

Role for RIP1 in mediating necroptosis in experimental intracerebral hemorrhage model both in vivo and in vitro

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Cell death

Cell Death

Nonprogrammmed
Cell death

Oncosis-Necrosis

Extrinsic Apoptosis

Intrinsic Apoptosis

Anoikis

Pyroptosis

Cornification

Programmed
Cell Death

Caspase-dependent

Caspase-independent Intrinsic Apoptosis

Mitotic catastrophe

Autophagic Cell Death

Caspase-independent

Entosis

Netosis

Parthanatos

Necroptosis

Anoikis

- cytoskeleton is composed of microtubules, microfilaments and intermediate filaments
- Adherent cells become detached from the extracellular matrix or neighbouring cells
- caspase-dependent cell death called anoikis
- cytoskeleton components can modulate mitochondria

Parthanatos

- Poly-ADP-Ribose Polymerase PARP synthesis is activated when DNA is fragmented in the presence of nuclear poly-ADP ribosylated proteins
- regulated necrosis in which PARP activation plays an important role
- PARP proteolysis facilitates nuclear disorganization and ensures irreversibility of the apoptotic process
- chromatin condensation and DNA fragmentation

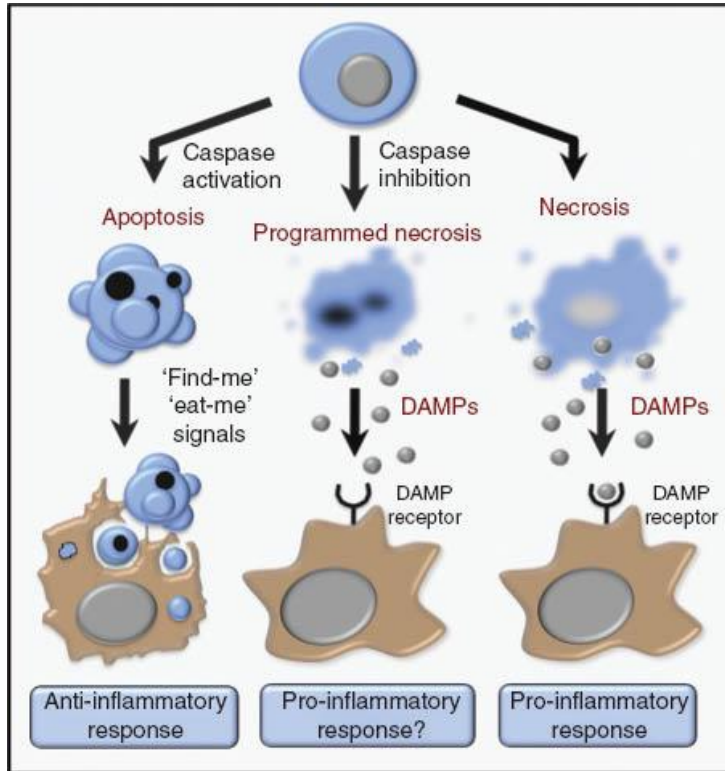
Cell death

Table1 | **Characteristics of different types of cell death**

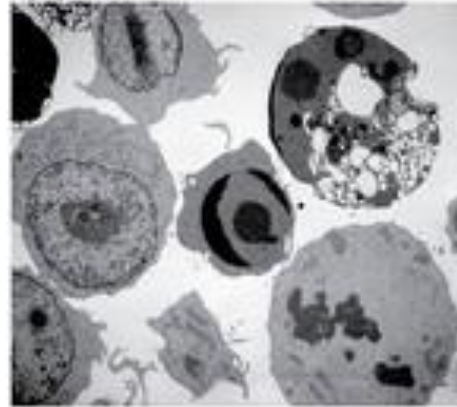
Type of cell death	Morphological changes			Biochemical features	Common detection methods
	Nucleus	Cell membrane	Cytoplasm		
Apoptosis	Chromatin condensation; nuclear fragmentation; DNA laddering	Blebbing	Fragmentation (formation of apoptotic bodies)	Caspase-dependent	Electron microscopy; TUNEL staining; annexin staining; caspase-activity assays; DNA-fragmentation assays; detection of increased number of cells in subG1/G0; detection of changes in mitochondrial membrane potential
Autophagy	Partial chromatin condensation; no DNA laddering	Blebbing	Increased number of autophagic vesicles	Caspase-independent; increased lysosomal activity	Electron microscopy; protein-degradation assays; assays for marker-protein translocation to autophagic membranes; MDC staining
Mitotic catastrophe	Multiple micronuclei; nuclear fragmentation	–	–	Caspase-independent (at early stage) abnormal CDK1/cyclin B activation	Electron microscopy; assays for mitotic markers (MPM2); TUNEL staining
Necrosis	Clumping and random degradation of nuclear DNA	Swelling; rupture	Increased vacuolation; organelle degeneration; mitochondrial swelling	–	Electron microscopy; nuclear staining (usually negative); detection of inflammation and damage in surrounding tissues
Senescence	Distinct heterochromatic structure (senescence-associated heterochromatic foci)	–	Flattening and increased granularity	SA-β-gal activity	Electron microscopy; SA-β-gal staining; growth-arrest assays; assays for increased p53, INK4A and ARF levels (usually increased); assays for RB phosphorylation (usually hypophosphorylated); assays for metalloproteinase activity (usually upregulated)

CDK1, cyclin-dependent kinase 1; MDC, monodansylcadaverine; MPM2, mitotic phosphoprotein 2; SA-β-gal, senescence-associated β-galactosidase; RB, retinoblastoma protein.

