

Quercetin nanoparticle complex attenuated diabetic nephropathy via regulating the expression level of ICAM-1 on endothelium

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Abstract: The purpose of the study was to reveal the therapeutic effect of quercetin (QUE) nanoparticle complex on diabetic nephropathy (DN) by regulating the expression of intercellular adhesion molecular-1 (ICAM-1) on endothelium as compared to free QUE. QUE 10 mg/kg as a single abdominal subcutaneous injection daily for 8 weeks continuously in diabetic rats and 10 mg/kg QUE nanoparticle complex as a single abdominal subcutaneous injection every 5 days, continuously administered for 8 weeks to diabetic rats. Blood and left kidneys were collected; pathological change of kidney, renal function, oxidative stress level, blood glucose level, serum lipid, urine protein, and albumin/creatinine ratio were measured; and neutrophil adhesion, ICAM-1 expression, and CD11b⁺ cells infiltration were observed. Both QUE and QUE nanoparticle complex preconditioning ameliorated the pathological damage of kidney and improved renal function, alleviated renal oxidative stress injury, restricted inflammatory cells infiltration, and downregulated the ICAM-1 expression as compared to DN group, while QUE nanoparticle complex significantly alleviated this effect.

Keywords: nanoparticle complex, quercetin, DN, ICAM-1, CD11b⁺, endothelium

Introduction

Approximately one-third of long-standing diabetes leads to nephropathy.^{1,2} Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is a life-threatening complication in diabetes mellitus and is the biggest single cause of end-stage kidney diseases.³⁻⁷ The mechanism involved in DN ranges from oxidative stress, derangement of glucose metabolism, and the activation of abundant inflammatory mediators and cell factors to cellular death.⁸⁻¹⁰ In particular, constant hyperglycemia is the proegumenal cause of initiation, promotion, and sustention of DN.¹¹ Quercetin (QUE) belongs to plant flavonoid and possesses potent anti-oxidant properties in vitro, and recent data have shown that QUE may have anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory functions in vivo.¹² In the current study, QUE can attenuate DN and is an effective treatment for DN; the result is consistent with previous documents.^{12,13} However, poor water solubility, low bioavailability, and short half-life of QUE restrict its use in vivo.¹⁴ Recent researches affirm that drug delivery via nanoparticles can improve efficacy with decreasing side effects.¹⁵ In this regard, poly(ethylene glycol)-*block*-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-*graft*-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)) (PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL)) is synthesized and QUE/PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) (QUE/P) nanoparticle complex is measured in vitro and vivo.

Several researches suggest that endothelial cells (ECs) are sensitive to DN and they might be a critical mediator of DN.^{16,17} Under normal condition, ECs offer a

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protective barrier between lumen and vascular smooth muscle of blood vessel, and the ECs are momentous players in modulating blood flow, neutrophil, complement activation, and renal function.^{18–21} The EC surface proteins involved in DN are known as cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), which are distributed at various time courses of activations and expressions.^{22,23} The original interactions between polymorphonuclear (PMN) cells and ECs are mediated via CAM expressed on the EC surface.²⁴ This CAM-mediated interaction leads to the rolling of PMNs along vessel walls and upregulation of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) on the PMNs.^{23,24} As a result, CD11b⁺ associates with its counter receptors on ECs, mainly ICAM-1, leading to their firm adhesion and transmigration by vascular wall.^{25,26} Substantial evidence indicates that expression of adhesion molecules via glomerular ECs is increased following DN.^{17,27,28} Therefore, understanding discovery of ECs will improve the effective therapies, which can be applied in DN procedure.

QUE is a representative flavonoid that alleviates DN.²⁹ Many documents have proved that treatment with QUE remarkably ameliorates renal dysfunction and oxidative stress injury in DN.³ In addition, QUE acts as an anti-inflammatory factor (such as ICAM-1) and modulates CD11b⁺, which may have implications for strategies attenuating endothelial dysfunction.^{30–32} In this study, QUE regulates endothelial expression of ICAM-1 and attenuates inflammatory cell infiltration (CD11b⁺), and ameliorates glucose metabolism and lipid metabolism disorder in DN. As is well known, the in vivo solubility of QUE is very low and circulation time is extremely short.¹⁴ Here, a PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) carrier (Scheme 1; Figure 1G) as a potential QUE nanoparticle (Figure 1G) is reported. The PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) and QUE form a compound via hydrophobic interaction (Figure 1G). The loaded QUE confirms stable and sustained

release, which can develop the study on the protective effect of QUE. QUE encapsulation and in vitro release are affirmed. In vivo study is implemented by the hypodermic injection of QUE/P nanoparticle to DN in diabetic rats, followed by the measurement of blood urine nitrogen (BUN), serum creatinine (Scr), blood glucose, and serum lipid; detections of superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and methane dicarboxylic aldehyde content in renal tissues; inspection of urine protein and albumin/creatinine ratio; and finally neutrophil adhesion, ICAM-1 expression, and CD11b⁺ cells infiltration.

Materials and methods

Materials

PEG-NH₂ (molecular weight=5 kDa), BLG, and ϵ -benzyloxy-carbonyl-L-lysine were purchased from Aladdin (Shanghai, People's Republic of China); QUE was purchased from Shanghai excellent Biotechnology Co., Ltd; HeLa cell was purchased from Shanghai Hao Ran Biological Technology Co., Ltd; human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were purchased from Shanghai Bioleaf Biotech Co., Ltd; streptozotocin and other reagents were purchased from Nanjing Built Biological Technology Co., Ltd and Sigma.

Methods

Synthesis of PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL)

Synthesis of PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) was elaborated in our previous works.³³

Cytotoxicity evaluation of PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL)

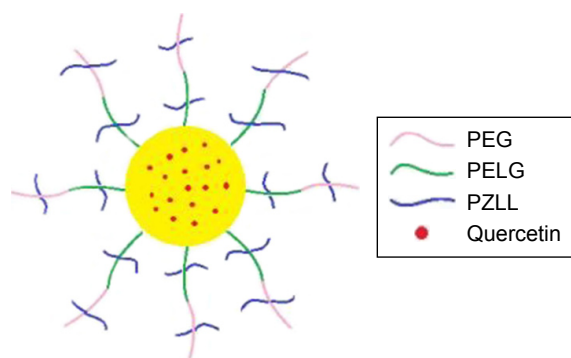
Cytotoxicity evaluation of PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) mainly referred to our previous works.³³

Loading of QUE through PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL)

To investigate the encapsulation of QUE through PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL), a fixed amount of QUE (5 mg/mL) in PBS was associated with PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) in PBS and then dialyzed via dialysis bag (MWCO =7 kDa). The PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL)-encapsulated QUE was measured by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

In vitro release

QUE release from PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) was assessed via dialysis (MWCO =7 kDa) at 37°C with 5 mL of QUE/P compound against 80 mL of 0.02 mol/L PB. At (0.02–5) day time interval, a fixed amount of release medium was extracted and replenished with a proper amount of fresh release medium. The quantity of released QUE remaining in the dialysis bag was assessed via HPLC. The free QUE



Scheme 1 The structure of quercetin/PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL).

Abbreviation: PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL), poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-(poly(ethylenediamine L-glutamate)-*g*-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine)).

release in the absence of polymeric compound was also implemented as a control.

Animals

Male Sprague Dawley rats (170–230 g) were obtained from Jiaxing University, Medical College, Jiaxing, People's Republic of China. The procedures and care of the Sprague Dawley rats were authorized by the Institutional Ethics Committee of

Jiaxing University, Medical College, Jiaxing, People's Republic of China. The expedition conformed to the guide for the care and use of laboratory animal published by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH Publication updated in 2011).

