



Xiaoyaosan (Tiaogan-Liqi therapy) protects peritoneal macrophages from corticosterone-induced stress by regulating the interaction between glucocorticoid receptor and ABCA1

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Background: Previous studies have reported that Xiaoyaosan (XYS), Tiaogan-Liqi therapy, has a protective function in depressive disorder, and can regulate body weight and corticosterone (CORT) level. However, little is known about the effect of YYS in treating atherosclerosis. This study aimed to explore the influence YYS on macrophage foam cell formation and related mechanism.

Methods: Rat peritoneal macrophages (PMs) were separated and stimulated with CORT and oxidized low density lipoprotein (ox-LDL). The serum was obtained from rats treated with different doses of YYS and was added into the medium for macrophages. Then, the cell activity and lipid content of PMs were measured through Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) assay and oil red staining, respectively. The expressions of glucocorticoid receptor (GR), ATP binding cassette subfamily A member 1 (ABCA1), and heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) were detected. In addition, overexpression of GR and ABCA1 was performed and the effect on YYS treatment was subsequently assessed.

Results: The CCK-8 assay showed the serum increased cell activity of CORT-induced stress PMs in a YYS dose-dependent manner. Oil red staining and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) showed that the serum decreased lipids of PMs. In the YYS treated groups, HSP90 protein was decreased and protein levels of ABCA1 and GR were increased in cytoplasm, while GR protein in nucleus was decreased. Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) assay indicated GR might interact with HSP90 and be involved with the function of YYS. Furthermore, overexpression of GR attenuated the protective function of YYS on CORT-induced stress in PMs, while overexpression of ABCA1 enhanced that.

Conclusions: This study denoted that YYS could protect PMs from CORT-induced stress by regulating the interaction of GR and ABCA1, which might contribute to the treatment of atherosclerosis.

Keywords: Traditional Chinese medicine; atherosclerosis; macrophages; corticosterone; Xiaoyaosan

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Introduction

Xiaoyaosan (XYS) is a kind of traditional Chinese medicine including *Angelicae sinensis Radix* [root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv) (Dang gui)], *Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma* [root and rhizome of *Atractylodes macrocephala* Koidz (*Bai zhu*)], *Bupleuri Radix* [root of *Bupleurum Chinese* DC (*Chai bu*)], *Paeoniae Radix Alba* [root of *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall (*Bai shao*)], *Poria* [fungus nucleus of *Poria cocos* (Schw) (Fu ling)], *Menthae Haplocalycis Herba* [overground parts of *Mentha haplocalyx* Briq (*Bo he*)], *Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens* [root and rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc (*Sheng jiang*)] and *Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma* [root and rhizome of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fish (*Gan cao*)] (1,2). Generally, YYS has been primarily used for the treatment of depression as monotherapy or in combination with other drugs in China (3,4). Further, previous studies have shown YYS could substantially reduce the depression of gastrointestinal symptoms (5,6). Xiaoyaosan has also been shown to decrease the levels of blood adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and corticosterone (CORT) (7); CORT increases serum total cholesterol (TC) and accelerates atherosclerosis (8). However, little is known about the effect of YYS on treating atherosclerosis.

Glucocorticoid (GC), a kind of endogenous steroid hormone, is a well-known regulator of the stress response and immune system (9). The function of GC is mainly mediated and limited by glucocorticoid receptors (GRs) (10,11). The nuclear receptor superfamily includes GRs, which are modular proteins that normally insert in the cytoplasm and are in contact with the complex of numerous proteins such as heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) (12,13). In the nucleus, GR can control the transcription of many of its target genes in multiple and highly context-specific ways. Hence, the transcriptional activity of GR is associated with stress response and metabolism regulation (14). As previous studies have indicated, GR might regulate the function of ATP-binding cassette transporter A1 (ABCA1), to control the efflux of cholesterol from macrophages (15,16). There is a close correlation between ABCA1 and the level of circulating high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and accumulation of cholesteryl ester (CE) in various tissues, which are mostly distributed in macrophage-derived foam

cells (17). Furthermore, it showed that ABCA1 might play a key role in the efflux of cholesterol from macrophages and peripheral cells (18). Due to the significant roles of GR and ABCA1 in macrophages, it is necessary to investigate whether YYS regulates the expression of GR and ABCA1 in macrophage foam cell formation.

In order to explore the function of YYS in macrophages, we created a CORT-induced stress model in peritoneal macrophages (PMs) and stimulated the PMs with serum after use of YYS. We found the serum could play a protective function via regulation of the expression of ABCA1 and GR. Our study might offer a new idea for the treatment of atherosclerosis. We present the following article in accordance with the ARRIVE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-20-6505>).

Methods

Animals

A total of 40 Sprague Dawley (SD) rats (male, age 6–8 weeks) were purchased from the experimental animal center in the Guangzhou university of Chinese medicine. They were randomly assigned to receive oral gavage for 5 days with normal saline (n=10) or specific concentrations of YYS (5.256 g/kg, low, n=10; 10.053 g/kg, medium, n=10; 20.106 g/kg, high, n=10). Then, the serum was collected and processed according to the standard operation for the subsequent experiments. Experiments were performed under a project license (No. 20190228113) granted by institutional ethics board of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. All animal experiments were performed according to the guidelines of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine.

