

Research Paper

Effects of Diosgenin on Myometrial Matrix Metalloproteinase-2 and -9 Activity and Expression in Ovariectomized Rats

Chi-Chen Chang^{1,*}, Tang-Ching Kuan^{1,*}, Yao-Yuan Hsieh², Ying-Jui Ho³, Yu-Ling Sun⁴, Chih-Sheng Lin^{1,✉}

1. Department of Biological Science and Technology, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan.
2. School of Chinese Medicine, College of Chinese Medicine, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan.
3. School of Psychology, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan.
4. Division of Biotechnology, Animal Technology Institute Taiwan, Miaoli, Taiwan

*Equal contribution as the first author.

✉ Corresponding author: Chih-Sheng Lin, Ph.D., Department of Biological Science and Technology, National Chiao Tung University, No.75 Po-Ai Street, Hsinchu 30068, Taiwan, R.O.C. Tel: 886-3-5131338; Fax: 886-3-5729288; E-mail: lincs@mail.nctu.edu.tw

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Abstract

Diosgenin, a traditional Yam extraction, has been used in hormone replacement for menopausal women. We aimed to investigate the influences of diosgenin administration upon the MMP-2 and -9 activity and expression and reproductive hormones of ovariectomized (OVX) rats, a model of menopausal status. Seven-week old female Wistar rats with bilateral OVX or sham operation (controls) were divided and administered different dosages of diosgenin (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day) for 8 weeks. Serum was then sampled for progesterone (P4) and estradiol (E2) assay and uterine horns harvested. Myometrial MMP-2 and -9 activity and expression were surveyed and myometrial collagen expression was also assayed. The results show higher body weight in OVX rats across the 8 weeks post surgery and no significant differences were noted among OVX or Sham rats with diosgenin supplements. There were lower P4 and E2 concentrations in OVX rats compared to Sham rats, and higher P4 concentration of Sham rats post diosgenin supplement. MMP-2 and -9 mRNA expression and activity was lower in OVX rats, although higher MMP-2 and lower MMP-9 activity/mRNA expression was observed in OVX rats post diosgenin supplementation. Collagen mRNA expression was higher in OVX rats compared to Sham controls, and diosgenin administration decreased collagen mRNA expression in OVX rats. In conclusion, diosgenin is associated with gelatinase expression and collagen metabolism in OVX rats. Diosgenin administration can partially reverse the effects of OVX upon MMP functions and hormone status. Adequate diosgenin supplement might modulate myometrial gelatinase expression and collagen metabolism in menopausal subjects.

Key words: diosgenin, gelatinase, matrix metalloproteinase, myometrium, ovariectomization

Introduction

Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is one of the most commonly prescribed medicines for menopausal women. Estrogen replacement therapy can decrease the risk of developing numerous disorders, including osteoporosis [1], Alzheimer's disease [2],

vasomotor symptoms [3], cardiovascular diseases [4], etc. Synthetic estrogen, the current most effective agent for HRT, is widely used in menopausal women. However, several studies suggest that traditional HRT is not effective in reducing the risk of some meno-

pause-related disorders [5, 6]. Therefore, many patients seek alternative modalities for symptomatic relief. The requests for complementary or alternative therapies for hormone replacement have increased substantially. One of the current popular treatments is wild yam. Wild yam or diosgenin (extracted from the root of wild yam) has been widely used for alternative HRT [7, 8].

Many menopausal women use traditional herb medicines, such as wild yam extract or diosgenin, to restore gonadal hormones and therefore minimize post-menopausal symptoms. Yam is composed of some steroidal saponins, which may influence endogenous steroidogenesis [9]. Administration of yam was reported to increase the status of sexual hormones, lipids, and antioxidants in postmenopausal women [10]. Diosgenin, one type of steroidal saponin, is extracted from the root of wild yam and has been used in numerous medical applications. It was reported that short-term treatment with diosgenin-enriched yam extract in women suffering from menopausal symptoms is free of side-effects, but appears to have little effect on menopausal symptoms [9]. However, the results from animal models show that diosgenin supplementation could affect the kidney and adrenal gland functions, and improve the epidermal thickness in ovariectomized (OVX) rats [8, 11, 12]. As a result, it was proposed that diosgenin supplementation would stimulate the production of ovarian hormones in OVX rats. Endometrial function is known to be influenced by the ovarian hormones, estradiol and progesterone. Ovarian hormones and function are closely associated with endometrial and uterus statuses. However, the mechanisms by which the lack of ovarian hormone influences the molecular biology of uterus are poorly understood. Moreover, the effects of wild yam or diosgenin upon menopausal individuals remain obscure. Information about the efficacy and pharmacodynamics for these natural medicines upon menopausal individuals are lacking.

Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), a family of zinc-dependent proteinases, are essential for some physiological and pathological processes, such as wound repair [13], cardiovascular diseases [14], rheumatoid arthritis [15], cancer invasion and metastasis [16]. MMPs are required for the extracellular matrix remodeling [17] and the activities of MMPs depend on the balance of their activators and inhibitors, and balanced gelatinase activity can mediate endometrial remodeling [18,19]. MMPs and collagen might influence the development of adenomyosis [20] and leiomyoma [21]. Estrogen might stimulate the collagen biosynthesis and modulates MMPs activity in uterine leiomyoma, which further contributes to

the development of leiomyoma [21]. Activity of MMPs was significantly higher in leiomyomas than that in myometrium, which suggests its roles upon uterine neoplasm [22]. Compromised MMPs and collagen synthesis are associated with leiomyoma cell growths *in-vitro* [23].