Blood QUE concentration assessment

Sprague Dawley rats were administrated a dose of 10 mg/kg QUE or QUE/P via abdominal subcutaneous injection.

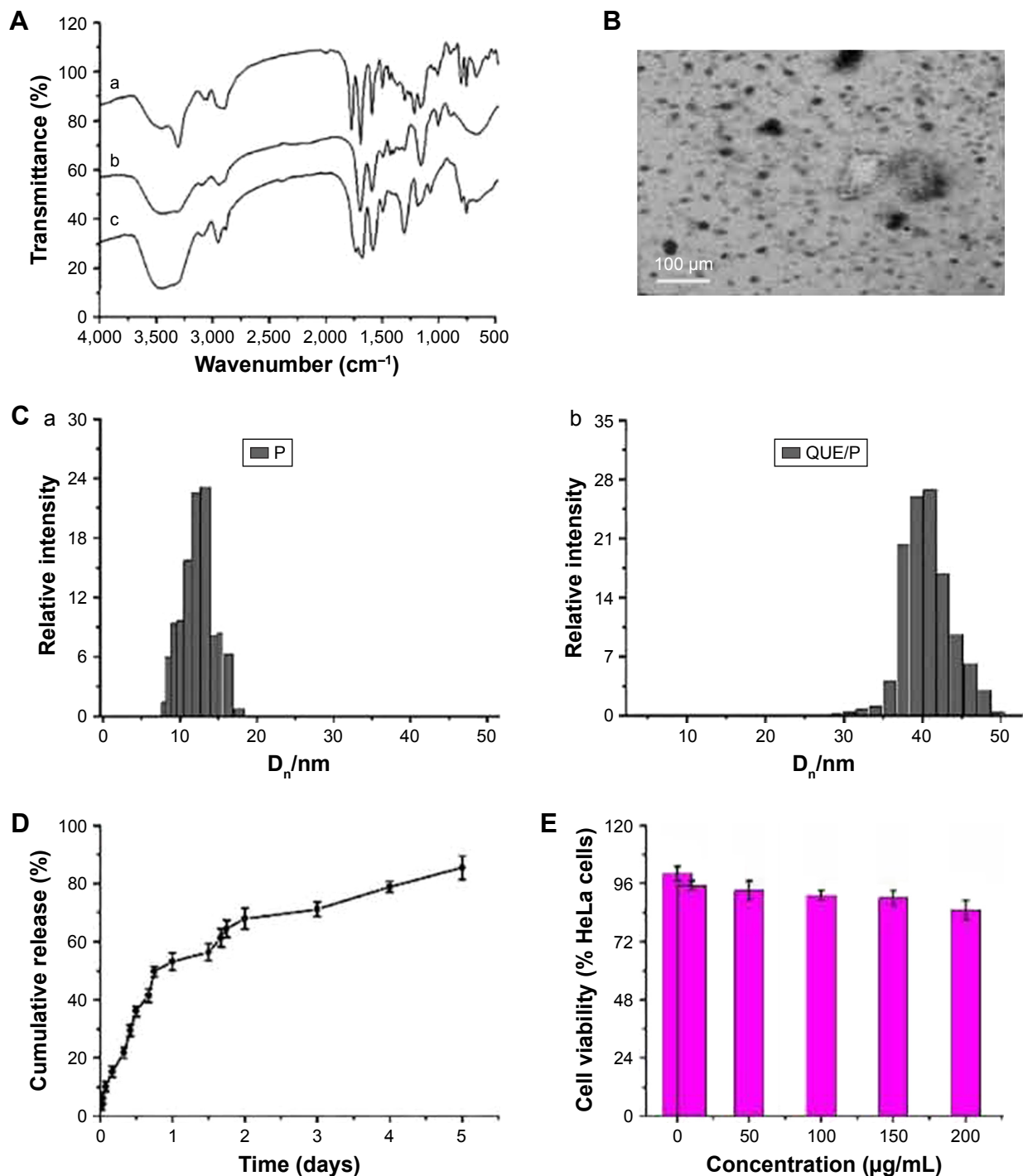


Figure 1 (Continued)

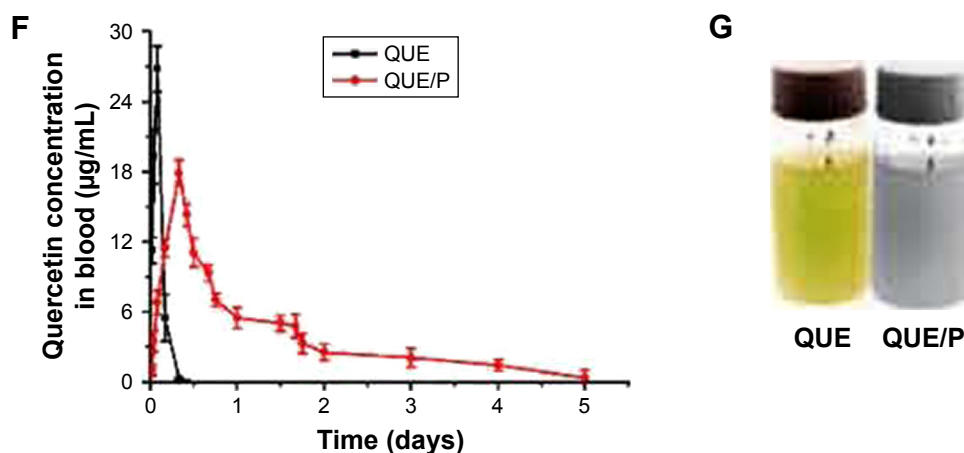


Figure 1 Characterization of PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL) and QUE/P.

Notes: (A) a, PEG-b-PBLG; b, PEG-b-PELG; c, PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL). FTIS of PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL); (B) TEM image of QUE/P; (C) a, particle size of P; b, particle size of QUE/P; (D) cumulative release profile of QUE/P; (E) cellular viability of HeLa cells cultured with different concentrations of PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL); (F) blood concentration of free QUE and QUE from QUE/P; (G) solution color of QUE and QUE/P.

Abbreviations: PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL), poly(ethylene glycol)-b-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-g-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)); QUE/P, quercetin/PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL); FTIS, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy; TEM, transmission electron microscopy.

A volume of 0.2 mL blood was extracted at a fixed time interval from aorta abdominalis and then separated promptly via centrifugation ($12,000\times g$ for 20 min), and immediately stored at -80°C for the following analyses. The concentrations of QUE and QUE/P were evaluated via HPLC following the previous reports.³⁴

Distribution of QUE/P compound in Sprague Dawley rats

Sprague Dawley male rats were administered a dose of 10 mg/kg QUE/P via abdominal subcutaneous injection. To extract left kidneys into test tubes, miscible liquids including 0.2 mL 60% perchloric acid and 0.2 mL 30% hydrogen peroxide were added. The sample was kept in a 80°C water bath for 50 min and then color of the sample changed to faint yellow. To extract 0.2 mL of tissue liquid, 1 mL of scintillation solution and 3 mL of absolute ethyl alcohol were added, and then radioactivity of the left kidney was measured via TRI-CARB2900 TR liquid scintillation counter (PACKARB) following previous methods.³⁵

Diabetic animal procedure

Male Sprague Dawley rats were administered a high-fat diet (fat content 40%) for 10 weeks and then streptozotocin was injected only once at a dose of 35 mg/kg through abdomina. After 3 days, diabetes was evaluated by checking blood glucose content using glucose oxidase-peroxidase (GOD-POD) methods.³⁶ Animals with blood glucose content >16.7 mmol/L were used in the study.

