

Uticaj protein kinaze C na ekspresiju aktivnog oblika matriks metaloproteinaze u HeLa ćelijama

Protein kinaza C (PKC) je familija kalcijum zavisnih kinaza čija je funkcija aktivacija drugih proteina. Matriks metaloproteinaze (MMP) su cink zavisne endopeptidaze koje raskidaju peptidne veze unutar molekula proteina, učestvuju u deobi, diferencijaciji i migraciji ćelija, interakciji ekstracelularnog matriksa i ćelije. Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio da se ispita veza između aktivacije/inhibicije PKC pomoću njenih aktivatora (Forbol miristat acetat)/inhibitora (Ekstrakt nane) i ekspresije aktivnog oblika MMP-9 u kulturi HeLa ćelija. Merenja ekspresije aktivnog oblika MMP-9 su vršena pomoću Western blot analize. Rezultati su pokazali da su uzorci ćelija sa aktiviranom PKC imali povećanu ekspresiju MMP-9, dok su uzorci sa inhibiranom PKC imali smanjenu ekspresiju u odnosu na uzorke kontrolne grupe. Primećena je statistička značajnost u smanjenju ekspresije MMP-9 u uzorcima tretiranim inhibitorima PKC u odnosu na kontrolnu grupu i grupu tretiranu aktivatorom PKC. Neophodna su dalja ispitivanja kako bi se ova veza bolje razumela.

Effect of Protein Kinase C on Expression of the Active Form of Matrix Metalloproteinase in HeLa Cell Culture

Protein Kinase C (PKC) is a family of calcium dependant kinases the function of which is to activate other proteins. Matrix Metalloproteinases (MMP) are zink dependant endopeptidases that break the peptide links within the protein molecule, participate in cell division, differentiation, and migration, the interaction of the extracellular matrix and the cell. The aim of this research was to examine the relationship between the activation/inhibition of PKC with the help of its activators (Phorbol myristate acetate)/inhibitors (Mint extract) and the expression of the active form of MMP-9 in HeLa cell culture. Measuring the expression of the active form of MMP-9 was performed using Western blot analysis. The results showed that the cell samples with activated PKC had an increased expression of MMP-9, while the samples with inhibited PKC had a reduced expression, when compared with samples from the control group. A statistical significance in the decrease of MMP-9 expression was noticed, in samples treated with PKC inhibitors in comparison with the control group and the group treated with PKC activators. Further research is needed to better understand this relationship.

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