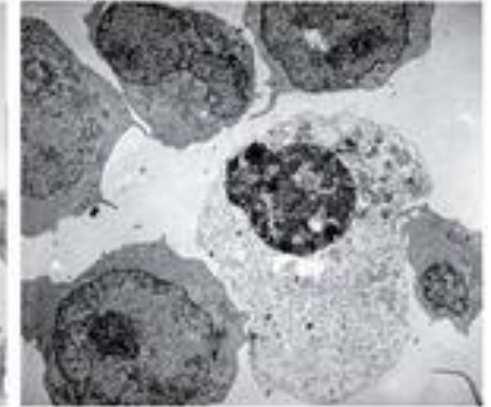
Necroptosis



Apoptosis



Necroptosis



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Necroptosis

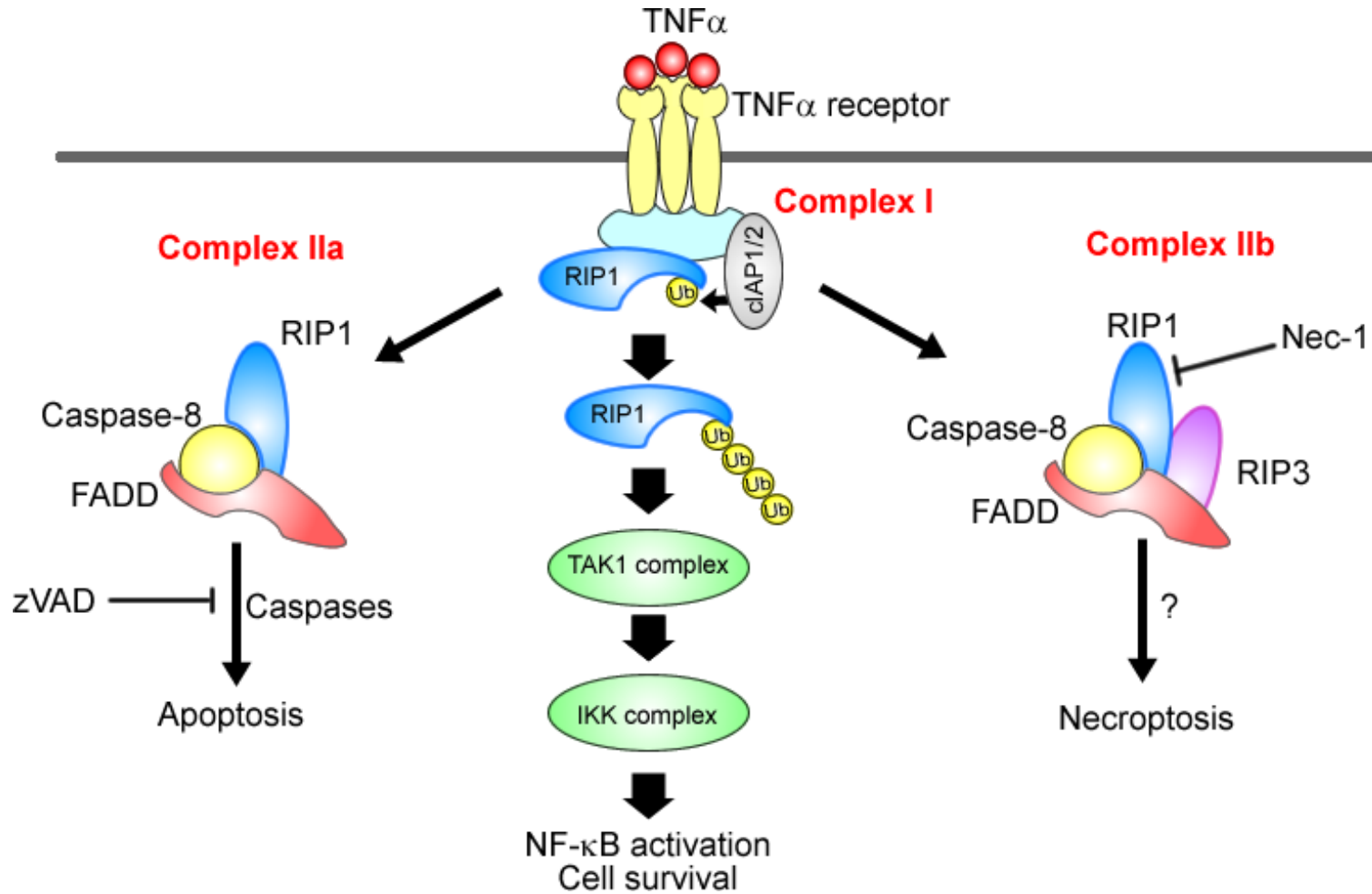
Apoptosis

- Pyknosis
- Karyorrhexis
- Membrane blebbing
- Apoptotic bodies

Necroptosis

- Translucent cytoplasm
- Organelle swelling
- Membrane permeabilization
- Oncosis

Necroptosis



Intracerebral Hemorrhage (ICH)

- Second largest type of bleeding (15%)
- Mortality rate of ca. 40% in 1 month
- Symptoms:
 - Paralysis
 - Aphasia
 - Nerve function damage

Intracerebral Hemorrhage (ICH)

- Primary brain injury
 - Hematoma mass effect
 - Mechanical damage to adjacent brain tissues
- Secondary brain injury
 - Nerve function damage
 - Cell death
 - Cerebral edema
 - Blood-brain barrier damage
 - Inflammatory response
 - Proteolytic enzyme and toxic effect

Necroptosis activation

- TNF- α forms trimer with receptors
- RIP-1 binds on the death domain of TNF- α
- Activation via ubiquitination
- Activation of RIP 1 leads to recruitment of RIP3, MLKL and caspase-8
- Formation of the necrosome
- Overproduction of Reactive oxygen species (ROS)
 - > DNA damage, mitochondrial membrane permeability, lysosome damage, cell death