Therapeutic assessment of QUE/P compound in diabetic rats

Thirty diabetic rats were randomly assigned to three groups ($n=10$, each group): 1) control group; 2) QUE group: 10 mg/kg as a single abdominal subcutaneous injection; 3) QUE/P group: 10 mg/kg as a single abdominal subcutaneous injection. At a fixed time, blood glucose contents were checked by GOD-POD ways.³⁶

QUE/P suppresses neutrophil adhesion in vivo

To study the functional relevance of QUE/P, we checked the effect of QUE/P on leukocyte adhesion to ECs. The detailed process mainly referred to previous documents.²⁵ To measure the change, we added QUE and QUE/P in HUVECs, and treated by tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), added carboxyfluorescein diacetate succinimidyl ester-labeled acute promyelocytic leukemia (HL-60) leukocytes, washed the mixtures, and checked leukocyte binding to the ECs. Neutrophil adhesion in vivo was observed by immunofluorescence microscopy method.

Therapeutic assessment of QUE/P compound in DN

Eight normal Sprague Dawley rats and 24 diabetic rats were assigned to four groups ($n=8$, each group): 1) Sham group: normal Sprague Dawley rats were administered a standard diet; 2) DN group: equal volume of normal saline was subcutaneously injected for 8 weeks in diabetic rats; 3) QUE group: 10 mg/kg as a single abdominal subcutaneous

injection daily for 8 weeks continually in diabetic rats; and 4) QUE/P group: 10 mg/kg as a single abdominal subcutaneous injection every 5 days, continually injected for 8 weeks to diabetic rats. At a fixed time, blood and left kidneys were collected. Renal pathological damage, BUN, Scr, SOD: the kidneys were collected and the blood was purged drastically, homogenized (100 mg), and centrifuged at $3,600\times g$ for 20 min to gain the liquid supernatant. SOD activity was checked using xanthine oxidase method. The absorbances were checked at 550 nm. Lipid peroxide contents were shown by “U” of SOD/mg protein in tissues, malonyldialdehyde (MDA, the kidneys were collected and the blood was purged drastically, homogenized (100 mg), and centrifuged at $3,600\times g$ for 20 min to gain the liquid supernatant. MDA level was measured through thiobarbituric acid method. The absorbances were checked at 532 nm. Lipid peroxide contents are shown by “nmol” of MDA/mg protein in tissues.), serum lipid, urine protein (after 8 weeks, 24 h urine was collected with a metabolic cage for diabetic rats and urine protein was measured by Hitachi 7170 automatic biochemical analyzer.), albumin/creatinine ratio (after 8 weeks, 24-h urine was collected with a metabolic cage for diabetic rats, and albumin and creatinine were measured by Hitachi 7170 automatic biochemical analyzer, then albumin/creatinine ratio was calculated.), CD11b⁺ cells infiltration (referred to previous literature²⁵), and expression of ICAM-1 (referred to previous literature²⁵) were evaluated.

Statistical analyses

The analysis was actualized via SPSS. Data were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. Statistical analysis was actualized by unpaired Student's *t*-tests or ANOVA. Value of $p < 0.01$ was considered statistically remarkable.

Results

Synthesis and characterization of PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL)

The PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) contained a PEG block and a brush-like PZLL block (Figures S1 and S2); they were characterized via Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, as depicted in Figure 1A.

Cellular viability assessment

The assessment of cell toxicity from PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) on HeLa cells was measured in 24-h culture and the result is shown in Figure 1E. PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) maintained low cell toxicity even below a concentration as high as 200 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

Encapsulation capacity of QUE in PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL)

QUE was efficiently encapsulated by PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) at physiological pH via hydrophobic interaction. To add QUE in PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) (mass ratio = 1:5) and dialyze against PB solution. The dialysis of free QUE as a control was also actualized at the same condition. To decide the encapsulation of QUE in PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL), the quantity of QUE was measured via HPLC. The encapsulation of QUE was found to be 53.2%, as depicted in Table 1.

Characterization assessment of QUE/P compound

The QUE/P compound was evaluated via TEM. The image of TEM is shown in Figure 1B. The QUE/P compound displayed an orbicular structure and the diameter was 64 nm (Table 1). The QUE/P compound was further characterized by a granulometer. The average particle size distributions of PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) and QUE/P are evaluated in Figure 1C (a and b) and Table 1. The average diameters of PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) and QUE/P were about 9 and 32 nm, respectively.

In vitro release of QUE

The QUE release from PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL) was evaluated via dialysis method (MWCO = 7 kDa) at 37°C, with 5 mL of QUE/P against a PB solution of 0.02 mol/L (physiological condition). The release curve of QUE/P is described in Figure 1D. After 4 h, 15.23% of QUE was released from QUE/P, showing the beginning of a burst release of QUE. About 71.15% of QUE was released after 3 days and 85.43% after 5 days, showing biphasic release profile from QUE/P.

Serum QUE content

The contents of QUE in serum of Sprague Dawley rats following a single subcutaneous injection in QUE group at a dose of 10 mg/kg rapidly attained C_{max} of 26.78 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ at

Table 1 Molecular weight, PDI, TEM, particle size, and QUE-loading capacity of P

Sample	Mn (kDa)/ 'H NMR	Mn (kDa)/ GPC	PDI	TEM (nm)	Particle size (nm)	Loading capacity (%)
P	37.4	26.1	1.24	NA	9	NA
QUE/P	NA	NA	NA	64	32	53.2

Abbreviations: TEM, transmission electron microscopy; QUE, quercetin; P, poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-*g*-poly(ϵ -benzyloxy carbonyl-l-lysine)); Mn, number-average molecular weight; 'H NMR, 'H-nuclear magnetic resonance; GPC, gel permeation chromatograms; PDI, polydispersity index; NA, not applicable.

T_{max} of 2 h, and decreased to baseline content within 10 h of administration. The serum content of Sprague Dawley rats following a single subcutaneous injection in QUE/P group at a dose of 10 mg/kg attained C_{max} of 17.85 µg/mL at T_{max} of 8 h, and decreased to baseline content within 5 days of administration. The results affirmed that the release of QUE from QUE/P group was substantially sustained compared to QUE group (Figure 1F).

In vivo distribution assessment

The disintegrations per minute of kidney ranged from 89±23 to 1,875±34 within 0.05–5 days through QUE/P of administration. The result affirmed that QUE/P could be metabolized through the kidneys (Figure 2).

Histopathologic evaluation

Light microscopy images of kidney sections are evaluated in Figure 3. Glomerular volume increase and swelling, tubulointerstitial fibrosis, infiltration of local lymphocytes in the renal cortex, and basement membrane hyperplasia were observed in histological specimens from DN group but were absent in Sham group (Figure 3A and B). Histological changes were reduced in QUE and QUE/P groups (Figure 3A and B) compared to DN group. Histological changes were remarkably reduced in QUE/P group (Figure 3A and B) compared to DN group. Gross appearance of kidney is evaluated in Figure 3C. Glomerular volume increase and swelling were observed through naked eye examination in DN group but Sham group was generally normal (Figure 3C). Naked eye examination was reduced in QUE and QUE/P groups (Figure 3C) compared to DN group. Naked eye examination

was remarkably reduced in QUE/P group (Figure 3C) compared to DN group.

Blood glucose content

To evaluate the blood glucose contents in a fixed time for diabetic rats administered QUE and QUE/P, and compared with control group, the result showed that diabetic rats injected with QUE maintained blood glucose contents in normal change for about 8 h, after which glycemia slowly augmented. By contrast, QUE/P compound decreased blood glucose contents to 5.1 mmol/L at 2 h after administration. Over the following 5 days, blood glucose contents increased to 4.4 mmol/L and were then maintained at about 4.1–6.2 mmol/L for 5 days (Figure 4A).

