

Restorative Dentistry & Prosthodontics 2017- Cigarette smoke regulates the expression of human β defensins via NOD1/RIP2 signal pathway in human oral mucosa- Wang Wenmei- Nanjing University, China

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Abstract

Smoking is a well recognized risk for periodontitis, oral candidiasis, oral leukoplakia and oral cancer. Cigarette smoke has been confirmed to dampen innate immune in some human tissues, such as oral mucosa. The epithelium of oral mucosa acts as a defense shield against microorganisms and other harmful stimulating factors such as smoking. Nucleotide binding oligomerization domain 1 (NOD1) signal pathway and human β defensins (hBDs) play crucial roles in innate immune. So far there is very little study about the effect of smoking on local innate immune response of oral mucosa. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate potential effects of smoking on NOD1 signaling expression in oral mucosa. Tissue specimens of normal oral mucosa were collected from donors undergoing routine surgical treatment. All 20 participants were classified equally as two groups: Non-smokers and smokers. By using Western blotting and immunohistochemistry, we investigated differential expression of NOD1 and RIP2, using immunohistochemistry to detect hBD-1, -2, and -3 in oral mucosa tissues between non-smokers and smokers. Immortalized human oral mucosal epithelial (Leuk-1) cells were treated with various concentrations of cigarette smoke extract (CSE) for 24 h. Western blotting and immunofluorescence assays were performed to study CSE-induced alteration of NOD1 and RIP2 protein expression. The change of hBDs

expression were tested using immunofluorescence, qPCR, and ELISA. Leuk-1 cells were treated with 4% CSE, iEDAP (NOD1 agonist), CSE + iE-DAP. And then Real-time PCR and ELISA were performed to detect the mRNA levels and secretion of hBD-1, -2, and -3, respectively. The results showed that the levels of NOD1, hBD-1 and hBD-3 were significantly reduced in oral mucosa tissues of smokers compared with non-smokers. The levels of RIP2 and hBD-2 were remarkably enhanced in oral mucosa tissues of smokers. CSE treatment suppressed NOD1 expression and activated RIP2 expression in Leuk-1 cells. The mRNA and secretory levels of hBD-1 and -3 were down-regulated by CSE, while the mRNA and secretory level of hBD-2 were up-regulated by CSE. The iE-DAP treatment reversed the regulatory effects of CSE. The present study indicated that cigarette smoke could potentially modulate the expression of crucial molecules of NOD1 signal pathway and hBDs in human oral mucosal epithelium. NOD1 signal pathway played an important role in the regulatory effects of CSE on hBDs levels in oral mucosal epithelial cells.

Bottom Note: This work is partly presented at Joint Meeting on 2nd International Conference on Restorative Dentistry and Prosthodontics May 01-02, 2017 Toronto, Canada

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