Understanding the balance between MMPs activity and collagen metabolism in post-menopausal women might open new strategies for therapeutic interventions for uterine modeling and neoplasm. To the best of our knowledge, no investigators have demonstrated the effects of diosgenin administration upon the uterine MMP and collagen expressions in menopausal individuals. Only few investigators demonstrated the effects of diosgenin treatment upon MMP or collagen expression in tumor cells [24] and leukemia disorders [25]. The aim of this study was to describe the effects of diosgenin supplementation upon the mRNA expression and activity of MMP-2 and -9, and collagen in the myometrial tissue of rats after OVX.

Materials and Methods

Experimental animals and treatments

Seven-week old female Wistar rats (245 ± 2 g; $n = 48$; BioLASCO Taiwan Co., Ltd., Taiwan) were housed in groups of three in acrylic cages ($35 \times 56 \times 19$ cm) in an animal room with a 12 h light/dark cycle (lights on at 7:00 am) with food and water provided ad libitum. All experimental procedures were performed according to the NIH Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. All survey procedures were approved by the Animal Care Committee of Chung Shan Medical University (IACUC approval No. 273).

The procedure used for OVX was performed as previously described [26]. Briefly, the rats were anesthetized by means of the intraperitoneal injection of 2 mg/kg of Zoletil 50 (Virbac, France) and the ovaries were retracted and removed. Immediately following surgery, each rat was injected with Penicillin-G procaine (20,000 IU, i.m.). The sham-operated group underwent the same surgical procedure except for the removal of the ovaries. After surgery, the rats were kept individually in acrylic cages for recovery for 7 days, and then regrouped in their home cages.

Diosgenin administration

Diosgenin purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA) was wrapped in a ball of bread (about 1 g) and fed daily to each rat. Four weeks after OVX, the rats were given diosgenin (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day) orally for 8 weeks. On the 56th day after diosgenin administration, the serum of animals was sampled for

the measurements of progesterone (P4) and estradiol (E2) concentration. The rats were then sacrificed using CO₂ and their uteruses (myometrium) were removed and frozen immediately (within 10 min) in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until use for RNA or protein extraction.

Measurements of estradiol and progesterone

Concentrations of serum E2 and P4 were quantified by a radioimmunoassay method [27] using a Delfia assay kit (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences, Wallac Oy, Turku, Finland) according to the supplier's recommendations. All samples were tested as duplicates within a single assay and the concentrations of E2 and P4 were calculated according to the standard curves.

Protein extraction and electrophoresis

Protein extraction, electrophoresis, and Western blot were performed as previously described [28]. The myometrial tissue (200 mg) was homogenized in 1 ml of ice-cold lysis buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 200 mM sucrose, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 10 mM sodium fluoride, 0.5 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride and 1% (v/v) Triton X-100. The homogenates were then centrifuged at 12,000 × g for 15 min at 4°C. Supernatants were collected, and the protein concentration was determined by Bio-Rad protein assay kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA) with bovine serum albumin as a standard.

Gelatin zymography

The MMP-2 and -9 activities in the myometrial homogenate were surveyed by a gelatinase zymography assay. Zymography was performed by using gelatin-containing gels as described by Chen *et al.* [29]. Briefly, 30 µg of uterus homogenate was mixed with 2× zymography sample buffer (0.125 M Tris-HCl, pH = 6.8, 20% [v/v] glycerol, 4% [w/v] SDS, 0.005% bromophenol blue) incubated for 10 min at room temperature, and then loaded into each lane of an 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel (SDS-PAGE) containing 0.1 mg/ml gelatin (Sigma). Following electrophoresis, the gel was washed twice for 30 min in zymogram renaturing buffer (2.5% Triton X-100) with gentle agitation at room temperature to remove SDS, then incubated overnight at 37°C in reaction buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 200 mM NaCl, and 5 mM CaCl₂). After Coomassie brilliant blue staining, gelatinase activities were identified as clear zones against a blue background. Gelatinase activities in the gel slabs were quantified using Scion Image software (NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA), which

quantifies the extent of lysis in bands containing gelatinase. A MMP-2 or -9 positive controls (Chemicon, Temecula, CA, USA) was loaded in each gel as a standard to normalize density values, and band intensities are expressed in arbitrary units.

Western blotting

An amount of 20 µg of protein extract of each sample separated by SDS-PAGE was electrophoretically transferred to polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes (Immobilon-PTM; Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). After blocking, primary antibodies against collagen type I (anti-collagen type I, #ab6308; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA) or glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate-dehydrogenase (anti-GAPDH, #sc20357; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) were used at a dilution of 1:1,000, and the HRP-labeled secondary antibody against goat IgG (#sc2020; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) or rabbit IgG (#sc2004; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) was applied using a dilution of 1:2,000. Substrates were visualized using ECL western blotting detection reagents according to the manufacturer's instructions (Western Lightning™ Chemiluminescence Reagent Plus; PerkinElmer, Boston, MA, USA) and subsequent exposure of the membranes to X-ray film (Super Rx Medical X-Ray Film; Fujifilm, Kanagawa, Japan). Band intensity was quantified using densitometric analysis by imaging software (ImageJ™; National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD, USA). The amounts of collagen type I were expressed relative to the amount of GAPDH in respective samples.