BUN and Scr contents

Level of BUN was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4B), and was found to be higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p<0.01$; BUN: Sham group 6.23±1.13 mmol/L, DN group 54.37±3.79 mmol/L). Administration of QUE reduced BUN (41.05±3.38 mmol/L) compared with BUN in DN group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE/P remarkably reduced BUN (23.18±2.17 mmol/L) compared with BUN in DN group ($p<0.01$).

Level of Scr was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4C), and was found to be higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p<0.01$; Scr: Sham group 45.26±5.78 µmol/L, DN group 289.16±11.27 µmol/L). Administration of QUE reduced Scr (213.56±9.37 µmol/L) compared with Scr in DN group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE/P remarkably reduced Scr (178.93±8.03 µmol/L) compared with Scr in DN group ($p<0.01$).

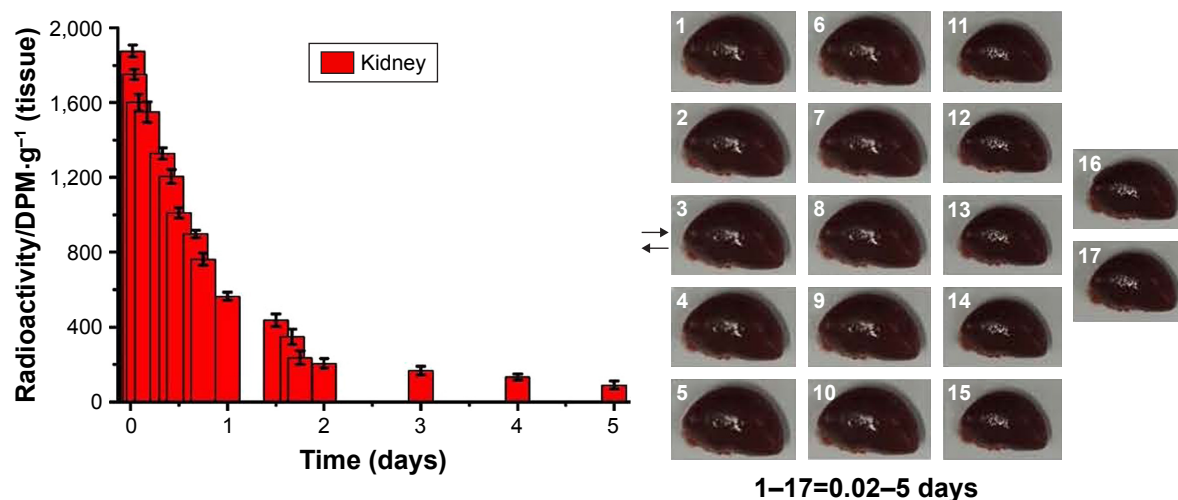


Figure 2 The distribution of quercetin/PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL) compound in rats.

Note: The distribution of quercetin/PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL) in rats and results expressed as mean ± standard deviation.

Abbreviations: PEG-b-(PELG-g-PZLL), poly(ethylene glycol)-b-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-g-poly(ε-benzoyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)); DPM, disintegrations per minute.

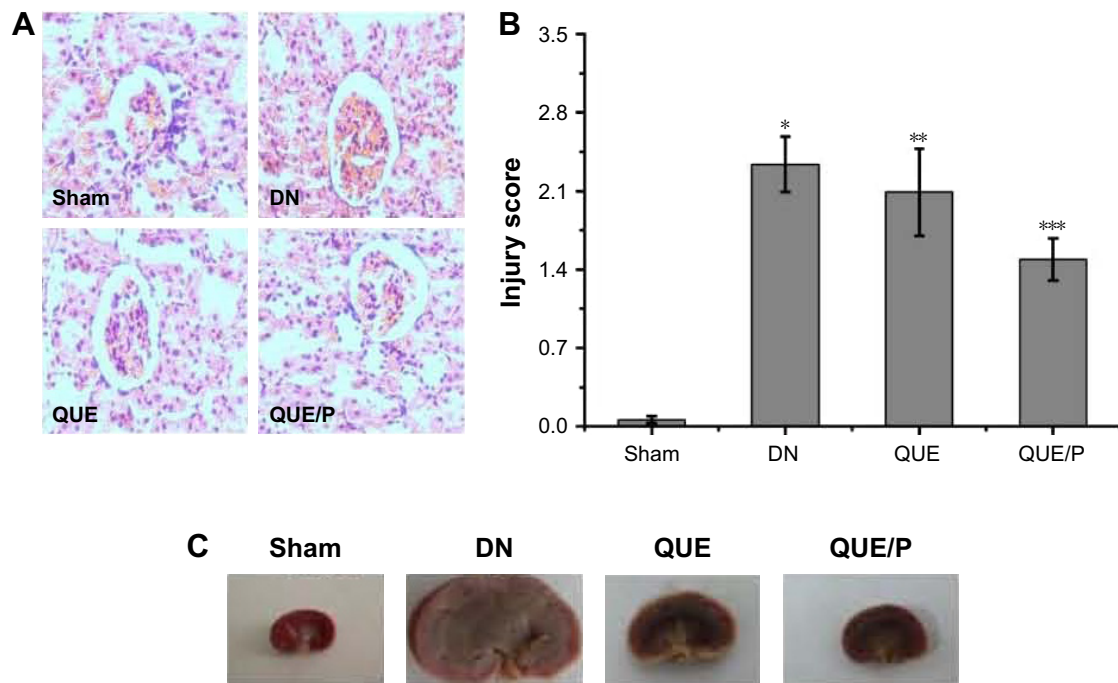


Figure 3 Histopathologic assessment of kidney damage.

Notes: Light microscope images (x400) in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively (**A**); quantitative injury scores, expressed as mean \pm SD, are shown in (**B**); gross appearance in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively (**C**). A remarkable augment relative to Sham group is denoted by “*” ($p < 0.01$), a remarkable decrease relative to DN group is denoted by “***” ($p < 0.01$), and a remarkable decrease relative to DN group is denoted by “***” ($p < 0.01$).

Abbreviations: DN, diabetic nephropathy; QUE/P, quercetin/poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-*g*-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)); SD, standard deviation.