Isolation of macrophages

To separate PMs, 3 SD rats (male, 6–8 weeks) were anaesthetized and sacrificed. The peritoneal membrane was obtained from under the abdominal musculature. Ice cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) was injected into the peritoneal cavity and peritoneum was gently and completely

massaged. Then, PBS was extracted from peritoneal cavity, and peritoneal cells were collected by centrifugation and purified by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) by selecting F4/80 positive and CD11c negative populations. The harvested cells were cultured with complete Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM) with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Life Technologies, Waltham, MA, USA) and 10 ng/mL macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA) in 6-well plates for 24 h. The cells were collected by trypsin (0.5%, from Life Technologies, Waltham, MA, USA). To simulate the stress model, the collected PMs were treated with 10 μ mol/L CORT and 50 μ g/mL ox-LDL in DMEM or normal DMEM (as the control). Additionally, to explore the function of XYs on CORT-induced stress in PMs, the CORT-stimulated PMs were treated with serum after using XYs (low, medium, high) and then other experiments were performed.

Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) assay

Treated PMs were plated in 96-well plates and cultured in incubator. After 12, 24, 48, and 72 h, 10 μ L of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate and incubated for 1 h respectively. Then, absorbance at 450 nm was detected by microplate reader.

Oil-Red-O staining

Treated PMs were plated in chambers and cultured in incubators. After 48 h, the medium was removed, the cells were washed with PBS and fixed with formalin for 15 min. Then, the cells were rinsed with 60% isopropanol and stained with freshly prepared Oil Red O working solution for 15 min. Subsequently, the cells were rinsed with 60% isopropanol. Finally, the cells were washed with distilled water and mounted in aqueous mounting medium (Servicebio, Wuhan, China).

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) assay

ELISA kits were used to detect GC and TC levels in the medium. The medium was harvested after treatment, then the GC and TC levels in the medium were detected by ELISA kits (GC kit from Shanghai Mlbio, TC kit from Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering) according to the kit instructions.

Reverse transcription (RT)-polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and real-time PCR

Total RNA from the treated cells was extracted by Trizol reagent (Takara Bio., Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan) and was reversed transcribed into cDNA with DBI PrimeScript RT Reagent Kit. Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) analysis was examined using DBI SYBR Premix Ex Kit (Takara Bio., Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan). The primers used for the RT-PCR were as follows: GAPDH forward 5'-CCTCGTCTCATAGACAAGATGGT-3', GAPDH reverse 5'-GGGTAGAGTCATACTGGAACATG-3', HSP90 forward 5'-ACTATTGCCAAGTCAGGCAC-3', HSP90 reverse 5'-CCTTTGTTCCACGACCCATT-3', GR forward 5'-ATCCAAAGCCGTTTCACTGT-3', GR reverse 5'-CCAGAAGCCGAAAGTCTGT-3', ABCA1 forward 5'-GACATCATGGCATTCTGTC-3', and ABCA1 reverse 5'-TCCTCGCATCCAATAGGTC-3'. GAPDH was used as internal control.

Western blot

There were about 4×10^7 treated cells washed gently with PBS buffer. After centrifugation, the pellet was resuspended with 5 pellet volumes of cytoplasmic extract buffer (10 Mm N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), 60 Mm KCl, 1 Mm ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 0.075% NP40, 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT) and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), adjusted to pH 7.6) and were incubated on ice for 3 min. After centrifugation at 1,500 rpms, the superscript was collected to another tube (the cytoplasmic extract). The left pellet was washed with 100 μ L cytoplasmic buffer without detergent. After centrifugation, 1 pellet volume nuclear extract buffer (20 mM tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris)-Cl, 420 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol, adjusted to pH 8.0) was added and the pellet was vortexed. Then, the extract was incubated on ice for 10 min. After spinning at maximum speed for 10 min, the superscript was the nucleus extract. The protein concentration was quantified by Pierce BCA protein assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Equal amounts of protein sample were separated by 10 polyacrylamide gels and transferred into polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (Millipore, Burlington, MS, USA) by a 300 mA current. Then, the membrane was blocked in 5% non-fat dried milk in tris-buffered saline

with tween 20 (TBST) overnight at 4 °C and incubated with the following antibodies: anti-HSP90 (1:1,000), anti-GR (1:500), anti-ABCA1 (1:500), anti-Histone H3 (1:1,000), and anti-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) (1:10,000) for 1 h at room temperature. After washing 3 times with TBST buffer, the membranes were incubated with goat horseradish peroxidase (HRP) anti-Rabbit IgG or anti-mouse IgG for 1 h at room temperature. Chemiluminescence was used to visualize the immune complex and GAPDH was used as the internal control.

Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP)

The PMs with indicated treatment were collected and re-suspended in lysis buffer. Then, the samples were put on ice for 30 min and centrifuged at max rpm for 30 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was incubated with protein-G agarose beads (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) for 2 h at 4 °C. After centrifugation for 30 s, the supernatant was incubated overnight with rabbit anti-HSP90 antibody at 4 °C. After a series of washes, the protein bound to the beads was eluted by loading buffer followed by incubation in a water bath at 55 °C for 15 min and subsequent centrifugation of the protein-G-beads. Finally, samples of the supernatant were analyzed by western blot to observe the combination of GR and HSP90.