RNA extraction

Total cellular RNA extraction from the myometrial tissues and RNA quantification were performed according to our previous report [28]. In brief, 200 mg of uterus tissue was homogenized on ice by a rotor-stator-type tissue homogenizer in 1 ml TRIzol reagent (GIBCO BRL, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). Cellular debris was removed by centrifugation for 10 min at 12,000 × g at 4°C. RNA was precipitated by adding equal volumes of isopropanol and then washing with 75% ethanol. The resultant RNA was further purified with the RNeasy Midi kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The amount of total RNA was determined spectrophotometrically at 260 nm, and the integrity was confirmed by analysis on a denaturing agarose gel.

Semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

The mRNA expressions of MMP-2 and -9 in the myometrium were surveyed by RT-PCR according to

the procedure reported by Lin *et al.* [30]. For cDNA synthesis, five μg RNA was reverse-transcribed in a total reaction volume of 20 μl with 1 \times reverse transcription buffer, 0.5 mM dNTPs, 2.5 μM oligo-dT (TOYOBO, Osaka, Japan), 1 U/ μl RNase inhibitor (TOYOBO), and 5 U/ μl ReverTra AceTM reverse transcriptase (TOYOBO). After reaction for 60 min at 42°C, the mixture was incubated for 5 min at 95°C to denature the cDNA products. RT-PCR primers and conditions are shown in **Table 1**. The PCR reactions contained 2 μl cDNA, 3 μl each primer (10 μM), 5 μl of 10 \times PCR buffer, 2 μl of 10 mM dNTPs, 1 μl of 5 U/ μl Taq polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI, USA), and 35 μl distilled water in a total volume of 50 μl . Thermal cycler (MiniCyclerTM; MJ Research, Waltham, MA, USA) condition for each gene amplification is shown in **Table 1**. For the semi-quantitative RT-PCR, the number of cycles for each gene was optimized to ensure that the reaction was within the *linear amplification range* (data not shown). The resulting RT-PCR products were visualized on 1.5% agarose gels stained with SYBR Safe DNA gel stain (Invitrogen, Eugene, OR, USA). The stained image was recorded by an image analyzer (Kodak DC290 Digital camera SystemTM; Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY, USA). Band intensity of PCR DNA was quantified using densitometric analysis by Scion imageTM. The relative mRNA expression of MMP-2 and -9 were normalized to GAPDH expression.

Statistical analysis

To analyse the effects of surgery and diosgenin treatment, two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out. When interactions existed, the independent *t*-test was used to analyze the effects of OVX procedures. To evaluate the effects of diosgenin treatment, one-way ANOVA was performed, followed by the least significant difference (LSD) post

hoc test. All results are expressed as the mean \pm SEM. The level of significance was defined as *p*-value < 0.05.

Results

Effects of OVX and diosgenin on BW

During the experimental period of 8 weeks, a trend of higher BW in OVX animals compared to Sham-operated animals was observed (**Table 2**). In OVX rats, 4-weeks diosgenin supplements (10, 50, and 100 mg/kg/day) significantly increased BW compared to Sham rats with similar-dosage diosgenin supplementation (*p* < 0.05). We also observed the non-significantly difference of BW between the different dosage of diosgenin supplementation in both groups. There were no obvious side effects in the animals after diosgenin administration during our experiment.

Effects of OVX and diosgenin on reproductive hormones

Lower serum P4 and E2 concentrations were observed in OVX rats compared to Sham rats (*p* < 0.05). In the groups without diosgenin supplementation, serum P4 and E2 concentrations in OVX rats were 43% (*p* < 0.01) and 78% (*p* < 0.05) lower than those determined in Sham rats, respectively (**Figure 1A and 1B**). In Sham rats, diosgenin supplementation increased serum P4 but not E2 concentrations. The P4 concentration in Sham rats supplied with high dosage diosgenin (100 mg/kg/day) was significantly increased by 56% (*p* < 0.05) compared to Sham rats without diosgenin supplementation. However, the effect of diosgenin supplementation on increasing serum P4 in OVX rats was not observed (**Figure 1A**). There was no effect of diosgenin on serum E2 observed in OVX groups (**Figure 1B**).

Table 1. The PCR primer sequences, protocols, and product sizes for MMP-2, MMP-9, and GAPDH used to assay gene expression by RT-PCR.

Gene	Accession no.	Forward/Reverse primers sequence (5'→3')	PCR amplification protocol (cycle no.)	PCR product size (bp)
MMP-2	NM_031054	F-GTCCTGACCAAGGATATAGCC R-AGACCCAGTACTCATTCCCTG	94°C, 5 min → [94°C, 30 sec → 55°C, 30 sec → 72°C, 45 sec] (30) → 72°C, 3 min	465
MMP-9	U24441	F-GCTGCACCACCTTACCGGCCCTTTATTTA R-TGGTTATCCTTCCACTGAGGGATCATCTCG	94°C, 5 min → [94°C, 30 sec → 61°C, 30 sec → 72°C, 45 sec] (40) → 72°C, 3 min	458
GAPDH	AF_261085	F-TGGCGCTGAGTACGTCGTG R-ITCAGCTCAGGGATGACCTT	94°C, 5 min → [94°C, 30 sec → 56°C, 30 sec → 72°C, 45 sec] (20) → 72°C, 3 min	413

MMP-2: matrix metalloproteinase-2; MMP-9: matrix metalloproteinase-9; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase