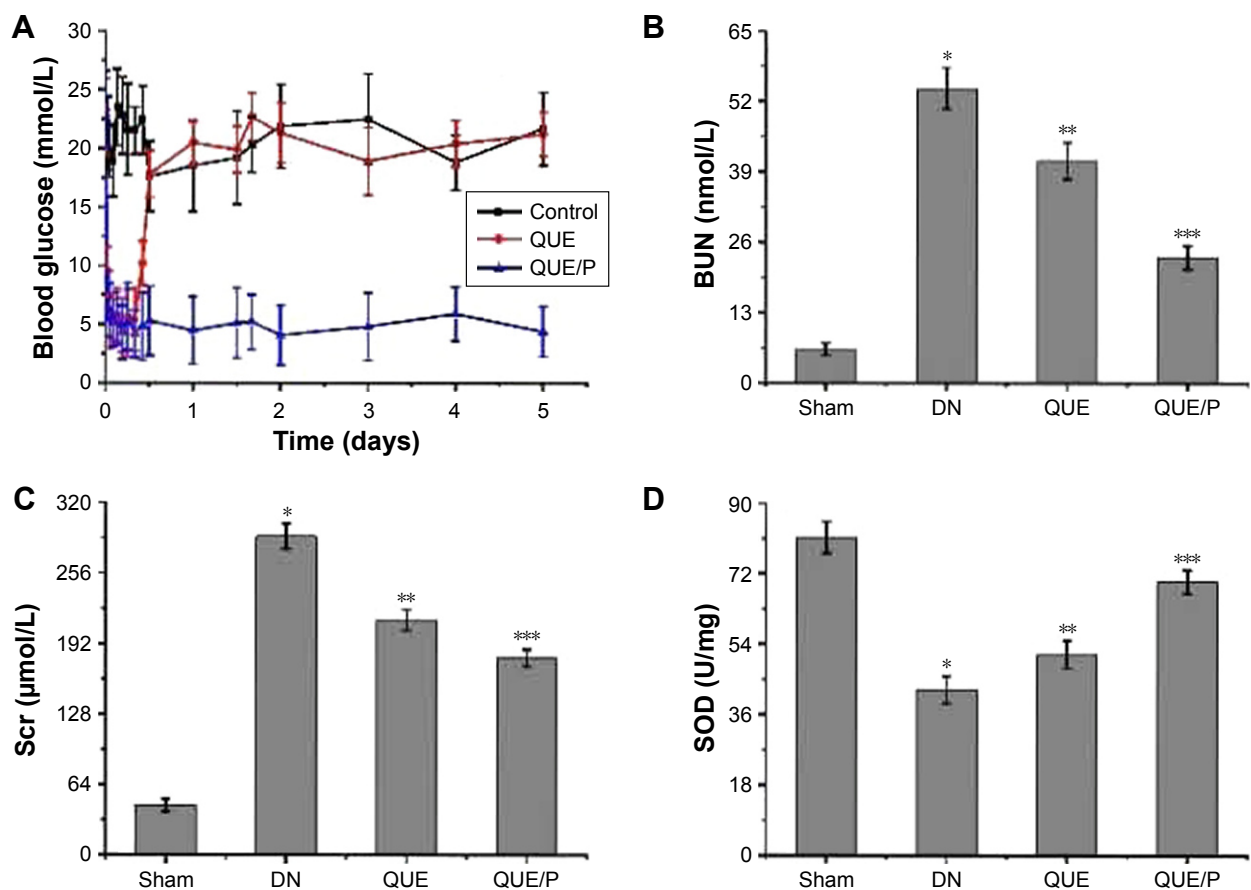


Figure 4 (Continued)

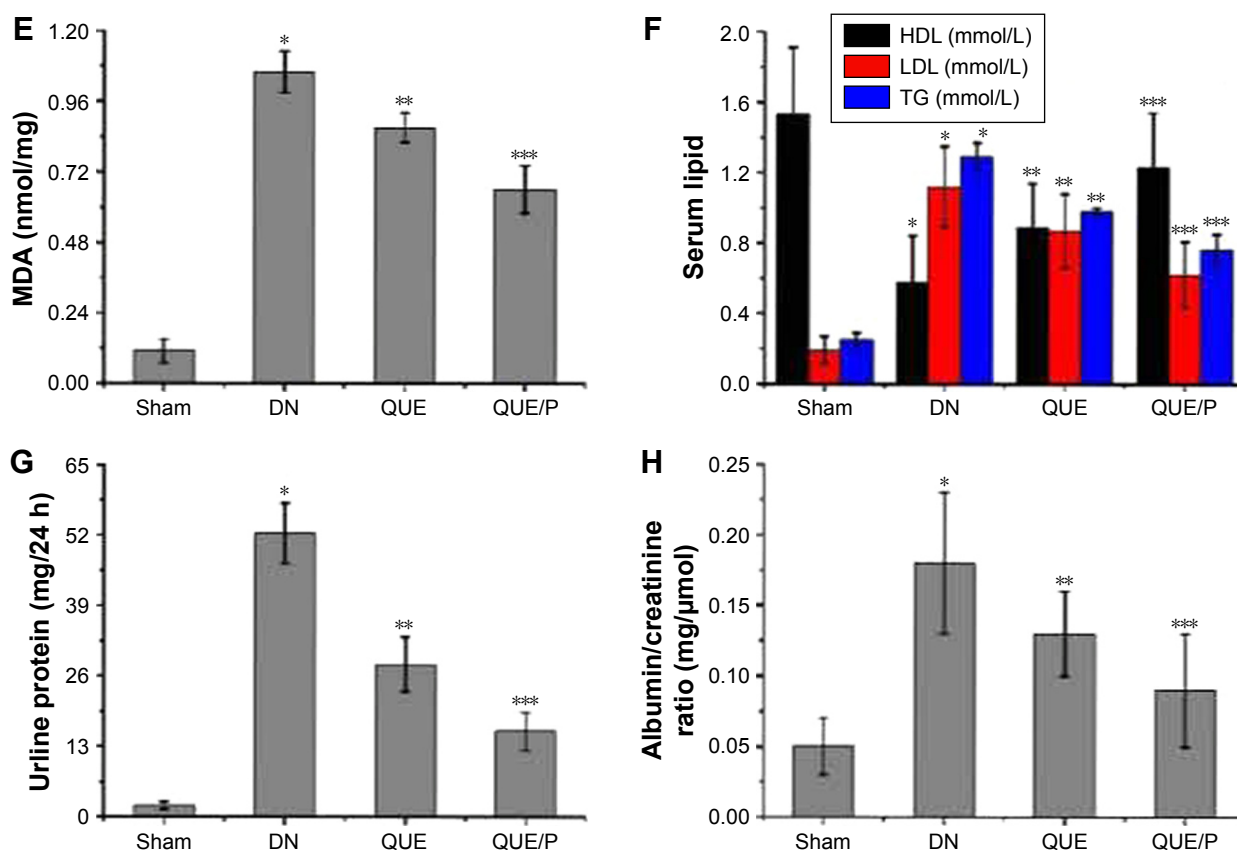


Figure 4 The activity of SOD and the levels of blood glucose, BUN, Scr, MDA, HDL, LDL, TG, urine protein, and albumin/creatinine ratio.

Notes: (A) Level of blood glucose in control group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (B) level of BUN in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (C) level of Scr in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (D) activity of SOD in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (E) level of MDA in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (F) level of HDL, LDL, and TG in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (G) level of urine protein in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (H) albumin/creatinine ratio. (B, C, E, F-LDL and TG, G, H) A remarkable augment relative to the Sham group is denoted by *** ($p < 0.01$), a remarkable decrease relative to DN group is denoted by *** ($p < 0.01$), and a remarkable decrease relative to DN group is denoted by *** ($p < 0.01$); (D, F-HDL) a remarkable decrease relative to the Sham group is denoted by *** ($p < 0.01$), a remarkable increase relative to DN group is denoted by *** ($p < 0.01$), and a remarkable increase relative to DN group is denoted by *** ($p < 0.01$).

Abbreviations: SOD, superoxide dismutase; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; Scr, serum creatinine; MDA, malondialdehyde; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; TG, triglyceride; QUE/P, quercetin/poly(ethylene glycol)-b-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-g-poly(ϵ -benzoyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)); DN, diabetic nephropathy.

SOD activity and MDA level

Activity of SOD was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4D), and was found to be lower in DN group than in Sham group ($p < 0.01$; SOD: Sham group 81.26 ± 4.06 U/mg, DN group 42.36 ± 3.49 U/mg). Administration of QUE increased SOD (51.37 ± 3.57 U/mg) compared with SOD in DN group ($p < 0.01$). Administration of QUE/P remarkably increased SOD (69.84 ± 3.02 U/mg) compared with SOD in DN group ($p < 0.01$).

Level of MDA was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4E), and was found to be higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p < 0.01$; MDA: Sham group 0.11 ± 0.04 nmol/mg, DN group 1.06 ± 0.07 nmol/mg). Administration of QUE reduced MDA (0.87 ± 0.05 nmol/mg) compared with MDA in DN group ($p < 0.01$). Administration of QUE/P remarkably reduced MDA (0.66 ± 0.08 nmol/mg) compared with MDA in DN group ($p < 0.01$).

