

Title	Amelioration of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis by curcumin tretment through inhibition of IL-17 production
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[126] 名 氏 博士の専攻分野の名称 博 士 (医 学) 第 24448 号 学位記番号 学位授与年月日 平成23年3月25日 学 位 授 与 の 要 件 学位規則第4条第1項該当 医学系研究科外科系臨床医学専攻 学 位 論 文 名 Amelioration of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis by curcumin tretment through inhibition of IL-17 production (クルクミンはIL-17産生を抑制することにより実験的自己免疫性脳脊髄炎 を改善する) 論文審查委員 (主査) 教 授 高原 史郎 (副査) 教 授 熊ノ郷 淳 教 授 竹田 潔

論文内容の要旨

[目 的] To investigate the efficacy and mechanism of curcumin against EAE.

[方法ならびに成績] Experimental autoimmune encephalomylitis (EAE), an animal mode of multiple sclerosis (MS), was previously considered that be mediated by Th1 cells. However, a number of recent studies provided strong evidence that T helper cells that produce IL-17 play a dominant role in the pathogenesis of EAE. Curcumin (1,7-Bis 94-hydroxy- 3-methoxyphenyl)-1,6 heptadiene-3,5-di-one) is a naturally occurring polyphenolic phytochemical isolated from the rhizome of the medicinal plant Curcuma longa. It has been strongly implicated as an anti-inflammatory agent, but the precise mechanisms of its action are largely unknown. In the present study, we have investigated the efficacy and mechanism of curcumin against EAE. The treatment of Lewis rats with curcumin

significantly reduced the clinical severity of EAE, and had a dramatic reduction in the number of inflammatory cells infiltration in the spinal cord. The proliferation of the MBP-reaction lymphocyte also was reduced in a curcumin dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, the mRNA expression of the cytokine profiles was assessed by quantitative reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR), revealing the dramatic decrease of IL-17, TGF- β , IL-6, IL-21, STAT3, and ROR γ t expression in curcumin-treated groups and STAT3-phosphorylation also was inhibited.

[総 括] These findings indicated that curcumin amelioration EAE was, to a large extent, due to inhibit differentiation and development of Th17 cells depends on down-regulating expression of IL-6, IL-21, RORyt signaling and inhibition STAT3-phosphorylation, suggests it is useful in the treatment of MS and other Th17 cell-mediated inflammatory diseases.

論文審査の結果の要旨

多発性硬化症は中枢性脱髄疾患の一つで、脳、脊髄、視神経を中心に病変が起こり、多彩な神経症状の再発と寛解を繰り返す難病である。多発性硬化症の動物モデルである実験的自己免疫性脳脊髄炎(EAE)は、従来ミエリン蛋白特異的Th1 細胞を介して発症すると考えられたが、近年、Th2 に Th2 に Th2