Differential expression of proteases in human gestational tissues before, during and after spontaneous-onset labour at term

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A number of tightly regulated proteolytic enzyme systems, including the plasminogen activation cascade and matrix metalloproteases, play integral roles in the remodelling of extracellular matrices during pregnancy and parturition. This study assessed these labour-associated changes in protease activity in human gestational tissues. Amnion, choriodecidua and placenta collected from women before (at caesarean section, not in labour), during (at caesarean section, in labour) and after (spontaneous-onset labour, normal vaginal delivery) labour were examined on gelatin-substrate SDS-PAGE zymography. All tissues displayed major 55 kDa plasminogen-dependent activity that was abolished by the serine protease inhibitors (10 mmol phenylmethyl-sulphonylfluoride 1, 100 mmol epsilon aminocaproic acid 1, 1 mmol Glu-Gly-Arg chloromethylketone 1). The enzymic activity was identified as urokinase plasminogen activator on the basis of its co-migration with reference standard and western blot analysis, and did not vary with labour status. An additional protease with an apparent molecular mass of approximately 90 kDa was detected in all tissues. Densitometric measurement of these tissues showed a significant (P < 0.05) increase in this enzyme activity with labour onset. Heavy metal chelators (1 mmol 1,10 phenanthroline 1 and 10 mmol EDTA 1) selectively blocked the 90 kDa activity, consistent with the proposal that it is a metalloprotease. Co-migration with reference standard and western blot analysis confirmed the identity of this protease as the matrix metalloprotease 9 (MMP-9). Immunoreactive MMP-9 protein was also significantly (P < 0.05) increased during and after labour compared with before labour in all tissues examined. It is proposed that the upregulated expression of MMP-9 is involved in fetal membrane rupture and placental separation during and after labour onset, respectively. In conclusion, the regulated repertoire of protease activities expressed by human gestational tissues implies an important role for matrix-degrading enzymes during human parturition.

Introduction

Processes that involve extensive extracellular matrix remodelling are intrinsic to successful parturition. Examples of such processes include cervical ripening before delivery, fetal membrane rupture and placental separation from maternal tissues (Rajabi et al., 1988; Jeffrey, 1991; Granstrom et al., 1992; Vadillo-Ortega et al., 1995). These labour-associated changes depend on the concerted actions of several proteolytic enzyme systems, one of which is the plasminogen activation cascade. This system converts the abundant circulating pro-enzyme plasminogen to the active serine protease plasmin that is capable of degrading most extracellular matrix proteins either directly or indirectly via the activation of latent collagenases (Emonard and Grimaud, 1990; Conese and Blasi, 1995; Ries and Petrides, 1995). The generation of plasmin is dependent upon the availability and activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) (Vassalli et al., 1991; Plow et al., 1995).

Another important class of mediators of tissue remodelling that has been investigated in human pregnancy and parturition includes the matrix metalloproteases, particularly matrix metalloprotease 2 (MMP-2) and matrix metalloprotease 9 (MMP-9) (Shimonovitz et al., 1994; Bryant-Greenwood and Yamamoto, 1995; Vadillo-Ortega et al., 1995). These enzymes degrade the major components of basement membranes, collagen type IV, laminin and fibronectin. The enzymes are secreted in a latent form and may be activated by a variety of enzymes, such as plasmin and trypsin. Matrix metalloproteases require intrinsic Zn2+ and extrinsic Ca2+ for full catalytic activity and are regulated by their physiological inhibitors, tissue inhibitors of metalloproteases (TIMPs) (Emonard and Grimaud, 1990; Woessner, 1991; Ries and Petrides, 1995; Salamonsen, 1996). Collectively, the
plasminogen activation cascade and the family of matrix metalloproteases have the potential to degrade all components of the extracellular matrix, rendering these enzymes likely candidates for critical peripartal remodelling events.

Although the mechanisms that trigger the onset of labour remain largely unknown, available evidence indicates that enzymic, in addition to mechanical influences, play a significant role. Consistent with this proposal, serum collagenase concentrations increase during cervical ripening at term (Granstrom et al., 1992). In addition, comparative evaluation studies of biomechanical properties of human fetal membranes obtained before and after delivery demonstrate a decrease in total collagen content in the amnion as the rupture site is approached (Ibrahim et al., 1983). These observations support the contention that localized degenerative changes in amnion and chorionic tissue, partially mediated by collagenolytic activity, may be sufficient to reduce tensile strength and hence mediate fetal membrane rupture at term. In contrast, the biochemical evidence supporting a role for uPA during late pregnancy and at labour is limited. The aim of the present study was to characterize spatial differences in matrix-degrading enzyme activity in tissues obtained from women before, during and after spontaneous-onset labour, and to establish whether labour-associated changes occur in these proteolytic activities.