Serum lipid content

Level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4F), and was found to be lower in DN group than in Sham group ($p < 0.01$; HDL: Sham group 1.53 ± 0.38 mmol/L, DN group 0.58 ± 0.26 mmol/L). Administration of QUE increased HDL (0.89 ± 0.25 mmol/L) compared with HDL in DN group ($p < 0.01$). Administration of QUE/P remarkably increased HDL (1.23 ± 0.31 mmol/L) compared with HDL in DN group ($p < 0.01$).

Level of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4F), and was found to be higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p < 0.01$; LDL: Sham group 0.19 ± 0.08 mmol/L, DN group 1.12 ± 0.23 mmol/L). Administration of QUE decreased LDL (0.87 ± 0.21 mmol/L) compared with LDL in DN group ($p < 0.01$). Administration of QUE/P remarkably decreased LDL (0.62 ± 0.19 mmol/L) compared with LDL in DN group ($p < 0.01$).

Level of triglyceride (TG) was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4F), and was found to be higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p<0.01$; TG: Sham group 0.25 ± 0.04 mmol/L, DN group 1.29 ± 0.08 mmol/L). Administration of QUE decreased TG (0.98 ± 0.02 mmol/L) compared with TG in DN group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE/P demarkably decreased TG (0.76 ± 0.09 mmol/L) compared with TG in DN group ($p<0.01$).

Urine protein

Level of urine protein was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4G), and was found to be higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p<0.01$; urine protein: Sham group 2.14 ± 0.67 mg/24 h, DN group 52.29 ± 5.59 mg/24 h). Administration of QUE decreased urine protein (28.15 ± 5.07 mg/24 h) compared with urine protein in DN group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE/P demarkably decreased urine protein (15.79 ± 3.49 mg/24 h) compared with urine protein in DN group ($p<0.01$).

Albumin/creatinine ratio

Level of albumin/creatinine ratio was evaluated in DN group (Figure 4H), and was found to be higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p<0.01$; albumin/creatinine ratio: Sham group 0.05 ± 0.02 mg/ μ mol, DN group 0.18 ± 0.05 mg/ μ mol). Administration of QUE decreased albumin/creatinine ratio (0.13 ± 0.03 mg/ μ mol) compared with albumin/creatinine ratio in DN group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE/P demarkably decreased albumin/creatinine ratio (0.09 ± 0.04 mg/ μ mol)

compared with albumin/creatinine ratio in DN group ($p<0.01$).

QUE/P suppressed neutrophil adhesion

To evaluate neutrophil adhesion in HUVECs (Figure 5). TNF- α stimulation remarkably enhanced leukocyte adhesion to ECs. QUE reduced leukocyte binding to TNF- α -challenged HUVECs and QUE/P remarkably reduced leukocyte binding to TNF- α -challenged HUVECs (Figure 5). Our result affirmed that QUE or QUE/P modulated leukocyte adherence to the TNF- α -challenged HUVECs.

Expression of ICAM-1

Expression of ICAM-1 was higher in NC group than in QUE and QUE/P groups ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE decreased ICAM-1 expression compared with ICAM-1 expression in NC group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE/P demarkably decreased ICAM-1 expression compared with ICAM-1 expression in NC group ($p<0.01$) (Figure 6A). Expression of ICAM-1 was higher in DN+2 week group than in DN+1 week group ($p<0.01$). Expression of ICAM-1 was higher in DN+4 week group than in DN+2 week group ($p<0.01$). Expression of ICAM-1 was higher in DN+8 week group than in DN+4 week group ($p<0.01$) (Figure 6B). Expression of ICAM-1 was higher in DN group than in Sham group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE decreased ICAM-1 expression compared with ICAM-1 expression in DN group ($p<0.01$). Administration of QUE/P demarkably decreased

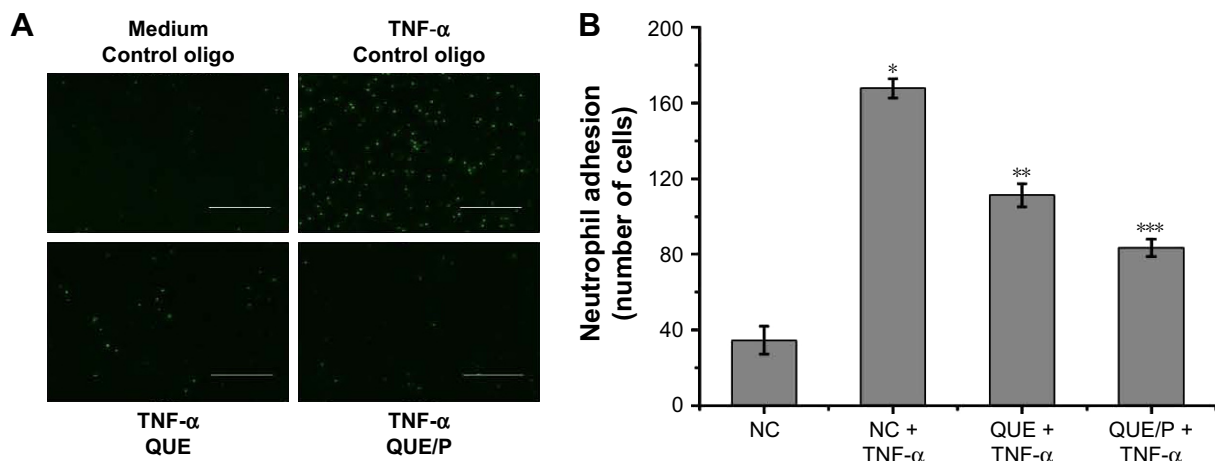


Figure 5 QUE/P inhibits neutrophil adhesion in vivo (immunofluorescence photomicrographs).

Notes: (A) The image displaying CFSE-labeled HL-60 adhesion to HUVECs. HUVECs are administrated with QUE, QUE/P, and control oligonucleotide for 24 h and then administrated with or without TNF- α for 6 h. CFSE-labeled HL-60 are put into the HUVECs and incubated at 37°C for 45 min, and then the mixtures were washed. (B) Amount of neutrophil (CFSE-labeled HL-60) adhering to HUVECs in NC group, NC + TNF- α group, QUE + TNF- α group, QUE/P + TNF- α group, respectively. Data are shown as mean \pm SD. A remarkable augment relative to the NC group is denoted by “*” ($p<0.01$), a remarkable decrease relative to NC + TNF- α group is denoted by “***” ($p<0.01$), and a remarkable decrease relative to NC + TNF- α group is denoted by “**” ($p<0.01$).

Abbreviations: QUE/P, quercetin/poly(ethylene glycol)-b-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-g-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)); CFSE, carboxyfluorescein diacetate succinimidyl ester; HL-60, acute promyelocytic leukemia; HUVECs, human umbilical vein endothelial cells; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α ; SD, standard deviation; NC, normal control.