Materials and Methods

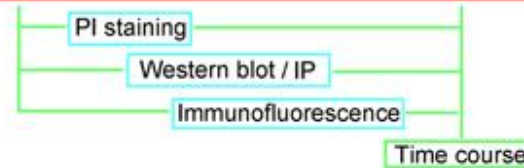
6-8 weeks old Sprague Dawley rats

- Experiment 1:
 - 9 groups with 6 rats
- Experiment 2:
 - 10 groups with 6 rats
- Experiment 3:
 - Six groups with 6 rats

Experimental design

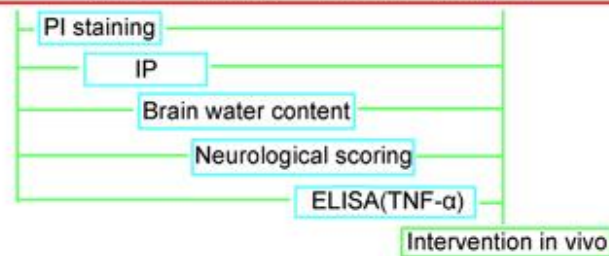
a Experiment 1

SD rats (n=6 in each group)		ICH						
Normal	Sham	3h	6h	12h	24h	48h	72h	7d



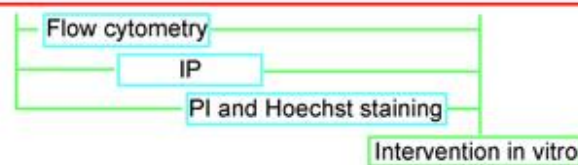
b Experiment 2

SD rats (n=6 in each group)		ICH			
Sham	-	Vehicle	Nec-1	z-VAD	Nec-1 & z-VAD
		Si-NC	Si-RIP1	Ad-GFP	Ad-RIP1



c Experiment 3

Neurons (n=3 in each group)		Condition Medium			
Control	OxyHb	-	TNF-α inhibitor	Ad-RIP1	Ad-RIP1-S166A



ICH model

- 100µl autologous blood collected from heart puncture
- Fixation in stereotaxic frame
- Drilling of a hole to right basal ganglia
 - 0.2mm anterior to the intersection between the coronal suture and sagittal midline and 3.5mm to the right sagittal suture)
- Microsyringe 5.5mm depth
- 100µl blood or NaCl injection
- Keeping the needle in the hole for 5 min
- Sealing of the hole with bone wax

Methods

- Primary neuron- and microglial cultures
 - Neuron-enriched cultures from brains of fetal rats
 - Microglial-enriched cultures from brains of 1 day old rats
- Transfection of siRNA and adenoviruses (overexpression)
- Nec-1 and zVAD application in 3 μ l DMSO injected in lateral cerebral ventricle (1-2h before ICH)

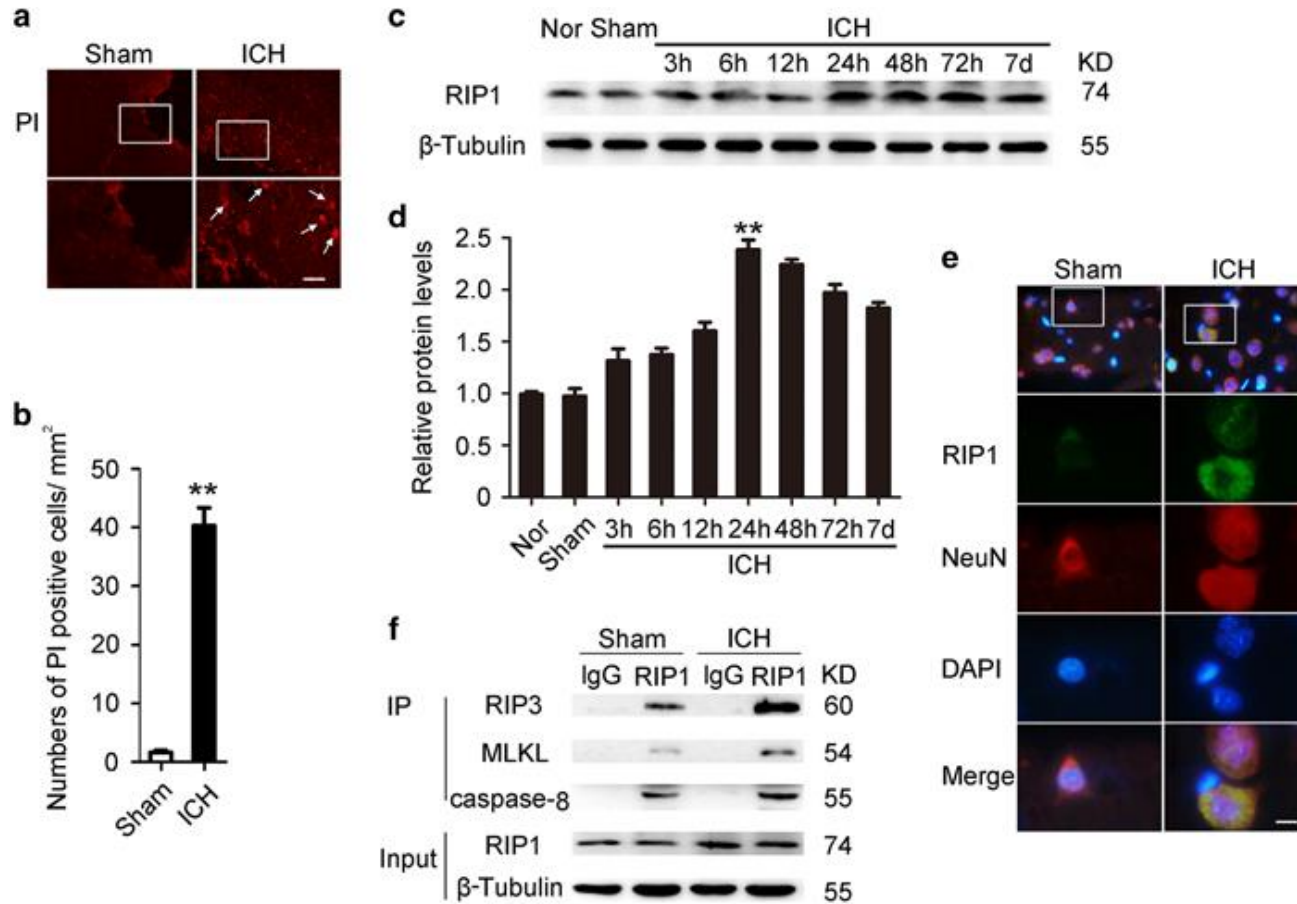
Methods

- Westernblot
- Immunoprecipitation
- Immunofluorescent staining
- PI and TUNEL staining
 - PI was injected intraperitoneally (1 μ g/g)
- Brain edema
- Blood brain barrier injury