Materials and Methods

Tissue collection

Amnion, choriodecidae and placenta were collected at 37–40 weeks of gestation from women in three groups: (i) before labour (n = 7) from women not in labour, undergoing elective caesarean section for breech presentation, cephalopelvic disproportion or previous caesarean section; (ii) during labour (n = 8) from women in spontaneous onset labour (cervical dilatation > 4 cm) undergoing caesarean section for fetal distress and obstructed labour; and (iii) after labour (n = 6) from women with spontaneous-onset labour and normal vaginal delivery.

The possibility of regional variation in protease expression was eliminated by extracting proteins from different anatomical sites of placenta and fetal membranes at term. Placental tissue was collected from three topographical locations: the placental edge, halfway between the placental edge and umbilical cord insertion, and from a point central to the placenta. Reflected fetal membranes were collected from regions proximal, middle and distal to the placenta. Amnion lying directly over the placenta was also tested. Zymographic analyses failed to show any significant (P > 0.05) site variability in net proteolytic activity in amnion, choriodecida or placenta and hence further analyses were performed on specimens that were randomly sampled from gestational tissues.

Tissues were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80°C until processed. Informed consent was obtained from all patients and the study was approved by the Research and Ethical Committees of the Royal Women’s Hospital, Melbourne, Australia.

Gelatin zymography

Assessment of gelatin-degrading enzymes in human term gestational tissues was performed by electrophoretic zymography, as previously described (Heussen and Dowdle, 1980). Briefly, 1 g tissue was homogenized in 3 ml PBS and centrifuged (1000 g for 20 s) to remove insoluble material. The protein content in the recovered supernatant was determined by the Bio-Rad protein assay (Bio-Rad, Munich) using BSA (ICN Biochemicals, Cleveland, OH) as the standard. Tissue samples were adjusted to a final concentration of 1 μg protein per microlitre sample buffer (2.5% (w/v) SDS, 1% (w/v) sucrose, 4 μg bromophenol blue ml⁻¹). Samples (10 μg per well) were subjected to electrophoresis at 4°C on 10% (v/v) SDS-polyacrylamide gels containing 1 mg gelatin ml⁻¹ (ICN Biochemicals, Cleveland, OH) and 1.2 mg human plasminogen ml⁻¹ (American Diagnostica, Greenwich, CT) for 4 h at a constant current of 8 mA. The enzyme activity in the polyacrylamide gels was restored by removal of SDS by gentle shaking at room temperature in 2.5% (v/v) Triton-X100 (BDH Chemicals, Victoria) for 30 min. After incubation at room temperature for 16 h in PBS containing 0.9 mmol CaCl₂, 1⁻¹ and 1 mmol MgCl₂, 1⁻¹, substrate gels were stained in 0.25% (w/v) Coomassie Brilliant Blue (Bio-Rad, Munich) in methanol:acetic acid:water (50:10:50) and the stain was removed in the same solution without dye. Proteolytic activity was visualized as clear zones of lysis on a blue background of undigested gelatin. The molecular mass of the enzymes was estimated by comparison with protein standards (Bio-Rad, Munich) run in parallel on all gels.

The following protease inhibitors were added to the buffer in which the gels were incubated to characterize the types of protease involved in gelatin degradation: (i) serine protease inhibitors: 100 mmol epsilon aminocaproic acid 1⁻¹ (Sigma Chemicals, St Louis, MO), and 10 mmol phenylmethylsulphonylfluoride (PMSF) 1⁻¹ (ICN Biochemicals, Cleveland, OH); (ii) metalloprotease inhibitors: 1 mmol 1,10 phenanthroline 1⁻¹ (Sigma Chemicals, St Louis, MO), and 10 mmol EDTA 1⁻¹ (Sigma Chemicals, St Louis, MO); and (iii) urokinase plasminogen activator: 1 mmol Glu-Gly-Arg chloromethylketone 1⁻¹ (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA). Quantitative analysis of gelatinolytic activity was performed by laser densitometry using a commercially available software package (ImageQuant Version 3.3, Molecular Dynamics).

Western blot analyses

The partial identity of the gelatin-degrading enzymes in human term gestational tissues was confirmed by western blot analyses. Briefly, gestational tissues were processed as described for electrophoretic zymography. Tissue samples (50 μg per lane) were size fractionated on a 10% (v/v) SDS-polyacrylamide gel under non-reducing conditions and