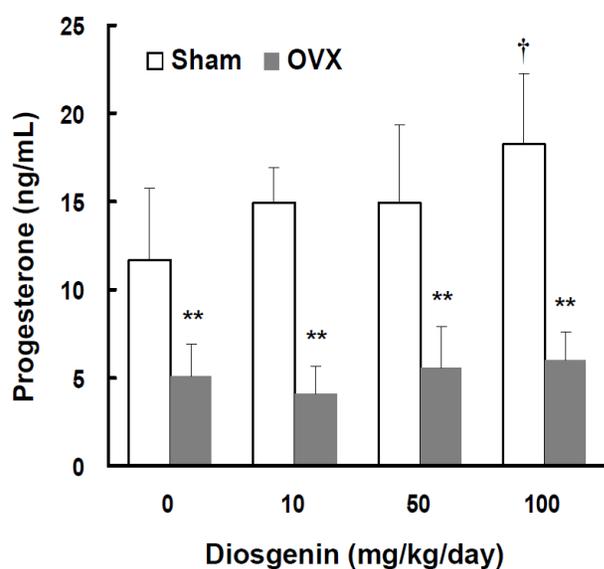
For the accuracy quantitative RT-PCR, the number of cycles for each gene has been optimized to ensure that the reaction is within the *linear amplification range* (data not shown).

Table 2. Comparisons of body weight between Sham controls and ovariectomized (OVX) rats during 8-week diosgenin administration (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day).

Body weight (g)	1 week	2 week	3 week	4 week	5 week	6 week	7 week	8 week
Sham rats (n=24)								
0 mg/kg/day	253 ± 14	263 ± 12	273 ± 15	289 ± 6	289 ± 21	293 ± 11	294 ± 13	299 ± 33
10 mg/kg/day	252 ± 12	257 ± 17	275 ± 13	278 ± 5	282 ± 22	285 ± 25	278 ± 23	292 ± 30
50 mg/kg/day	238 ± 12	251 ± 21	260 ± 15	270 ± 5	272 ± 30	278 ± 26	281 ± 20	288 ± 26
100 mg/kg/day	253 ± 8	267 ± 18	277 ± 17	283 ± 12	283 ± 27	291 ± 28	290 ± 23	297 ± 24
OVX rats (n=24)								
0 mg/kg/day	253 ± 8	271 ± 15	296 ± 11	307 ± 12	308 ± 28	319 ± 26	319 ± 23	327 ± 22
10 mg/kg/day	251 ± 11	269 ± 18	305 ± 15	317 ± 11*	322 ± 32**	328 ± 27**	338 ± 26**	343 ± 24**
50 mg/kg/day	256 ± 13	280 ± 29*	308 ± 14**	313 ± 13**	315 ± 36**	323 ± 29**	323 ± 38*	331 ± 27**
100 mg/kg/day	246 ± 9	268 ± 15	293 ± 12	308 ± 8*	313 ± 36*	322 ± 26*	323 ± 27*	330 ± 25*

* $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ compared to the parallel Sham rats

A. Progesterone



B. Estradiol

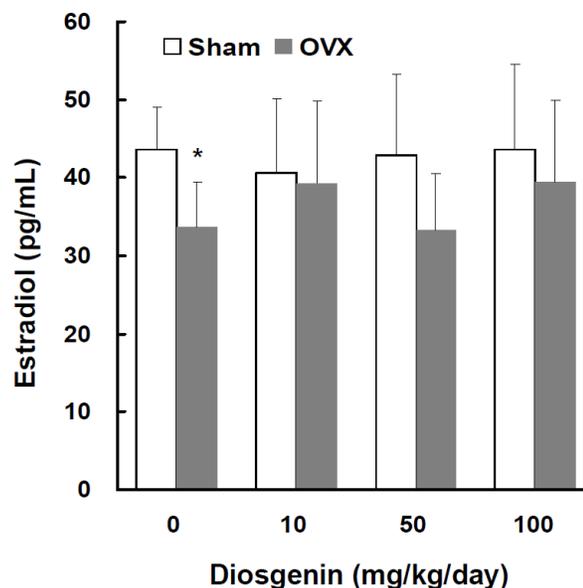


Figure 1. Comparisons of progesterone and estradiol concentrations between controls (Sham) and ovariectomized (OVX) rats after diosgenin supplementation (0, 10, 50, and 100 mg/kg/day). The serum estradiol (E2) and progesterone (P4) concentrations were measured in duplicate aliquots of each sample. Bar graphs of all values were expressed as the mean ± SEM from six subjects. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ vs. the Sham groups; † $p < 0.05$ vs. Diosgenin-0 in the same group.

Effects of OVX and diosgenin on serum calcium, phosphorous and glucose level

The blood glucose level in OVX group was significantly higher than that in Sham group (153 ± 18 vs. 128 ± 20 mg/dl; $p < 0.05$). The serum calcium and phosphorous levels were 10.5 ± 0.5 and 7.3 ± 0.6 mg/dl in sham-operated rats, and 10.4 ± 0.6 and 7.5 ± 0.7 in OVX rats, respectively. The findings indicated

that OVX surgery could not induce a significant change on serum calcium and phosphorous levels of OVX rats. Diosgenin supplementation also had no effect on serum calcium and phosphorous levels ($p > 0.05$). The blood glucose levels were ranging from 115 to 140 mg/dl in Sham groups and from 120 to 148 mg/dl in OVX groups supplied with 10, 50 and 100 mg/kg/day diosgenin with no significant differences observed in both OVX rats and Sham rats ($p > 0.05$).