GR and ABCA1 expression vector

The full-length wild type coding sequence (CDS) of GR and ABCA1 were amplified and cloned into the pcDNA3.0 (for GR) and PGL3 (for ABCA1) vectors (Sangon Biotech, Shanghai, China). The primers used in the vector construction were as follows: GR forward 5'-CGGGGTACCATGGACTCCAAAGAATCCTTAGCT-3', GR reverse 5'-CCGCTCGAGTCATTTTTGATGAAACAGAAGCTTT-3', wild type ABCA1 forward 5'-GGGGTACCTTTTAGTAAAGACTGGGTTTCATC-3', wild type ABCA1 reverse 5'-CCGCTCGAGGTAACATCAGTGGTTCTATCAA-3', mutant ABCA1 forward 5'-ATCCATCCCTTTCTAGCCATGTTACACGGTTGGTGCAAAGGGGCC-3', and mutant ABCA1 reverse 5'-GGCCCTTTGCACCAACCGTGTAACATGGCTAGAAA GGGATGGAT-3'. These vectors were identified by DNA sequencing and western blot (to detect the indicated protein expression).

Dual-luciferase reporter assay

The full-length wild type and mutant promoter region of ABCA1 were amplified and cloned into the PGL3 vector. Wild type or mutant vectors were co-transfected with a GR expression vector into the PMs using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The cells were collected and the luciferase activity was tested 48 h after the transfection with Dual-luciferase reporter assay system according to the manufacturer's protocol (Promega, Madison, WI, USA).

Statistical analysis

The data are presented as mean ± standard deviation, and were analyzed by Student's *t*-test. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

Results

XYS increased proliferation and decreased lipids in a CORT-induced stress model of rat PMs

In order to explore the effect of serum including YYS, we made a CORT-induced stress model in rat PMs and administered a serum including an indicated concentration of YYS (low, medium, high) or normal DMEM as the control. A CCK-8 assay was used to detect the viability of the treated PMs. The data showed CORT-induced stress inhibited proliferation, while serum including YYS dose-dependently increased the viability compared with the CORT treated PMs (*Figure 1A*). Using an oil red staining assay to detect the level of lipids in the cells, it was revealed that CORT-induced stress increased lipid accumulation in PMs, and serum including YYS could dose-dependently decrease the CORT-induced lipid accumulation in PMs (*Figure 1B,C*). Therefore, our results suggested serum including YYS exerted a protective function in CORT-induced stress PMs.

XYS increased ABCA1 and decreased GR expression levels in the CORT-induced stress rat model of PMs

Furthermore, ELISA assay was used to detect GC and TC levels in treated PMs. Our results revealed CORT-induced stress could increase GC and TC levels in PMs (*Figure 2A,B*). Serum including YYS could decrease the TC level while it