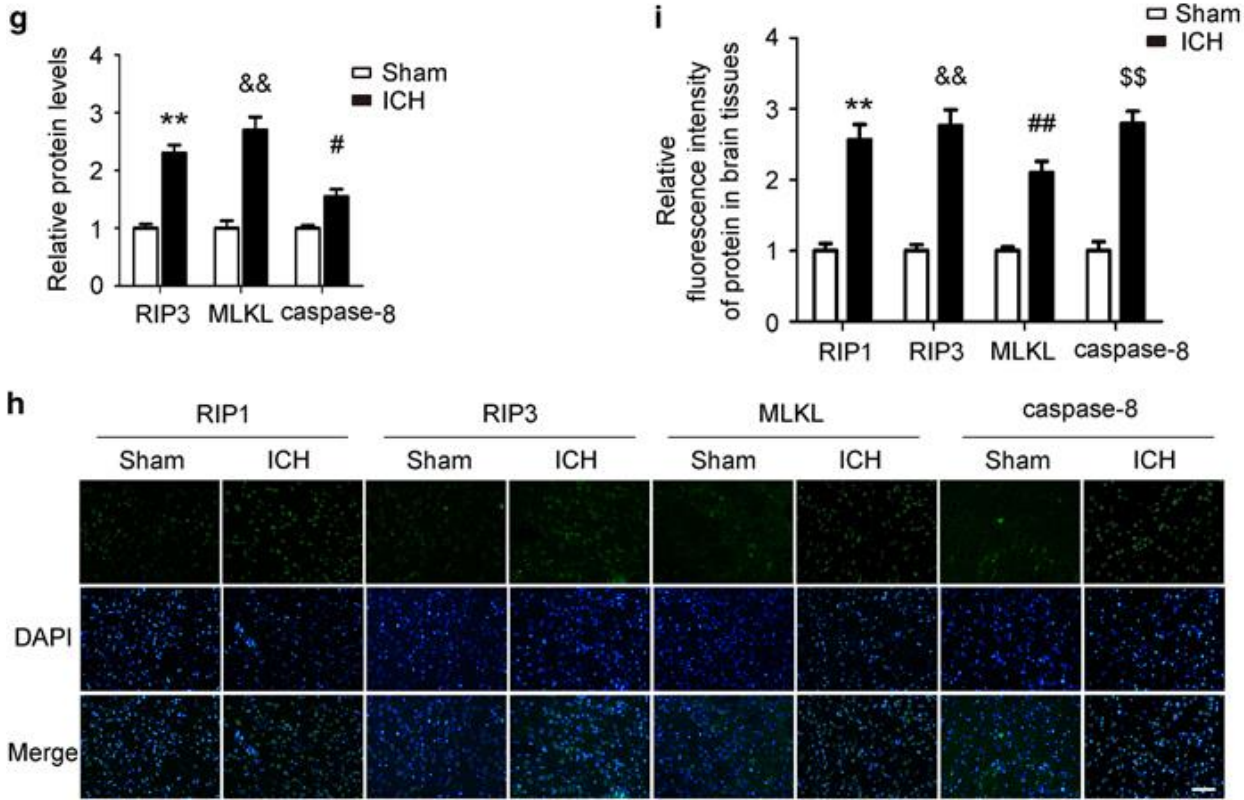
ICH model

Category	Behavior	Score
Appetite	Finished meal	0
	Left meal unfinished	1
	Scarcely ate	2
Activity	Walk and reach three corners	0
	Walk with some stimulations	1
	Almost always lying down	2
Deficits	No deficits	0
	Unstable walk	1
	Impossible to walk	2