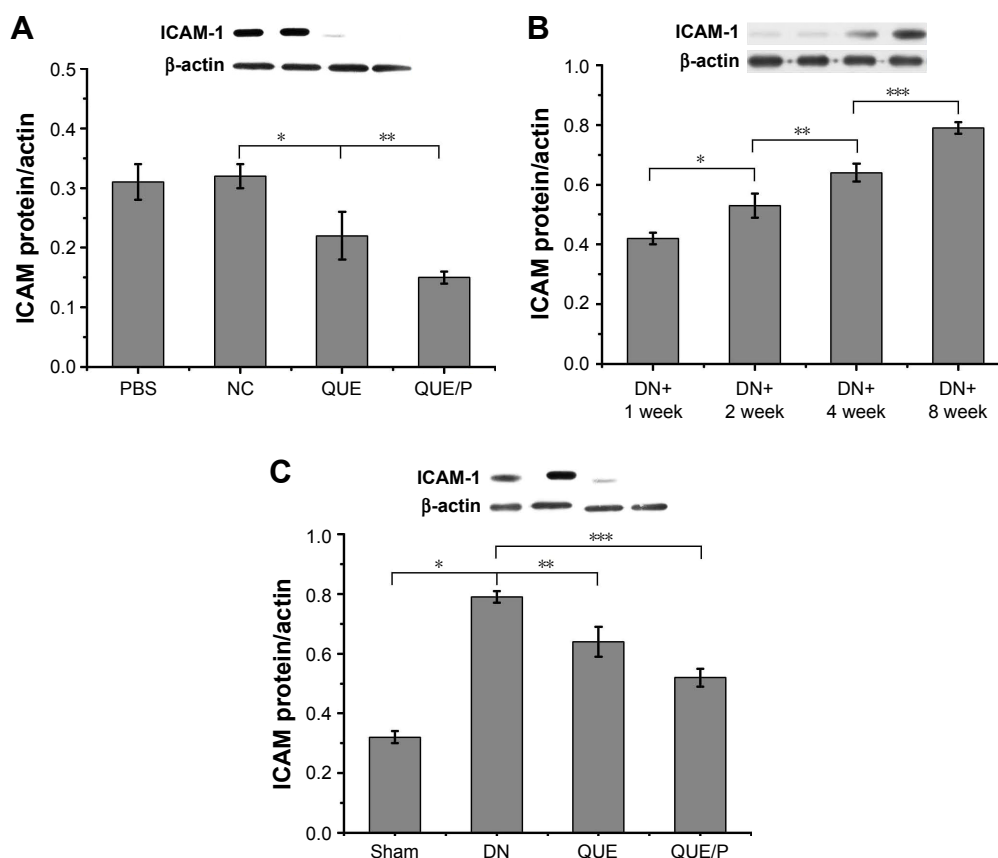


Figure 6 QUE/P downregulates ICAM-1 expression in vivo.

Notes: (A) Expression of ICAM-1 in PBS group, NC group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively. (B) Expression of ICAM-1 in DN+1 week group, DN+2 week group, DN+4 week group, DN+8 week group, respectively. (C) Expression of ICAM-1 in Sham group, DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively. A remarkable decrease relative to the NC group is denoted by “*” ($p < 0.01$), a remarkable decrease relative to NC group is denoted by “**” ($p < 0.01$) (A); a remarkable augment relative to the DN+1 week group is denoted by “*” ($p < 0.01$), a remarkable increase relative to DN+2 week group is denoted by “**” ($p < 0.01$), and a remarkable increase relative to DN+4 week group is denoted by “***” ($p < 0.01$) (B); a remarkable augment relative to the DN group is denoted by “*” ($p < 0.01$), a remarkable decrease relative to DN group is denoted by “**” ($p < 0.01$), and a remarkable decrease relative to DN group is denoted by “***” ($p < 0.01$) (C).

Abbreviations: QUE/P, quercetin/poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-(poly(ethylenediamine *l*-glutamate)-*g*-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-*l*-lysine)); ICAM-1, intercellular adhesion molecular-1; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; DN, diabetic nephropathy; NC, normal control.

ICAM-1 expression compared with ICAM-1 expression in DN group ($p < 0.01$) (Figure 6C).

QUE/P attenuated inflammatory cells infiltration to the kidney tissue following DN

Infiltration of CD11b⁺ was evaluated in NC-DN group (Figure 7). Administration of QUE decreased CD11b⁺ infiltration compared with CD11b⁺ infiltration in NC-DN group ($p < 0.01$). Administration of QUE/P demarkably decreased CD11b⁺ infiltration compared with CD11b⁺ infiltration in NC-DN group ($p < 0.01$).

Discussion

Diabetes mellitus contributed to pathology in a wide change of conditions, containing large vessels and microvascular damage, and was also a major challenge during heart,

brain, peripheral nerves, eyes, feet and kidney injury. In this study, diabetes mellitus involved in kidney damage was a life-threatening complication.³⁷ Currently, innovative curative methods for DN make use of traditional antidiabetic drugs (such as insulin and exenatide), metabolic modulation, cell factors, therapeutic gases like hydrogen sulfide, nucleotide, and QUE.^{10,38–44} QUE belongs to plant flavonoid and modulates oxidative stress and inflammatory injury in vivo.¹² A growing number of researches have suggested that QUE is involved in the modulation of DN.⁴⁴ However, since QUE possesses the shortcoming of low solubility and short circulation time in vivo, we therefore synthesized PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) carrier to load QUE through hydrophobic interaction for improving its bioactivity in vivo. In this research, PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) really promoted the therapeutic effect of QUE in DN. In the rat model of DN, QUE or QUE/P ameliorated renal pathological damage, enhanced

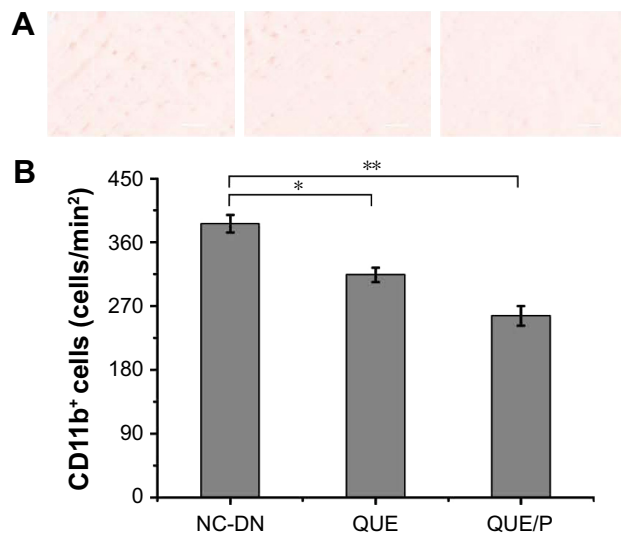


Figure 7 QUE/P decreases inflammatory cell infiltration to the DN.

Notes: (A) Image of immunohistochemical staining for CD11b⁺ myeloid cells in NC-DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively; (B) quantitative value in NC-DN group, QUE group, QUE/P group, respectively. A remarkable decrease relative to the NC-DN group is denoted by "*" ($p < 0.01$) and a remarkable decrease relative to NC-DN group is denoted by "**" ($p < 0.001$).

Abbreviations: QUE/P, quercetin/poly(ethylene glycol)-b-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-g-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)); DN, diabetic nephropathy; NC, normal control.

renal function recovery, promoted metabolic modulation, and alleviated oxidative stress and inflammatory injury.

The extensive change of pathological procedure contributed to DN, within which leukocyte-EC adhesion and EC inflammation exacerbated glomerular EC injury.^{45–49} Hence, reducing leukocyte-EC adhesion and EC inflammation are promising therapeutic tactics to alleviate DN. ICAM-1 is a member of the CAM superfamily and plays an important effect in mediating the migration of leukocytes to pass through the endothelium and enter the kidneys. In the current study, a wide range of pathological process contributed to DN, among which leukocyte-EC adhesion and EC inflammation exacerbated renal dysfunction in DN. There was a growing appreciation that ECs were vulnerable to DN and they could be the critical determinants for the extent of DN and the recovery time. Consequently, reducing microvascular permeability and restraining leukocyte-EC adhesion improved therapeutic effects to decrease DN. ICAM-1, a member of cells adhesion molecule superfamily expressed via ECs, played a important function in mediating the migration of leukocyte across the endothelium and into the kidney. QUE or QUE/P ameliorated leukocyte-EC adhesion and EC inflammation through modulating ICAM-1 expression. On the other hand, TNF- α -stimulated HUVEC was regarded as a model of EC inflammation, and QUE or QUE/P downregulated EC inflammation in TNF- α -stimulated

HUVECs. The result showed that QUE or QUE/P decreased leukocyte-EC adhesion and EC inflammation to ameliorate tissue injury. Moreover, in vivo research using DN model affirmed that QUE or QUE/P restrained the enhancement of CD11b⁺ myeloid cells in DN. The findings showed that QUE or QUE/P attenuated DN through suppressing ICAM-1 expression and inflammatory cell infiltration (CD11b⁺). These results were consistent with previous documents.^{50–53} Furthermore, in vivo study using DN model showed that QUE or QUE/P suppressed expression of ICAM-1, thereby decreasing the accumulation of CD11b⁺ myeloid cells in the DN, which may account for the decreased DN as evidenced by decreased MDA level and increased SOD activity.