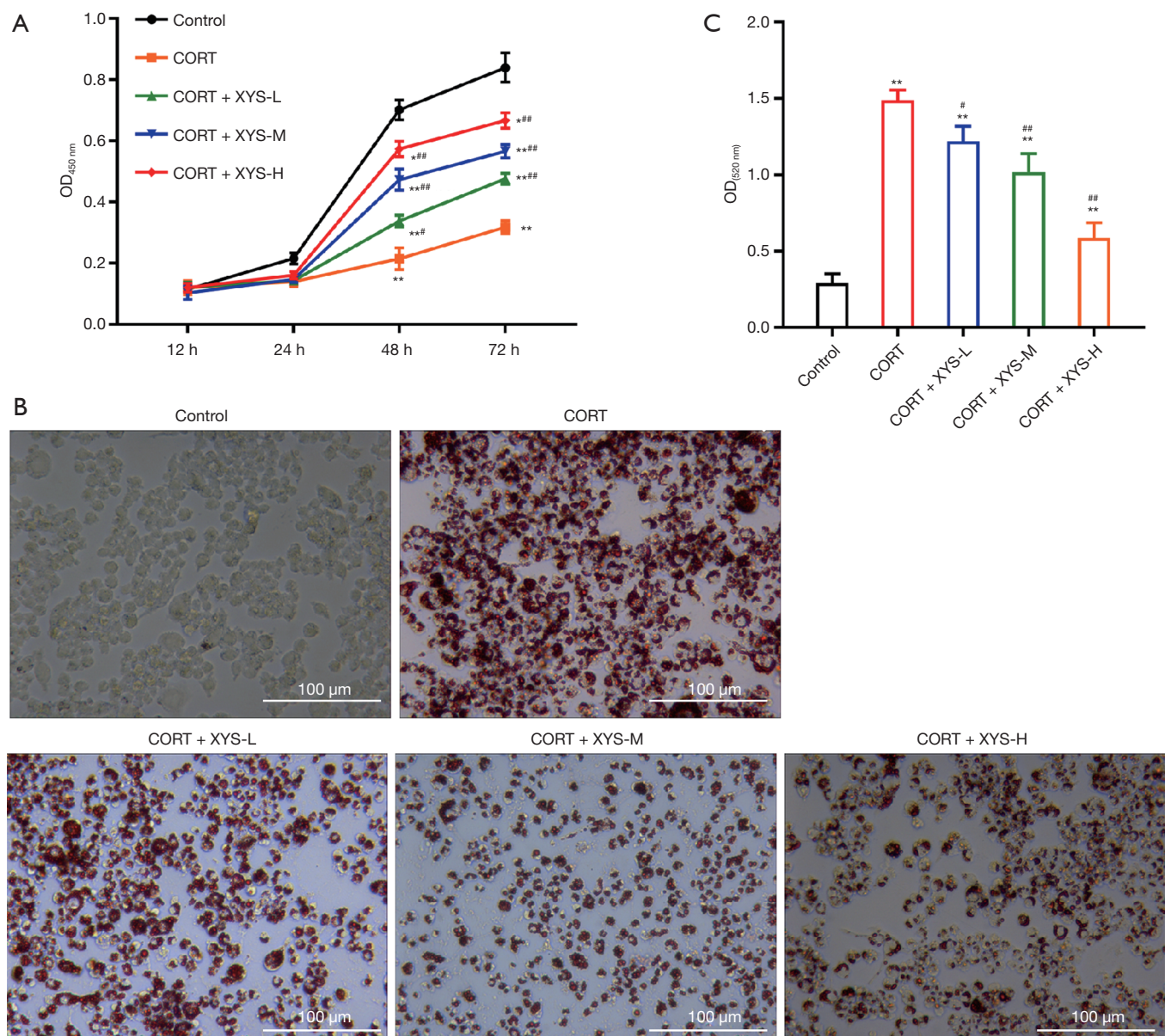


Figure 1 Serum including YYS increases proliferation and decreases lipids in CORT-induced stress model of rat PMs. Rat PMs were treated with CORT to construct acute stress model (treated with normal DMEM as the control). Then, CORT-treated PMs were given serum including indicated YYS (low, medium and high) following the other examination. (A) CCK-8 assay was used to detect the viability of the CORT-induced stress rat PMs treated with serum including indicated YYS. *, $P < 0.05$, **, $P < 0.01$ vs. Control; #, $P < 0.05$, ##, $P < 0.01$ vs. CORT. (B,C) Oil red staining was used to test the lipids accumulation in these treated PMs, and the relative quantity of OD value was also calculated. **, $P < 0.01$ vs. Control; #, $P < 0.05$, ##, $P < 0.01$ vs. CORT. YYS, Xiaoyaosan; PMs, peritoneal macrophages; CORT, corticosterone; DMEM, Dulbecco's modified eagle medium; OD, optical density.

had no effect on the level of GC in CORT-induced stress PMs (Figure 2A,B). A previous publication showed the receptor of GC (GR), like many other signaling receptors, depends on HSP90 to play its function, and, HSP90

works as molecular chaperone. The ABCA1 protein is a kind of transporter associated with accumulation of lipids. Therefore, we detected expression levels of HSP90, ABCA1, and GR. The results of RT-PCR showed CORT-induced