Effects of OVX and diosgenin on MMP-2 activity and expression

In order to understand the effects of OVX and diosgenin supplement upon the expression and activity of gelatinases in myometrial tissues, we estimated the myometrial MMP-2 activity by gelatin zymography (Figure 2A) and gene expression by semi-quantitative RT-PCR (Figure 3A). The results illustrate significantly lower MMP-2 activity (Figure 2B) and also gene expression (Figure 3B) in OVX rats compared in Sham rats.

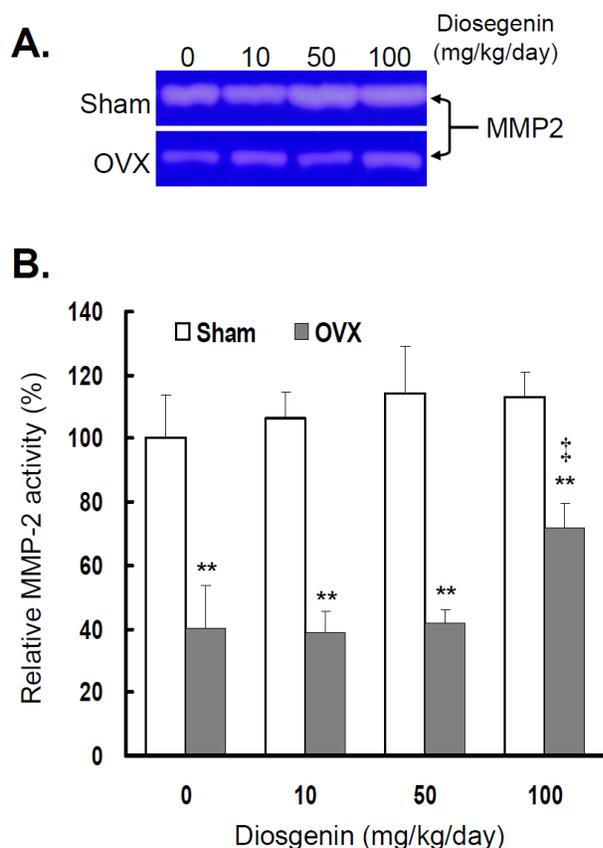


Figure 2. Comparisons of MMP-2 activity between controls (Sham) and ovariectomized (OVX) rats after diosgenin supplementation (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day). (A), MMP-2 activity was determined by gelatin zymography assay. The molecular weight of MMP-2 detected is approximately 72 kDa shown on the gel. The bands of enzymatic activity shown are representatives of six identical determinations. (B), the relative MMP-2 activity affected by ovariectomization and diosgenin treatment was assayed. Bar graphs of all values were expressed as the mean \pm SEM from six subjects. ** $p < 0.01$ vs. the Sham group; † $p < 0.01$ vs. Diosgenin-0 in the same group.

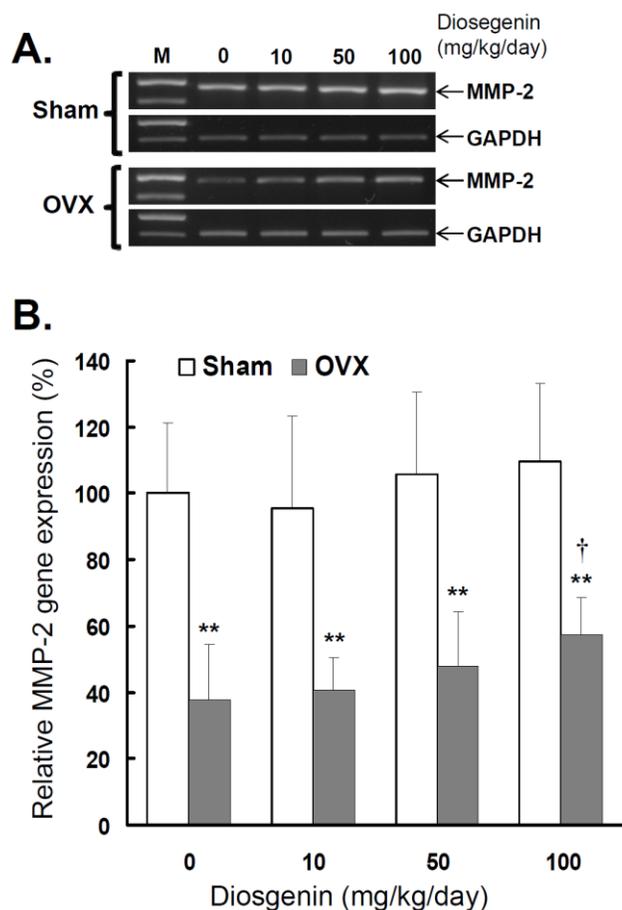


Figure 3. Comparisons of MMP-2 gene expression between controls (Sham) and ovariectomized (OVX) rats after diosgenin supplementation (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day). (A), MMP-2 gene expression was determined by semi-quantitative RT-PCR. The length of the PCR products for MMP-2 and GAPDH were 456 bp and 413 bp, respectively. Amplification of GAPDH was determined as an internal control. The bands of PCR DNA shown are representatives of six identical determinations. (B), the relative MMP-2 gene expression affected by ovariectomization and diosgenin treatment was assayed. Bar graphs of all values were expressed as the mean \pm SEM from six subjects. ** $p < 0.01$ vs. Sham group; † $p < 0.05$ vs. Diosgenin-0 in the same group.