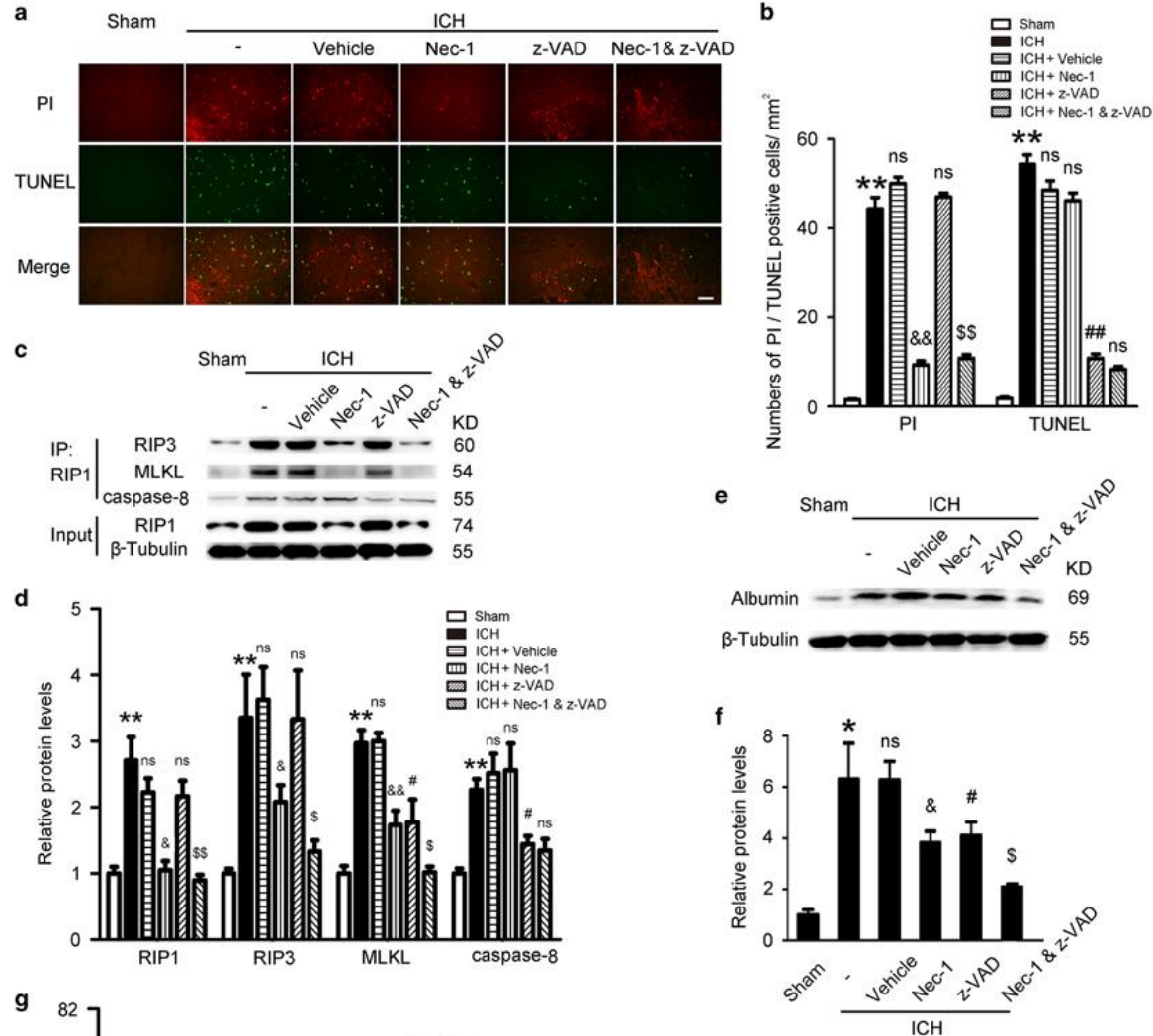
Results



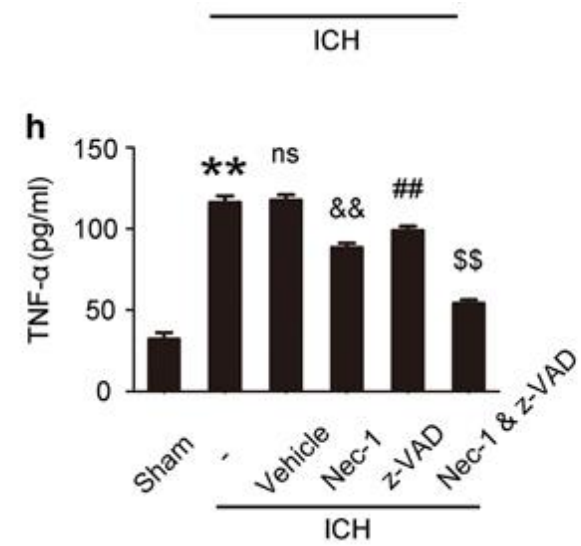
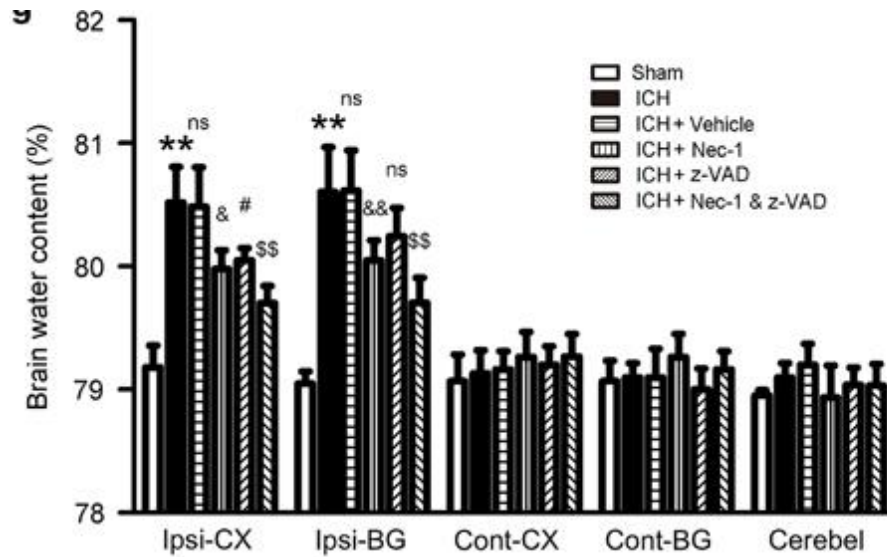
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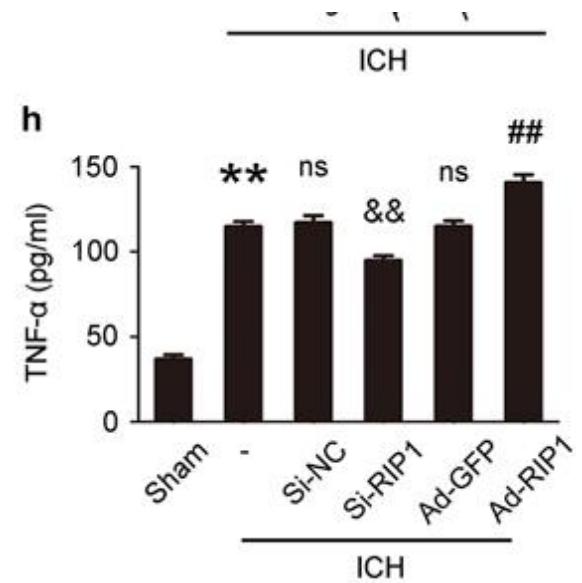
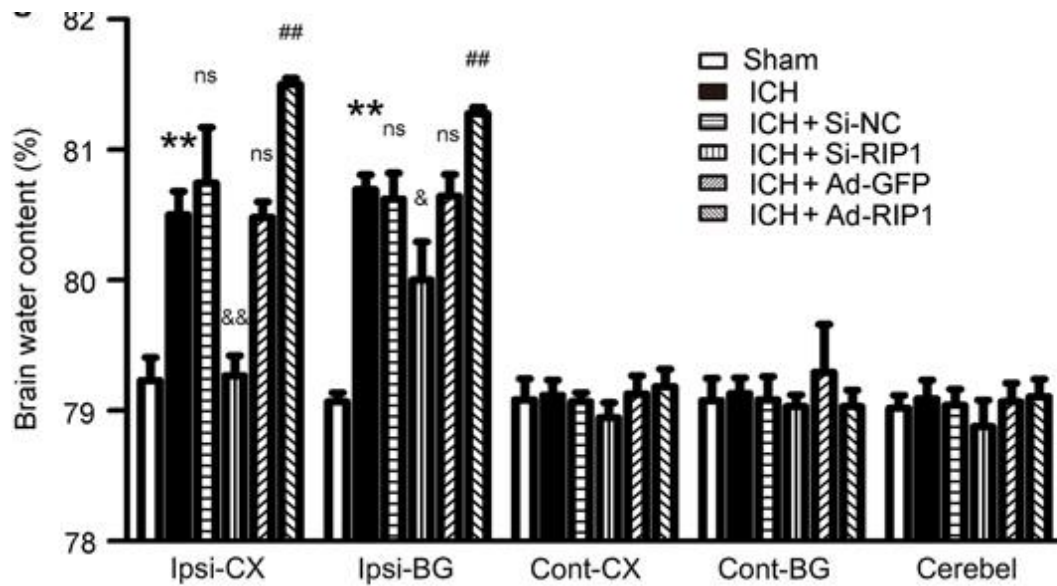