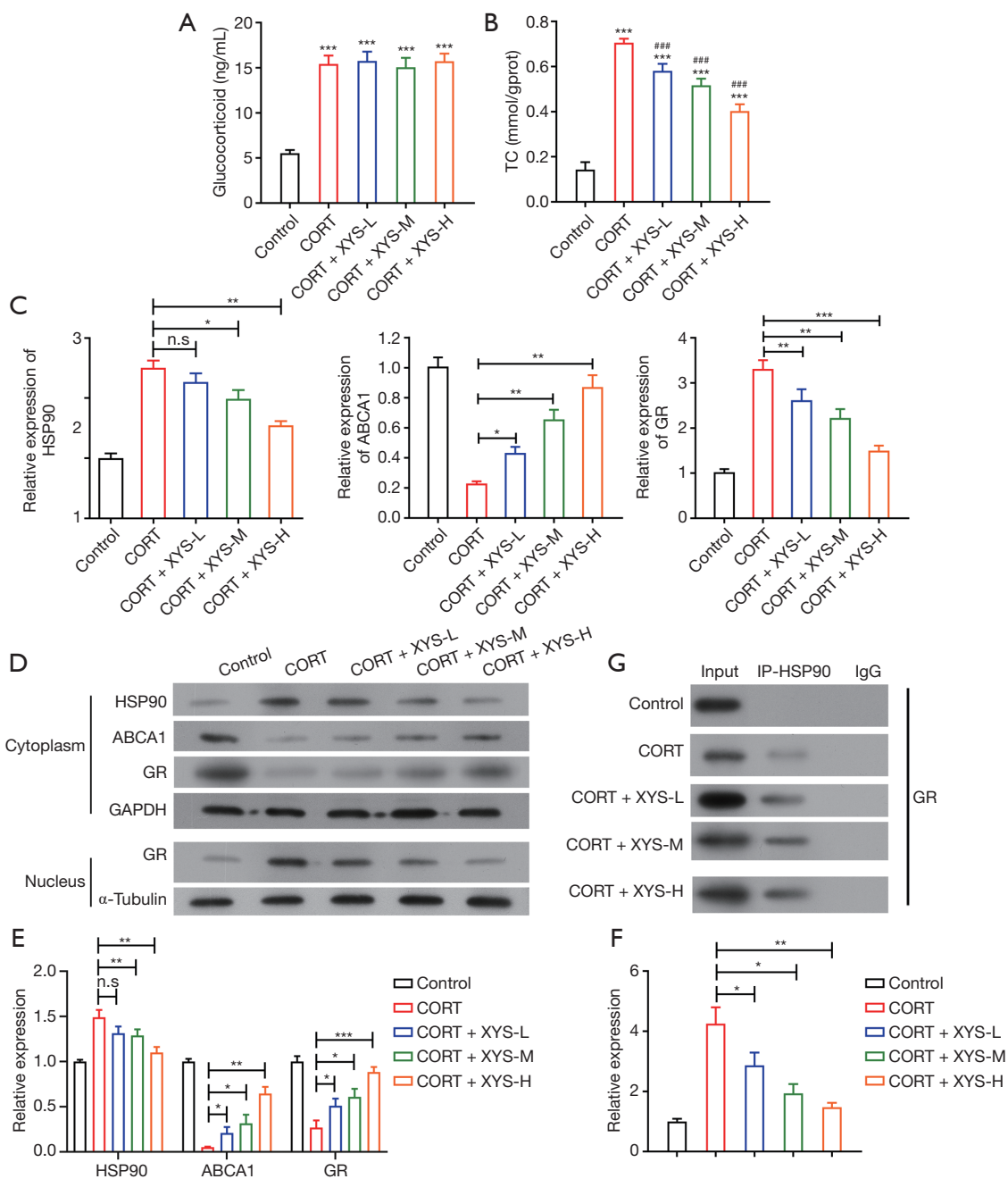


Figure 2 Serum including XYs increased ABCA1 protein level in cytoplasm and decreased GR protein level in nucleus in CORT-induced stress rat model of PMs. ELISA was used to detect GC (A) and TC (B) level in the medium of PMs with indicated treatment, ***, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; ###, $P < 0.001$ vs. CORT. (C) RT-PCR was used to test the mRNA expression level of HSP90, ABCA1 and GR, *, $P < 0.05$, **, $P < 0.01$, ***, $P < 0.001$ vs. CORT. (D,E,F) Western blot was used to detect HSP90, GR and ABCA1 protein level in cytoplasm and GR protein expression level in nucleus, for the cytoplasm, GAPDH was used as the internal control and for the nucleus, α -Tubulin was used as internal control (D), (E) was the quantified protein expression level in cytoplasm and (F) was the nucleus level, n.s, no significant difference. *, $P < 0.05$, **, $P < 0.01$, ***, $P < 0.001$ vs. CORT. (G) To further investigate the relevance between HSP90 and GR, we used HSP90 to pull down GR and the result showed CORT-induced stress decreased the interaction of HSP90 and GR, and serum including XYs could increase their interaction. XYs, Xiaoyaosan; PMs, peritoneal macrophages; CORT, corticosterone; RT-PCR, real time polymerase chain reaction; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GR, glucocorticoid receptor; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

stress suppressed the mRNA level of ABCA1 and elevated mRNA expression level of HSP90 and GR (Figure 2C). Serum including YYS could dose-dependently increase ABCA1 mRNA expression level and decrease HSP90 and GR mRNA level in CORT-induced stress PMs (Figure 2C). Further analysis showed serum including YYS could decrease the HSP90 protein level in cytoplasm and increase ABCA1 and GR protein expression levels in cytoplasm (Figure 2D,E,F), while decreasing the GR protein level in nucleus (Figure 2D,E,F). These results indicated HSP90 might interact with GR in CORT-induced stress PMs. To further investigate the relevance between HSP90 and GR, we used HSP90 to pull down GR and the result showed CORT-induced stress decreased the interaction of HSP90 and GR, and serum including YYS could increase their interaction (Figure 2G).

Serum including YYS combined with ABCA1 and GR reversed the function of CORT on cell viability and accumulation of lipids

After having shown that serum including YYS could dose-dependently increase the viability and decrease lipid accumulation CORT-induced stress PMs (Figure 1), for subsequent study we just selected the serum with a medium concentration of YYS which also performed a significant function. The CCK-8 assay showed only serum including YYS combined with overexpression of ABCA1 and elevated GR could reverse the effect of CORT-induced inhibition of viability in PMs (Figure 3A). Similarly, the oil red staining revealed only serum including YYS combined with overexpression of ABCA1 and elevated GR could strongly reduce accumulation of lipids in CORT-induced stress PMs (Figure 3B,C).

ABCA1 exerted its function by binding to GR in CORT-induced stress rat PMs

To further study how ABCA1 performed its function, we detected the level of TC in PMs. ELISA result showed both GR or GR combined with ABCA1 could reduce CORT-induced TC accumulation in PMs (Figure 4A). Besides, the combination of GR and ABCA1 was obviously stronger at inhibiting TC accumulation compared with GR alone in the stressed PMs (Figure 4A). The RT-PCR results showed elevated GR inhibited the ABCA1 mRNA level (Figure 4B) and overexpression of ABCA1 had no effect on the mRNA level of GR (Figure 4C) in CORT-induced stress PMs. In

addition, the western blot data was consistent with the PCR results (Figure 4C,D,E), which suggested that ABCA1 might be controlled by GR. To further investigate the interaction of ABCA1 and GR, we constructed a wild type and mutant (binding site) ABCA1 luciferase reporter vector. The GR and wild type (or mutant) ABCA1 reporter vectors were transfected into PMs; then, luciferase activity was tested, and the data showed GR could increase the luciferase activity of wild type ABCA1 vector and had no effect on mutant vector (Figure 4F). In summation, our results suggested ABCA1 might exert its function by binding to GR in CORT-induced stress PMs.