In the groups without diosgenin supplement, the relative MMP-2 activity and gene expression in OVX group was significantly reduced to 40% ($p < 0.01$) and 38% ($p < 0.01$) of those detected in Sham groups. In OVX rats, regardless of diosgenin dosage, MMP-2 activity and expression were still significantly lower than those of Sham groups ($p < 0.05$). Among OVX rats, administration of high-dosages (100 mg/kg/day) of diosgenin supplementation increased both MMP-2 activity (Figure 2B) and gene expression (Figure 3B) compared to OVX rats without diosgenin

supplementation ($p > 0.05$). In contrast, diosgenin supplementation did not significantly influence myometrial MMP-2 activity (Figure 2B) or gene expression (Figure 3B) in Sham rats ($p > 0.05$).

Effects of OVX and diosgenin on MMP-9 activity and expression

The effects of OVX and diosgenin on myometrial MMP-9 activity and expression were also determined by gelatin zymography (Figure 4A) and semi-quantitative RT-PCR (Figure 5A), respectively.

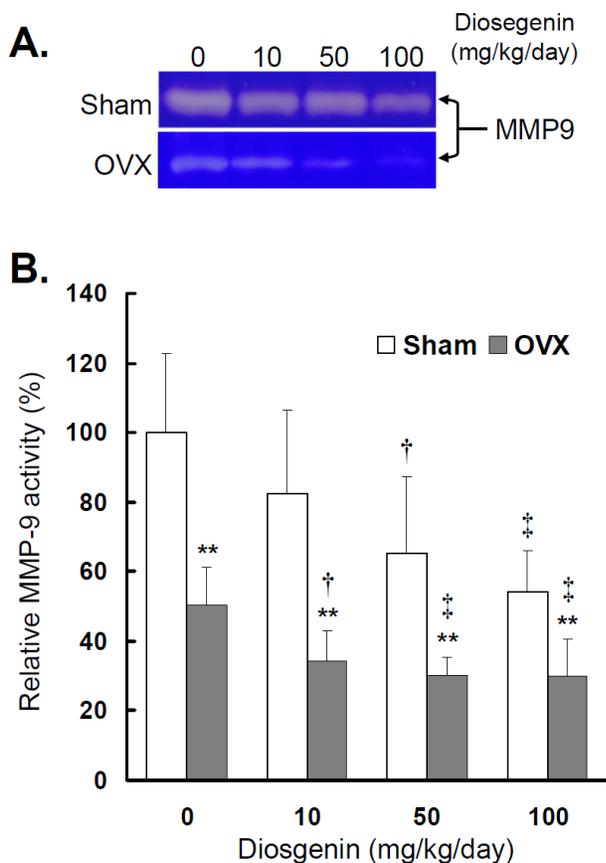


Figure 4. Comparisons of MMP-9 activity between controls (Sham) and ovariectomized (OVX) rats after diosgenin supplementation (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day). (A), MMP-9 activity was determined by gelatin zymography assay. The molecular weight of MMP-9 detected is approximately 95 kDa shown on the gel. The bands of enzymatic activity shown are representatives of six identical determinations. (B), the relative MMP-9 activity affected by ovariectomization and diosgenin treatment was assayed. Bar graphs of all values were expressed as the mean \pm SEM from six subjects. ** $p < 0.01$ vs. Sham group; † $p < 0.05$ and ‡ $p < 0.01$ vs. Diosgenin-0 in the same group.

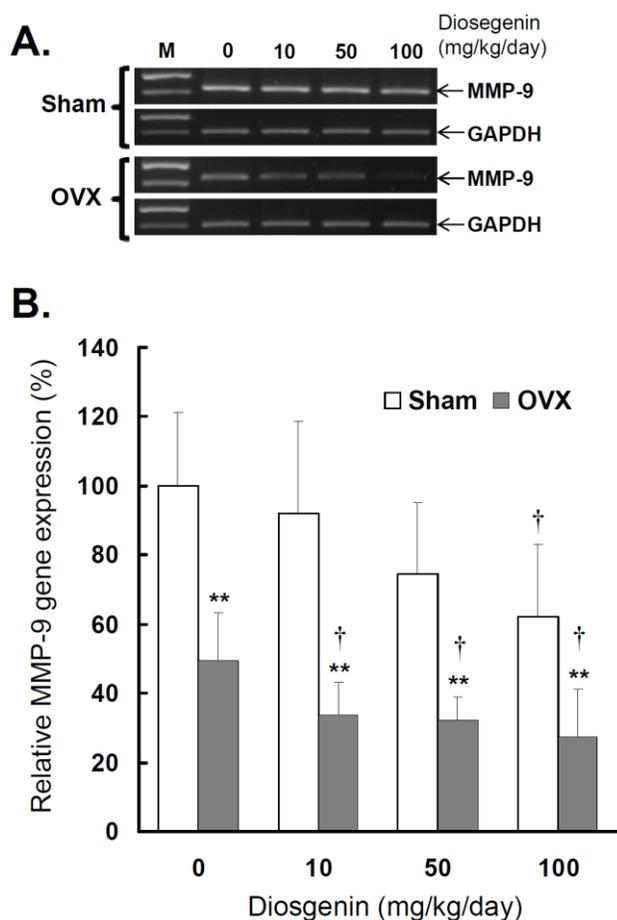


Figure 5. Comparisons of MMP-9 gene expression between controls (Sham) and ovariectomized (OVX) rats after diosgenin supplementation (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day). (A), MMP-9 gene expression was determined by semi-quantitative RT-PCR. The length of the PCR products for MMP-9 and GAPDH were 458 bp and 413 bp, respectively. Amplification of GAPDH was determined as an internal control. The bands of PCR DNA shown are representatives of six identical determinations. (B), the relative MMP-9 gene expression affected by ovariectomization and diosgenin treatment was assayed. Bar graphs of all values were expressed as the mean \pm SEM from six subjects. ** $p < 0.01$ vs. Sham groups; † $p < 0.05$ vs. Diosgenin-0 in the same group.

