P. Vascular wall extracellular matrix proteins and vascular diseases. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* **1842**, 2106–2119 (2014).
- Jacob, M. P. *et al.* Extracellular matrix remodeling in the vascular wall. *Pathol. Biol. (Paris)*. **49**, 326–32 (2001).
- Du, S. *et al.* Endogenously generated sulfur dioxide and its vasorelaxant effect in rats. *Acta. Pharmacol. Sin.* **29**, 923–930 (2008).
- Sun, L. *et al.* Hydrogen sulfide alleviates myocardial collagen remodeling in association with inhibition of TGF-β/Smad signaling pathway in spontaneously hypertensive rats. *Mol. Med.* **20**, 503–15 (2015).
- Giannandrea, M. & Parks, W. C. Diverse functions of matrix metalloproteinases during fibrosis. *Dis. Model. Mech.* **7**, 193–203 (2014).
- Mori, S. *et al.* Expression and Roles of MMP-2, MMP-9, MMP-13, TIMP-1, and TIMP-2 in Allergic Nasal Mucosa. *Allergy. Asthma. Immunol. Res.* **4**, 231–9 (2012).
- Cevik, C. *et al.* Rosuvastatin therapy does not affect serum MMP-13 or TIMP-1 levels in hypercholesterolemic patients. *Tex. Heart. Inst. J.* **38**, 229–33 (2011).
- Verrecchia, F. & Mauviel, A. Transforming growth factor-beta signaling through the Smad pathway: role in extracellular matrix gene expression and regulation. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* **118**, 211–5 (2002).
- Ghosh, J. *et al.* The role of transforming growth factor beta1 in the vascular system. *Cardiovasc. Pathol.* **14**, 28–36 (2005).
- Lambers, C. *et al.* The interaction of endothelin-1 and TGF-β1 mediates vascular cell remodeling. *PLoS One.* **8**, e73399 (2013).

27. González-Ramos, M. *et al.* HSP70 increases extracellular matrix production by human vascular smooth muscle through TGF- β 1 up-regulation. *Int. J. Biochem. Cell. Biol.* **45**, 232–242 (2013).
28. Stow, R. C., Mallawaarachchi, C. M. & Weissberg, P. L. Migration of adventitia myofibroblasts following vascular balloon injury: insights from *in vivo* gene transfer to rat carotid arteries. *Cardiovasc. Res.* **59**, 212–21 (2003).
29. Schiller, M., Javelaud, D. & Mauviel, A. TGF- β -induced SMAD signaling and gene regulation: consequences for extracellular matrix remodeling and wound healing. *J. Dermatol. Sci.* **35**, 83–92 (2004).
30. Mauviel, A. Transforming growth factor- β : a key mediator of fibrosis. *Methods. Mol. Med.* **117**, 69–80 (2005).
31. Dai, X. *et al.* SMAD3 deficiency promotes vessel wall remodeling, collagen fiber reorganization and leukocyte infiltration in an inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysm mouse model. *Sci. Rep.* **5**, 10180 (2015).
32. Singer, T. P. & Kearney, E. B. Intermediary metabolism of L-cysteinesulfinic acid in animal tissues. *Arch Biochem Biophys.* **61**, 397–409 (1956).
33. Harvey, S. A. *et al.* Responses of cultured human keratocytes and myofibroblasts to ethyl pyruvate: a microarray analysis of gene expression. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* **51**, 2917–27 (2010).
34. Ju, K. D. *et al.* Ethyl pyruvate ameliorates albuminuria and glomerular injury in the animal model of diabetic nephropathy. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol.* **302**, F606–13 (2012).
35. Varma, S., Hegde, K. & Kovtun, S. Oxidative damage to lens in culture: reversibility by pyruvate and ethyl pyruvate. *Ophthalmologica.* **220**, 52–57 (2000).
36. Kang, S. H. *et al.* Transcriptional repression of the transforming growth factor- β type I receptor gene by DNA methylation results in the development of TGF- β resistance in human gastric cancer. *Oncogene.* **18**, 7280–6 (1999).

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr Jia Liu for her assistances in cell culture and SO₂ measurement. This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant Nos. 81400311, 31440052 and 91439110) and by the Major Basic Research Development Program of China (Nos. 2012CB517806 and 2013CB933801).

Author Contributions

Y.H. designed and executed most of the experiments and analyzed the results. Z.S. and Q.C. detected the SO₂ concentration by HPLC-FD and analyzed the results. P.H. and H.Z. operated the confocal microscope, took pictures and analyzed the results. S.D., B.G. and C.Z. analyzed the data and interpreted the results. K.L. prepared the fluorescent probe of SO₂ and executed the experiments. C.T., J.D. and H.J. designed the project, analyzed the data, interpreted the results and revised the manuscript. Y.H., J.D. and H.J. prepared the manuscript.

Additional Information

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Huang, Y. *et al.* Endogenous sulfur dioxide alleviates collagen remodeling via inhibiting TGF- β /Smad pathway in vascular smooth muscle cells. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 19503; doi: 10.1038/srep19503 (2016).



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>