Discussion

The traditional Chinese medicine YYS is mainly used in the treatment of depressive diseases as monotherapy or combined with other agents in China (19,20). However, a report also found that YYS could influence body weight by regulating expression of leptin and leptin receptors (21). In addition, YYS decreased the level of serum CORT and had a suppressive effect on CORT-induced stress (22,23). To explore whether YYS could suppress the lipid accumulation induced by CORT, we generated an ox-LDL and CORT-induced stress model in rat PMs following the treatment of YYS-containing serum. Our results showed that CORT-induced stress inhibited proliferation and increased lipid accumulation in PMs, which was similar to the results of previous studies (24,25). We also found that serum including YYS could dose-dependently increase proliferation, decrease lipid accumulation, and elevate TC level in CORT-induced PMs. In a clinical study, it was also found that the TC level was decreased in an obese type 2 diabetes patient group receiving metformin and YYS treatment (26). These results suggested that YYS could exert a protective function for CORT-induced stress macrophages.

A previous study revealed YYS markedly inhibited the nuclear translocation of GR and increased its expression at the mRNA and protein level in chronic psychological stress rats' hippocampal neuron cells (27). In this study, we also showed that YYS decreased GR protein expression in the nucleus and GR mRNA expression in CORT-induced stress rat PMs. These data suggested YYS could protect PMs from CORT-induced stress by inhibiting the elevated GR protein level from being transported into the nucleus. Previous reports also showed that HSP90 could assist the internuclear transfer of GC-GR complex, then GC-GR complex could bind to the GR element (GRE) and induce