Similar to myometrial MMP-2, significantly lower MMP-9 activity (Figure 4B) and gene expression (Figure 5B) were observed in OVX rats compared to Sham rats ($p < 0.05$). In the groups without diosgenin supplement, the relative MMP-9 activity and gene expression in OVX group were significantly reduced to 50% ($p < 0.01$) and 49% ($p < 0.01$) of those in Sham group. In OVX rats, diosgenin supplementation (10, 50, and 100 mg/kg/day) significantly decreased MMP-9 activity (Figure 4B) and gene expression

(Figure 5B) compared to OVX rats without diosgenin supplementation. In Sham rats, higher dosages (50 and 100 mg/kg/day) of diosgenin supplementation also significantly decreased the MMP-9 activity and gene expression compared to those detected in Sham rats without diosgenin supplementation ($p < 0.05$; Figure 4B and 5B).

Effects of OVX and diosgenin on collagen expression

Western blots were used to determine type I collagen expression in myometrial tissues affected by OVX and diosgenin treatments, (Figure 6A).

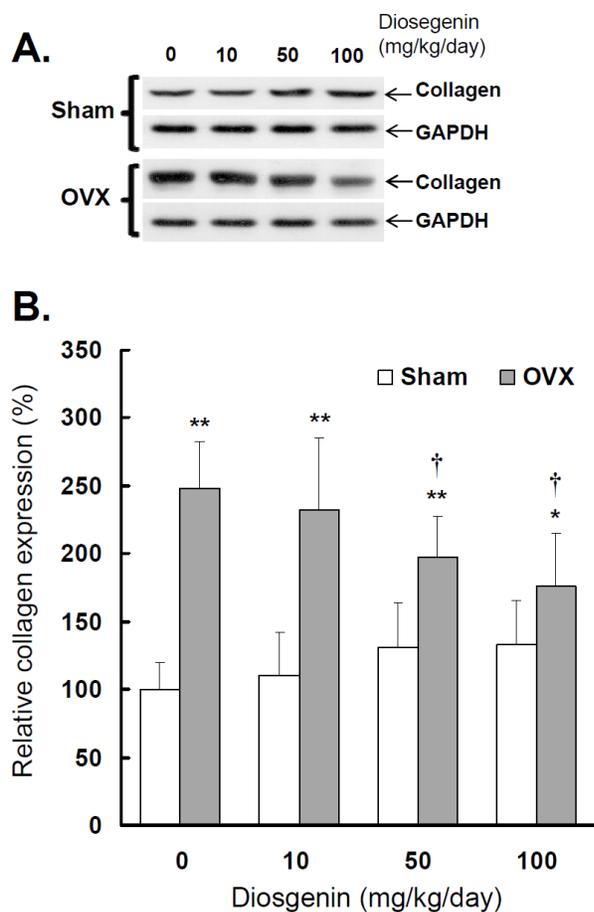


Figure 6. Comparisons of type I collagen expression between controls (Sham) and ovariectomized (OVX) rats after diosgenin treatment (0, 10, 50, or 100 mg/kg/day). (A), collagen expression was determined by Western blotting assay. The molecular weight of collagen detected is approximately 72 kDa. The Western blots shown are representatives of six identical determinations. (B), the relative collagen expression affected by ovariectomization and diosgenin treatment was assayed. Bar graphs of all values were expressed as the mean \pm SEM from six subjects. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ vs. Sham groups; † $p < 0.05$ vs. Diosgenin-0 in the same group.

The results show a higher collagen expression in OVX rats compared to Sham rats ($p < 0.05$; Figure 6B). Relative collagen expression in OVX rats was increased approximately 248% ($p < 0.01$) compared to sham-operated controls. Collagen expression in OVX rats supplied with 10, 50 and 100 mg/kg/day diosgenin was reduced to be 93%, 73% ($p < 0.05$) and 65% ($p < 0.05$) of that determined in OVX rats without diosgenin supplementation, respectively. In contrast, diosgenin administrations did not significantly affect myometrial collagen expression in Sham rats ($p > 0.05$; Figure 6).

Discussion

MMPs are important in endometriotic tissue invasion and angiogenesis [31]. It was reported that MMPs are critical modulators of endothelia-mediated vasoconstriction in estrogen deficient animals. Through complex and obscure mechanism, estrogen replacement leads to acute MMP modulation of vascular function [32]. HRT with estrogen and progesterone might affect the MMPs expression of vascular smooth muscle cells via specific mechanisms and may lead to unbalanced MMPs regulation [33]. Stromal gelatinases expression was significantly higher in premenopausal polyps compared to postmenopausal polyps [34].

Gelatinases, including MMP-2 and -9, play central roles in the degradation of the extracellular matrix proteins, and are associated with numerous gynecological disorders, including adenomyosis [20], endometriosis [35], and endometrioid endometrial carcinoma [36]. MMP-9 is associated with endometriosis pathways and is vital for normal uterine physiology [37], whereas abnormal MMP-9 expression is associated with uterine disorder [38]. MMP-2 is one major factor involved in the invasion of endometrium and vascularization of endometriosis [39]. MMP-2 and -9 are also correlated with the processes of tumor cell invasion and metastasis in uterine neoplasms, which might be implicated in the development of uterine leiomyoma [40].