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MMP-9 sandwich ELISA

The presence and concentration of MMP-9 in human gestational tissues was determined using a commercially available sandwich ELISA kit (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN). The assay procedure involved the addition of 100 μl buffered protein base with preservative provided by the supplier and 100 μl MMP-9 standard, diluted test sample (all samples diluted 1:60 in assay diluent provided by the manufacturer) or blank. Plates were incubated for 2 h at room temperature with gentle agitation. The plates were then washed and 200 μl detection antibody (polyclonal antibody against MMP-9 conjugated to horseradish peroxidase) was added to each well and incubated for 1 h at room temperature. Plates were washed and a 200 μl volume of the substrate tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) was added to each well and incubated for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction of TMB with the horseradish peroxidase complex was terminated by the addition of 50 μl of 2 mol sulfuric acid l⁻¹. The absorbance was determined at 450 nm using a microplate reader (Model 3350; Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA). A standard curve was generated using the MMP-9 standard provided by the manufacturer (20.0–0.3 ng ml⁻¹). The sensitivity of the assay was 0.16 ng ml⁻¹ sample and detected total MMP-9 immunoreactive protein in tissue extracts (that is, both pro- and active forms with equal efficiency).

Statistical analyses

Extracts were loaded such that all labour states and corresponding tissue type were represented on each gel to assess the variation in protease activities in human gestational tissues during labour. Homogeneity of variance was assessed by Bartlett’s tests, and the data were subjected to ANOVA in which the variance was partitioned between tissue type and labour status. All analyses were performed using a commercially available statistics package (Statgraphics; STSC, MD). Statistical significance was indicated by P < 0.05. Data are presented as means ± SEM.

Results

Zymographic analysis of protease expression

Gelatin-substrate gels co-polymerized with plasminogen were used to characterize serine and metalloprotease matrix-degrading enzymic activity in human gestational tissues obtained from women before, during and after spontaneous-onset labour at term. Compared with molecular mass markers, tissue extracts prepared from amnion, choriodedidua and placenta produced a number of lysis bands ranging from approximately 55 to 100 kDa in size. A major 55 kDa plasminogen-dependent activity that did not change significantly (P > 0.05) with labour states was detected in all tissue samples (Fig. 1). This enzymic activity was identified as uPA on the basis of its co-migration with a reference standard.

All tissue samples displayed a plasminogen-independent activity with apparent molecular mass of approximately 90 kDa (Fig. 1). Densitometric absorbance values (arbitrary units) before, during and after labour in placenta (22.6 ± 8.1,
67.4 ± 12.2, 80.8 ± 12.9), chorio decidual (27.7 ± 13.0, 63.6 ± 12.2, 86.9 ± 11.7) and amnion (7.1 ± 1.4, 65.9 ± 11.9, 94.8 ± 11.9) showed a significant (P < 0.05) increase in this activity that corresponded to labour onset (Fig. 2).

Inhibition of proteolytic activity in gestational tissue

Incubation of zymograms in the presence of 1 mmol Glu-Gly-Arg chloromethylketone 11, which inhibits uPA specifically, resulted in complete loss of the 55 kDa lysis band (Fig. 3a). Similar results were obtained with serine protease inhibitors such as 10 mmol PMSF 11 and 100 mmol epsilon-aminocaproic acid 111 (data not shown). The 90 kDa proteolytic band observed in human gestational tissues was completely inhibited when gels were incubated in the presence of the heavy metal chelators 1 mmol 1,10 phenanthroline 111 and 10 mmol EDTA 111 (Fig. 3b), consistent with the proposal that it is a matrix metalloprotease. On the basis of molecular mass and selective inhibition, the lysis band was identified as MMP-9.

Western blot analysis of gestational tissue proteins

Western blot analysis of amnion, chorio decidual and placental extracts using either a polyclonal antibody raised against human uPA or a monoclonal antibody against human MMP-9 is shown (Fig. 4). A single band corresponding to uPA with an apparent molecular mass of 55 kDa was detected in all gestational tissues examined. Western blot experiments using a monoclonal antibody against human MMP-9 revealed the presence of two bands at approximately 180 and 90 kDa, the former representing the dimeric form of the protein. Some lower molecular mass bands were also detected, which most likely represent autodegradation of the enzyme.

Immunoreactive MMP-9 in human gestational tissues

The immunoreactive content of MMP-9 in human term gestational tissues before, during and after spontaneous-onset labour was measured by ELISA. A statistically significant (P < 0.05) increase in total immunoreactive MMP-9 protein was observed in placenta, chorio decidual and amnion tissue during and after labour when compared with the before labour group of patients (Fig. 5). Immunoreactive MMP-9 protein was not significantly different between the groups of patients tested during and after labour (P > 0.05).

Discussion

In this study, it is demonstrated by gelatin-zymography that uPA and MMP-9 proteolytic activity is present in human amnion, chorio decidual and placental extracts. MMP-9 activity increased significantly in these tissues during and after spontaneous-onset labour at term. In contrast, no labour-associated changes were detected in uPA activity. These data are consistent with reports that describe the induction of
MMP-9 activity in both human and rat amniochorionic membranes at term (Lei et al., 1995; Vadillo-Ortega et al., 1995). Furthermore, this study is the first to show an increase in this enzyme activity in human placental tissue with labour.