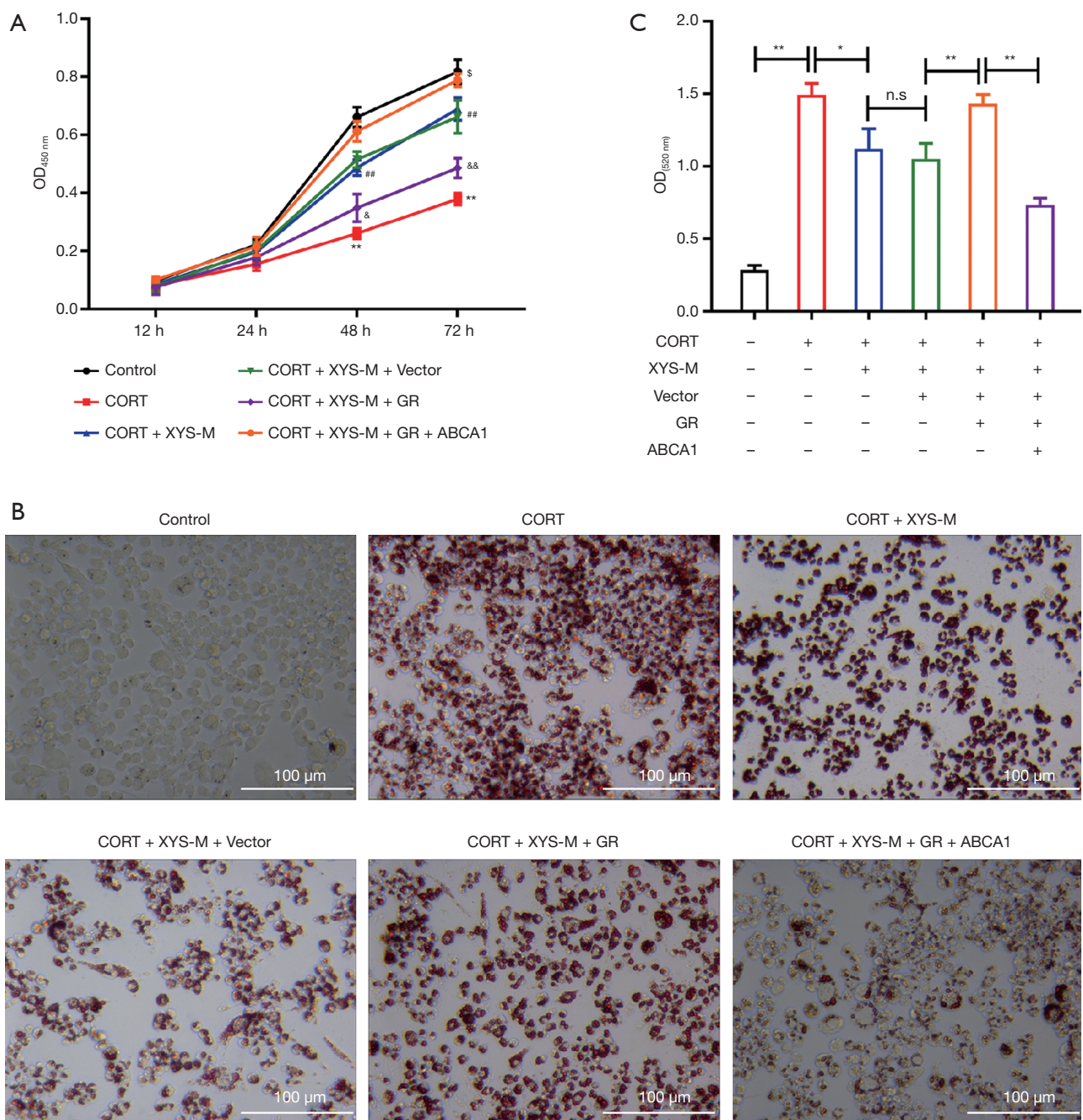


Figure 3 Serum including YYS combined with ABCA1 and GR reversed the function of CORT on viability and lipids accumulation. CORT-treated PMs with serum including medium YYS were transfected with ABCA1 or/and GR expression vector following the other experiments. (A) CCK-8 assay was used to detect the viability of the PMs with the indicated treatment. **, $P < 0.01$ vs. Control; ##, $P < 0.01$ vs. CORT; § , $P < 0.05$ vs. CORT + YYS-M + Vector; $^{\&}$, $P < 0.05$, $^{\&&}$, $P < 0.01$ vs. CORT + YYS-M + GR. (B) Oil red staining was used to test the lipid accumulation in the PMs with indicated treatment. (C) The results of Oil red staining were also counted based on the OD value. *, $P < 0.05$, **, $P < 0.01$, n.s, no significant. YYS, Xiaoyaosan; PMs, peritoneal macrophages; CORT, corticosterone; GR, glucocorticoid receptor; OD, optical density.