OVX rats are used as a menopausal animal model, because the biochemical and physiological changes that occur with the removal of rat ovaries are comparable to those observed in menopausal women [26, 41]. OVX animals showed a significant decrease in the gelatinolytic activities and expression of MMP-2 and -9, and types I and III collagens in alveolar granulation tissue [42]. In OVX rats, decreased MMP-2 gelatinolytic activity has been described during skin wound healing [43]. Despite the importance of MMP family in uterus, regulation and molecular mechanisms of these proteases are poorly understood. In

this study, we demonstrate the interactions of diosgenin and OVX upon MMP-2 and -9 expressions within uterus. It is demonstrated that OVX could reduce MMP-2 activity and produced deleterious effects mimicking menopause intrinsically [44]. Similar to previous studies [42-44], our results show a decline in the activity and gene expression of myometrial MMP-2 and -9 in OVX rats. Moreover, our findings indicate the potential roles of diosgenin upon MMP, collagen and uterine regulation. High dose supplement of diosgenin increased MMP-2 and inhibited MMP-9 activities/gene expressions in OVX rats. OVX also increased type I collagen expression in myometrial tissue as compared to Sham controls; however, which was reduced with diosgenin treatment.

MMP-2 has been demonstrated to be associated with the endometrial invasion and vascularization [39]. Therefore, it is logical to observe that administration of diosgenin increases the MMP-2 activity, which further stimulates the endometrial growth. In contrast, we also observed the inhibition of MMP-9 activity and gene expression following diosgenin administration. This finding was compatible with the observation of Shishodia and Aggarwal [24], who demonstrated that diosgenin administration could downregulate the MMP-9 expression in cell lines, human myeloid KBM-5 cells and mouse macrophage Raw 264.7 cells. Another similar effect of estrogen supplement upon MMP-9 activity was reported by Seeger *et al.* [45], who demonstrated that estrogen supplement would decrease the MMP-9 activity in MCF-7 cells, a human estrogen and progesterone receptor-positive human breast cancer cell line.

Enhanced understanding of MMP regulation might lead to the establishment of therapies for the uterine disorders. A recent review of the MEDLINE database failed to produce studies that deal directly with diosgenin administration upon uterine MMPs expression in the menopausal/OVX uterus. In this study, our findings highlight the linkage between diosgenin, MMP-2, -9 and type I collagen. The results suggest that the absence of ovarian hormones after OVX might contribute to the abnormal uterine function by interfering with the extracellular matrix protein turnover, and might change the balance of MMP activity and collagen metabolism. These findings suggest that diosgenin administration plays a role in gelatinase expression and activity, which were associated with the uterus function of menopausal individuals. However, the thorough understanding of MMP expressions in the uterus has yet to be accomplished. Further studies are necessary to clarify the mechanisms of MMP production and activation in the uterine tissue.

In the present study, we observed that the relative influences of diosgenin on decreasing MMP-9 are dose-dependent (10, 50, and 100 mg/kg/day) and a high dosage (100 mg/kg/day) of diosgenin administration could increase uterine MMP-2 activity and gene expression in OVX rats. We also observed that the increased type I collagen expression in myometrial tissue of OVX rats could be reduced with diosgenin treatment. The result hints that the OVX status might be partially mended with diosgenin treatment upon the regulation of collagen expression. In this study, the increasing serum P4 was observed in Sham rats, but not in OVX rats with diosgenin administration. We do not think that the increasing serum P4 in rats is directly converted from diosgenin intake, because the lack of evidence that human body can metabolize diosgenin into progesterone, aldosterone, cortisol or estrogen. This may explain why the serum estrogen in Sham and OVX rats with diosgenin treatment is similar.

In this study, we observed that higher BW in OVX rats across the 8 weeks post surgery, although no significant differences were noted among OVX or Sham rats with diosgenin supplements. Administration of large-dosage diosgenin increased the ovarian hormone concentrations in OVX rats. These findings suggest the potential of diosgenin administration to restore gonadal hormones in OVX or menopausal individuals [10]. High doses of diosgenin can influence the regulation of gelatinase and collagen metabolism in OVX rats. It suggested that diosgenin supplement might modulate the gelatinase expression of menopause status. Abnormal glucose tolerance and metabolism have been demonstrated to be associated with menopausal status [46]. Serum calcium and phosphate are thought to be the associated marker of menopausal osteoporosis [47, 48]. In this study, we adopted these three serum markers to detect their association with OVX status. We observed that higher serum glucose concentration, but not serum calcium and phosphorous levels, was associated with the OVX status. The discrepancy between the results observed in our OVX rats and clinical studies of menopause are likely attributed to differences in species, age of subjects, and in some cases disease status.

In conclusion, this study highlights the correlations between diosgenin supplement and gelatinase expression in OVX rats, a model of the menopausal state. Diosgenin supplementation can alter expression and activity of gelatinases in the uterine tissue of OVX rats. Adequate diosgenin supplement might regulate ovarian hormone statuses of OVX and menopause statuses. However, the underlying mechanism of the

interaction between diosgenin and MMPs in the uterus merits further survey.

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Abbreviation

BW: body weight; E2: estradiol; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; HRT: hormone replacement therapy; MMPs: matrix metalloproteinases; MMP-2: matrix metalloproteinase 2; MMP-9: matrix metalloproteinase 9; OVX: ovariectomized or ovariectomization; P4: progesterone; RT-PCR: reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction.

Conflict of Interests

The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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