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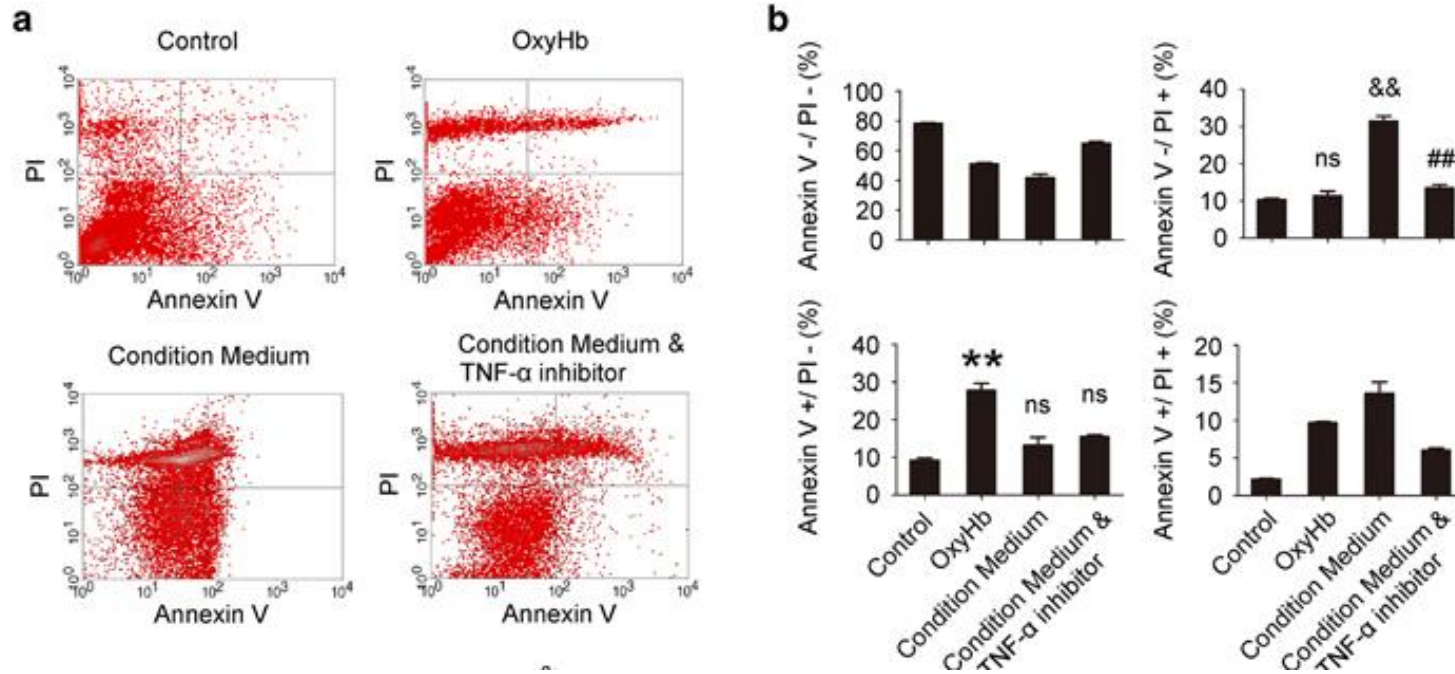
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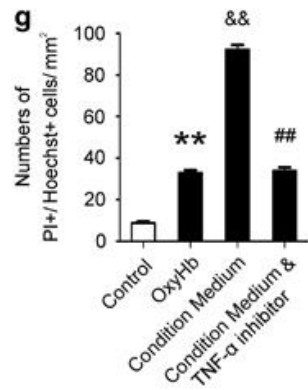
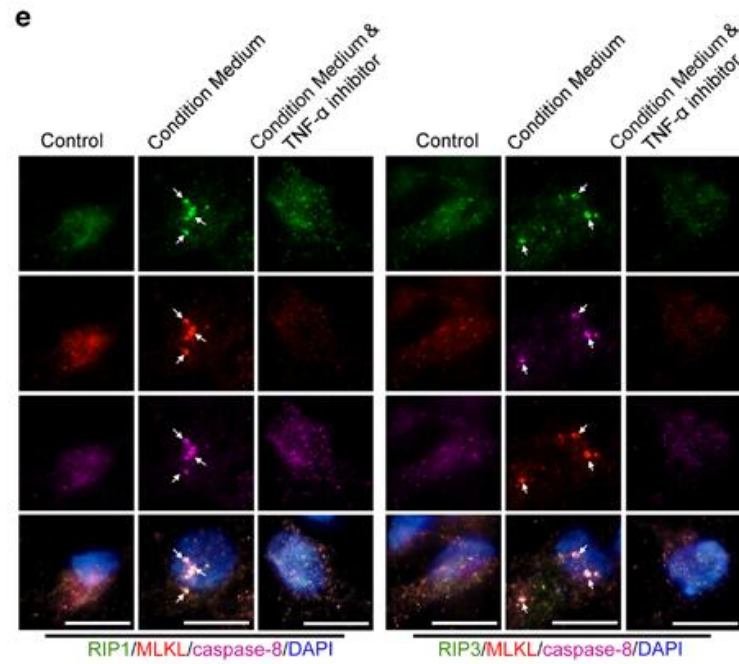
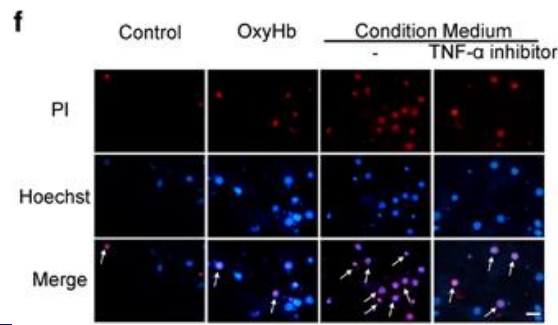
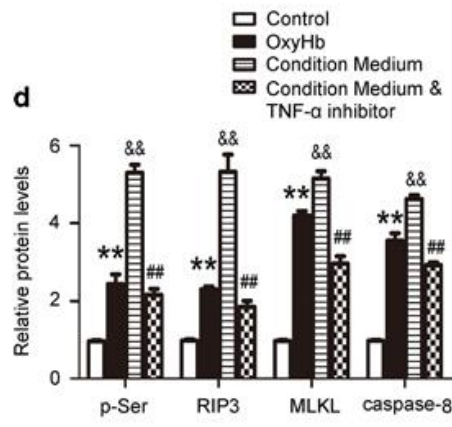
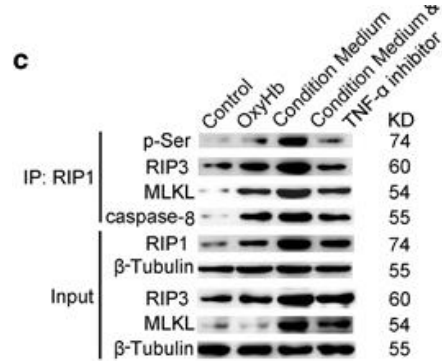