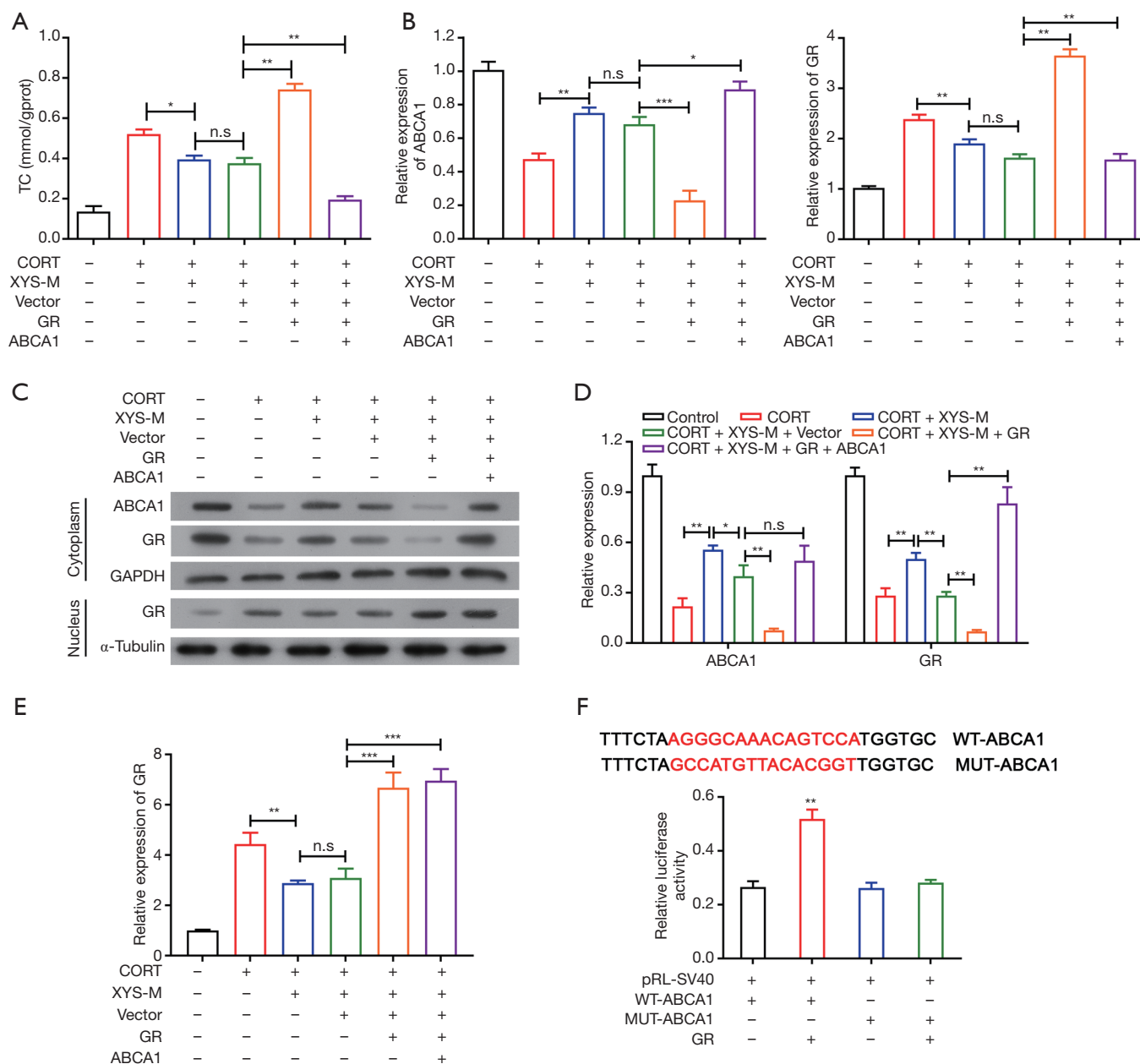


Figure 4 ABCA1 exerted its function by binding to GR in CORT-induced stress rat PMs. (A) ELISA was used to examine the TC level in PMs with indicated treatment. *, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$. (B) RT-PCR was used to test ABCA1 and GR mRNA expression level in PMs with indicated treatment, n.s, no significant difference. *, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$. (C,D,E) Western blot was used to test ABCA1 and GR protein expression level in cytoplasm and nucleus of PMs with indicated treatment; for the cytoplasm, GAPDH was used as the internal control; for the nucleus, α -Tubulin was used as internal control (C), (D) (cytoplasm) and (E) (nucleus) were the quantified results. **, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$. (F) Wild type and mutant CDS of ABCA1 were cloned to pRL-SV40. GR and wild type (or mutant) ABCA1 reporter vectors were co-transfected to PMs, then, luciferase activity was detected, upper lane was the part sequence of wild type and mutant ABCA1, lower lane was the quantified result. **, $P < 0.01$ vs. pRL-SV40 + WT-ABCA1. n.s, no significant difference; PMs, peritoneal macrophages; CORT, corticosterone; GR, glucocorticoid receptor; RT-PCR, real time polymerase chain reaction; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

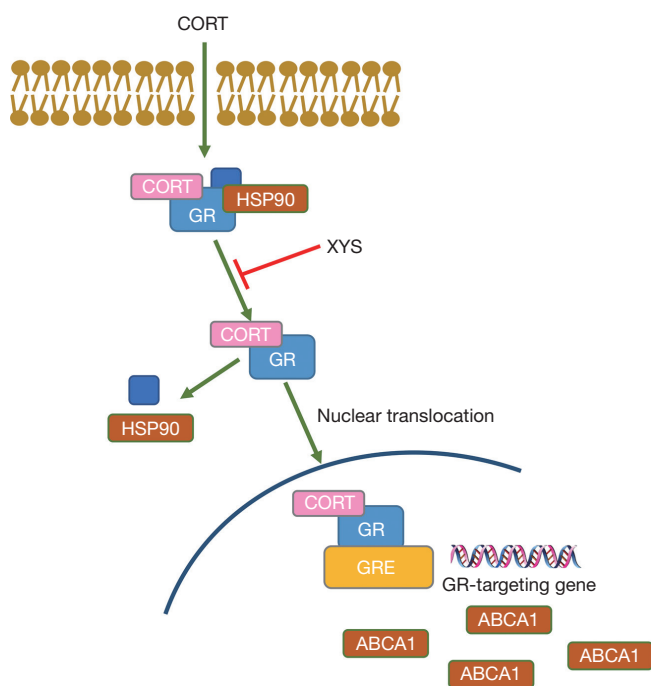


Figure 5 A schematic diagram describing the underlying regulatory mechanism of XYs on CORT-induced stress rat PMs. CORT enhanced the dissociation of GR and HSP90 protein complex, whereas XYs treatment reduced the dissociation of the protein complex. As a result, XYs decreased GR protein level that transported into the nucleus through the nuclear pores, leading to the decline of GR binding to glucocorticoid response element (GRE) and the elevation of its target gene ABCA1. Consequently, XYs played a protective role on CORT-induced stress rat PMs. XYs, Xiaoyaosan; PMs, peritoneal macrophages; CORT, corticosterone; GR, glucocorticoid receptor.

the expression of the target genes (13,28). When released from HSP90, the activity of GR's transportation into the nucleus was enhanced. Our results showed XYs could promote the protein interaction of GR and HSP90 in the cytoplasm of CORT-induced PMs, which indicated XYs performed its protective function by reducing GR protein levels in the nucleus.

In this study, we showed serum including XYs could dose-dependently decrease GR expression in nucleus, while increasing ABCA1 protein level in the cytoplasm of PMs. A member of ATP-binding cassette transporters, ABCA1 is associated with the level of circulating HDL and accumulation of CE in various tissues, which is mainly distributed in macrophage-derived foam cells (29-31). Previously, they showed GR ligands could affect ABCA1 expression

and cholesterol efflux from macrophages which were regulated by GR through a LXR-independent manner (32). Regulation of ABCA1 expression and apolipoprotein-mediated cholesterol efflux from macrophages could be controlled by GR (33). Our further study showed GR elevated by overexpression decreased the ABCA1 level, while overexpression of ABCA1 had no effect on the expression level of GR, which indicated that XYs could promote lipid efflux in CORT-induced PMs through GR-regulated ABCA1. To further investigate the relationship between ABCA1 and GR, we constructed a wild type and mutant ABCA1 luciferase reporter. Our results revealed GR could increase the luciferase activity of wild type ABCA1 but had no effect on the luciferase activity of mutant ABCA1 reporter, which suggested GR could regulate expression of ABCA1 by banding to its 5'-non-coding sequence. As lipid accumulation in macrophages plays an important role in atherosclerosis (34,35), we could speculate that XYs might have a therapeutic effect on atherosclerosis.

Conclusions

In summary, we found that XYs-containing serum increased viability and decreased lipid accumulation in CORT-induced stress rat PMs. The application of XYs decreased expression of HSP90 protein and increased expression of ABCA1 protein in cytoplasm, while it decreased GR protein in nucleus. Our study suggested XYs might exert its function by enhancing the interaction of HSP90 and GR (*Figure 5*). These results broaden the understanding of the function and mechanism of XYs in CORT-induced stress in macrophages.

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Footnote

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Conflicts of Interest: All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-20-6505>). The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Experiments were performed under a project license (No. 20190228113) granted by institutional ethics board of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. All animal experiments were performed according to the guidelines of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine.

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