In conclusion, we found that PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) could improve the serum content of QUE in Sprague Dawley rats and increase the circulation time of QUE. In addition, PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) could maintain a normal glucose level for up to 5 days, compared to free QUE in diabetic rats, and remarkably alleviate DN through suppressing ICAM-1 expression. These researches amplified our understanding of the interaction between QUE or QUE/P and ECs and its effect in DN. Hence, QUE or QUE/P may act as a valuable therapeutic drug in the setting of DN.

Conclusion

Synthesized PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL) remarkably augmented the bioactivity of QUE. Administration of QUE/P remarkably improved the serum content of QUE in Sprague Dawley rats, and also remarkably inhibited the hyperglycemia and decreased DN.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

Synthesis of PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL)

Poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-*g*-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)) (PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL)) was synthesized by the following method: PEG-*b*-PBLG was prepared via ring-opening polymerization of BLG-N-carboxyanhydride (NCA), with PEG-NH₂ as the macroinitiator, followed via aminolysis with

ethanediamine to get PEG-*b*-PELG. PEG-*b*-PELG was used as the macroinitiator to initiate the ring-opening polymerization of ZLL-NCA to obtain PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL), as depicted in Figure S1. The degree of polymerization of PELG was 50 and the degree of polymerization of PZLL was 3, and they were characterized via ¹H-nuclear magnetic resonance and gel permeation chromatogram, as depicted in Figure S2.

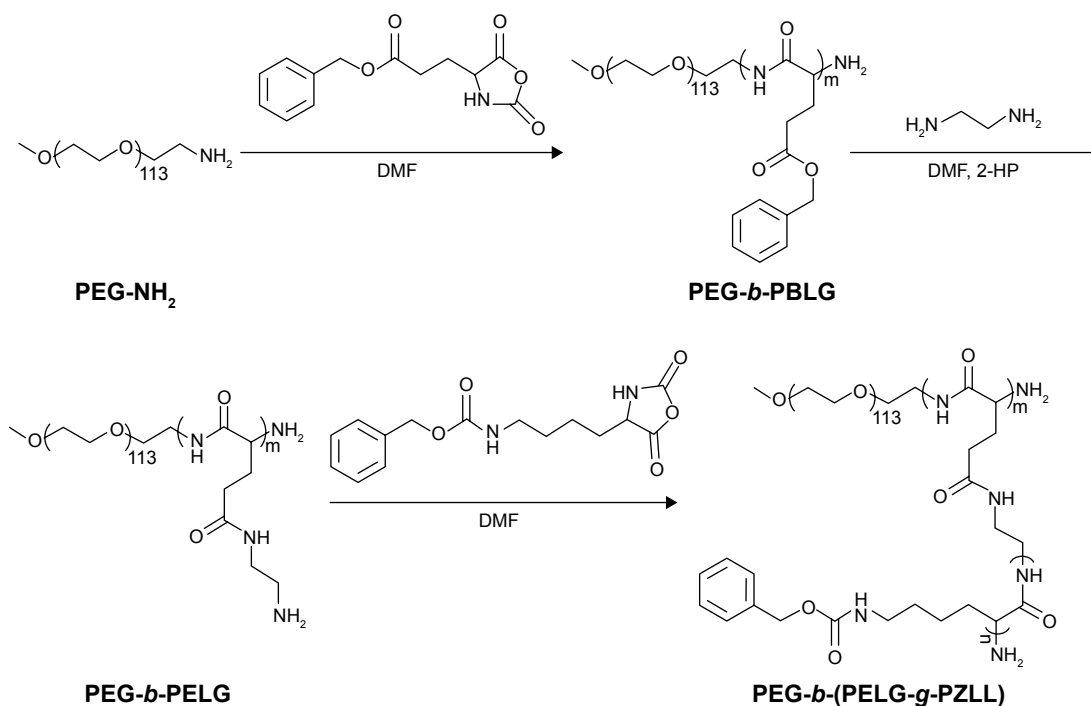


Figure S1 Synthesis of PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL).

Abbreviations: PEG-NH₂, poly(ethylene glycol) amine; PEG-*b*-PBLG, poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-poly(γ -benzyl l-glutamate); PEG-*b*-PELG, poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate); PEG-*b*-(PELG-g-PZLL), poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-(poly(ethylenediamine l-glutamate)-*g*-poly(ϵ -benzyloxycarbonyl-l-lysine)).

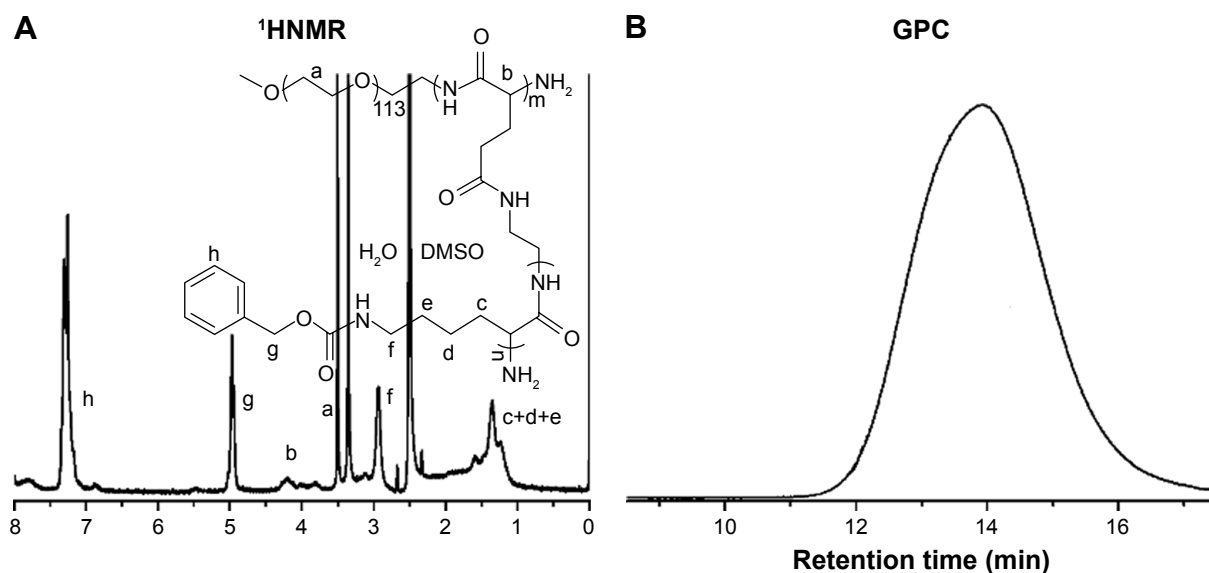


Figure S2 Characterization of PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL).

Notes: (A) ¹H NMR of PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL); (B) GPCs of PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL).

Abbreviations: PEG-*b*-(PELG-*g*-PZLL), poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*-(poly(ethylenediamine L-glutamate)-*g*-poly(ε-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine)); ¹H NMR, ¹H-nuclear magnetic resonance; GPC, gel permeation chromatogram.

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