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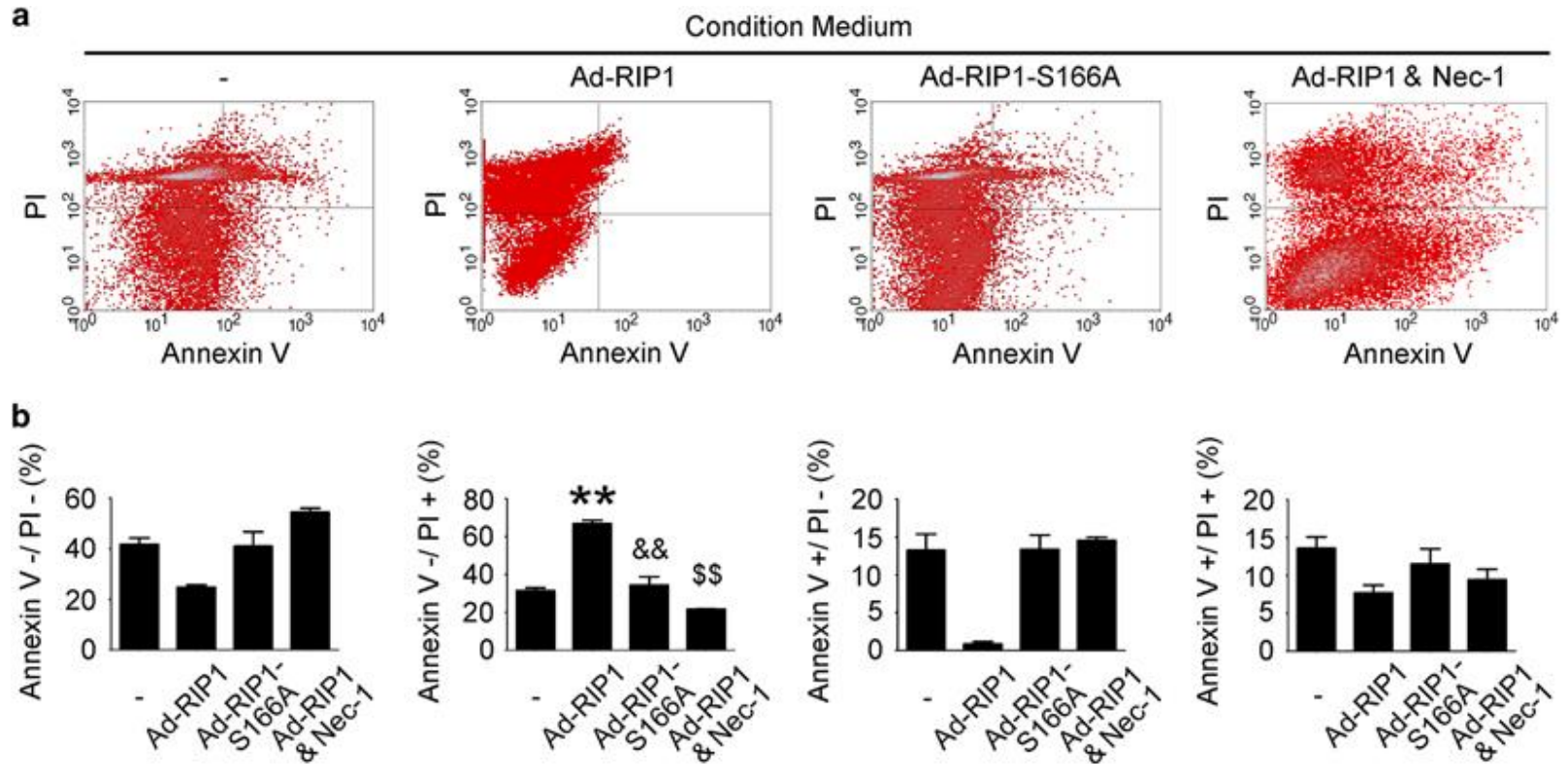
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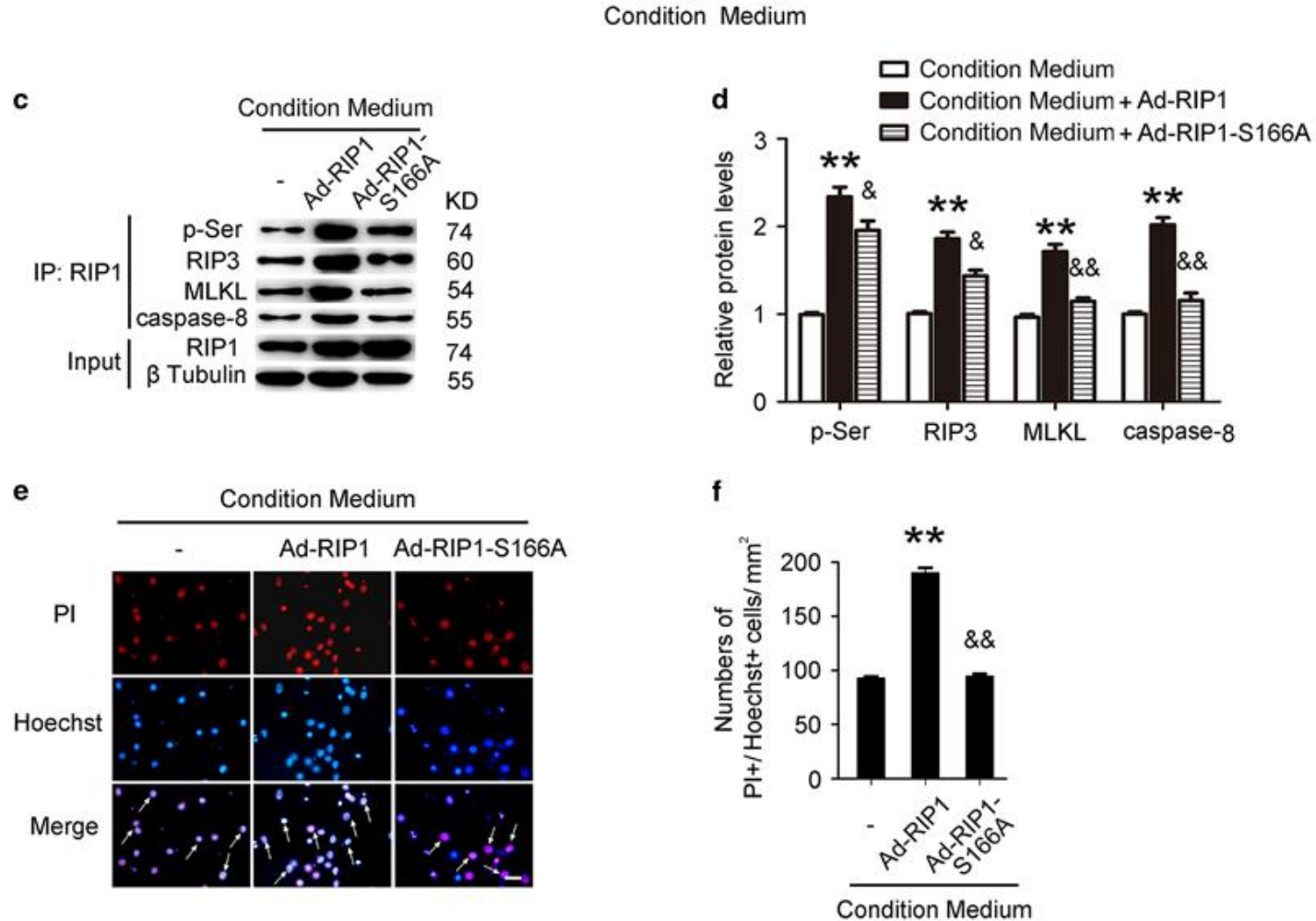
Results



Results



Results



Discussion

- Dead necroptotic cells release danger associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) -> aggravation of secondary brain injury
- Necroptosis has an important role in neuronal dysfunction, brain edema and BBB permeability
- Necrostatin-1 can inhibit neuronal damage and BBB permeability
- Inflammatory factors secreted by microglia lead to necroptosis after ICH

Thank you for your attention!