The upregulated expression of collagenolytic activity in intrauterine tissues with labour appears to be the result of increased synthesis of the enzyme. Northern and western blot analyses that show a significant increase in MMP-9 mRNA and protein, respectively, in fetal membranes from patients during labour compared with those not in labour support this proposal (Bryant-Greenwood and Yamamoto, 1995; Vadillo-Ortega et al., 1995). The data obtained in the present study also demonstrate a significant increase in gestational tissue MMP-9 immunoreactive protein with labour. Total immunoreactive MMP-9 content was two- to fourfold greater during and after labour compared with before labour in all tissues examined. This indicates that induction of MMP-9 during parturition is controlled largely at the genetic level, although other mechanisms such as differential activation of latent enzyme or reduction in TIMP expression cannot be excluded.

Although these data do not demonstrate a concomitant increase in uPA activity with labour, recent reports have documented that from a physiological point of view, uPA functions primarily via the occupancy of its specific cellular receptor, uPAR (Ellis and Dano, 1991; Blasi, 1993; Schnitt et al., 1995). In the present study, the net proteolytic activity in gestational tissue homogenates was examined and thus there was no distinction between cell-surface bound and soluble uPA. Consequently, zymographic analyses of uPA activity may not reflect the expression of the plasminogen activation cascade at the functionally significant cellular loci, that is, the cell surface. Tsatas et al. (1998) investigated, by northern blot analysis, the gene expression of uPA and its receptor in human gestational tissues obtained from women at different labour states. Consistent with the present study, it was reported that gestational tissue uPA gene expression was not altered by labour onset. In contrast, uPAR gene expression was significantly increased in amnion tissue during and after spontaneous-onset labour. These results emphasize that extracellular matrix turnover during pregnancy and parturition may be regulated by tissue concentrations of uPAR rather than uPA. Induction of uPAR in gestational tissues may promote increased binding of cell surface uPA, which subsequently results in increased proteolysis and thus contributes to labour-associated events such as the terminal remodelling of fetal membranes.

It is proposed that during fetal membrane rupture, uPA binds to uPAR on amnion epithelium and chorionic trophoblasts in both a paracrine and autocrine manner. Cell surface receptor-bound uPA initiates proteolysis by activating plasminogen that is either bound to the amniochorion or extracellular matrix. The generation of plasmin may subsequently activate latent metalloproteases, which contribute further to the degenerative changes observed in ruptured fetal membranes. By the same mechanism, co-ordinate expression of uPA, metalloproteases and uPAR by placental extravillous trophoblasts may facilitate placental separation from maternal tissues at labour. Consistent with this model, immunoreactive uPA and MMP-9 have been localized to amnion epithelium and trophoblasts of the chorion and placenta at term (Watanabe et al., 1993; Vadillo-Ortega et al., 1995; Tsatas et al., 1997). In addition, immunolocalization studies showed that chorionic and extravillous trophoblasts express uPAR and therefore have the potential to mediate cell surface proteolysis (Tsatas et al., 1997). The ability of plasminogen to bind to human amniochorionic membranes (Burgos et al., 1982; Jenkins et al., 1983) and the presence of immunoreactive plasminogen in these tissues (Watanabe et al., 1993) also supports this model.

In summary, the data obtained in this study clearly
compared tissues. Fig. 5.

(a) Immunoreactive MMP-9 content (ng mg⁻¹ protein) in human term gestational tissues with labour onset. Immunoreactive MMP-9 content (ng mg⁻¹ protein) as measured by ELISA in (a) placenta, (b) choriodicuda and (c) amnio tissue before (n = 7), during (n = 7) and after (n = 7) labour onset. One-way ANOVA revealed a significant (P < 0.05) increase in immunoreactive MMP-9 during and after labour compared with before labour in all tissues examined. Data are presented as mean ± SEM; (a) P = 0.01, (b) P = 0.0001, (c) P = 0.006.

(b) Immunoreactive MMP-9 content (ng mg⁻¹ protein) in human term gestational tissues with labour onset.

(c) Immunoreactive MMP-9 content (ng mg⁻¹ protein) in human term gestational tissues with labour onset.

establish a labour-associated increase in both MMP-9 enzymic activity and immunoreactive protein in human term gestational tissues. In addition, this is the first study to examine the activity of uPA in human term placenta, choriodicuda and amnio tissue with labour. Although uPA was present in all tissues at term, no labour-associated change was identified. The temporal increase in MMP-9 activity and the presence of uPA in human fetal membranes and placenta strongly implies that these proteases have a causal role in the degenerative changes observed peripartum. Additional studies addressing the relative contribution of cell surface bound uPA to net proteolysis of fetal membranes and decidua at labour may provide insight into the biochemical mechanisms that operate during normal and pre-term delivery.

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References


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