

# ***The role of Matrix Metalloproteinases in COPD***

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## **Abstract**

The present study was conducted in the chest and biochemistry departments in Kasr EL Aini Hospital. It was done on 20 COPD patients, 10 healthy smokers, and 10 never smoker subjects. Exclusion criteria included a history of respiratory disease other than COPD or respiratory tract infection during the last 4 weeks before the study.

Each subject was submitted to:

1. Full history taking
2. Full clinical examination general and local examination
3. Pulmonary function tests (spirometry) before and after bronchodilatation (FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC, FEF 25%-75%) as % of predicted value.
4. Assay of matrix metalloproteinase-9 and tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 in induced sputum.

### **Key Words:**

**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD), Risk factors, Pathology, Pathogenesis and pathophysiology, Assessment and monitoring of COPD, Matrix metalloproteinase and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase.**

**List of Abbreviations**

$\alpha$  1-AT:  $\alpha$  1 anti-trypsin.

ANOVA: Analysis of Variance

ASM: Airway smooth muscle.

ATS: American Thoracic Society.

BAL: Bronchoalveolar lavage.

BDI: Baseline dyspnea Index.

BODE: Body mass index, obstruction, dyspnea and exercise.

BTS: British Thoracic Society.

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

COX-2: cyclooxygenase-2.

CRP: C-reactive protein.

CT: Computed tomography.

DTT: Dithiothreitol.

EBC: Exhaled breath condensate.

ECM: Extra cellular matrix.

ELISA: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

ERS: European Respiratory Society..

FEV1: Forced expiratory volume in the first second.

FENO: Exhaled nitric oxide.

FVC: Forced vital capacity.

GM-CSF: Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor.

GOLD: Global initiative of chronic obstructive lung disease.

GRO- $\alpha$ : Growth related oncogene- $\alpha$ .

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: Hydrogen peroxide.

IFN- $\gamma$ : Interferon  $\gamma$ .

### *List of abbreviations*

IL-1: Interleukin-1.  
IL-6: Interleukin-6.  
IL-8: Interleukin-8.  
IL-9: Interleukin-9.  
IP-10: INF- $\gamma$  activated protein.  
IPF: Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.  
LPS: lipopolysaccharide.  
LTB4: Leukotriene B4.  
MCP-1: Macrophage chemo tactic factor.  
MDI: Metered dose inhalers.  
MEPHX1: Microsomal epoide hydrolase 1.  
MIP-1 $\alpha$ : Macrophage inflammatory protein-1  $\alpha$ .  
MMP: Matrix metalloproteinase.  
MMRC: Modified Medical research council.  
NF- $\kappa$ B: nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B.  
NO: Nitric oxide.  
NSIP: Nonspecific interstitial pneumonitis.  
OCD: Oxygen cost diagram.  
PAF: Platelet-activating factor..  
PDGF: platelet derived growth factor.  
PGE<sub>2</sub>: prostaglandin E2.  
ROS: Reactive oxygen species.  
SD: Standard deviation.  
SLPI: Secretory leukoprotease inhibitor.  
TGF-B: Transforming Growth Factor B.  
TGFB1: Transforming growth factor beta 1.  
TIMP: Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase.

### *List of abbreviations*

TMB: Tetramethylbenzidine

TNF  $\alpha$ : Tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ .

TX: Thromboxane

Zn: Zinc.

## **List of figures**

- [Figure (1)]Mechanisms Underlying Airflow Limitation in COPD p.(7).**
- [Figure (2)]: Asthma and COPD. p.(12)**
- [Figure (3)]. COPD Risk is related to the Total Burden of Inhaled Particles. p.(15)**
- [Figure (4)] Pathogenesis of COPD. p.(23)**
- [Figure (5)].Inflammatory mechanisms in COPD. P.(25)**
- [Figure (6)]: Cells and mediators involved in the pathogenesis of COPD. p.(26)**
- [Figure (7)]. Oxidative stress in COPD. P.(31)**
- [Figure(8)]: Proteases anti-proteases imbalance in COPD. P.(33)**
- [Figure(9)]Modified Medical Research Council Questionnaire for Assessing the Severity of Breathlessness. P.(46)**
- [Figure(10)] BODE Index for COPD Survival Prediction. P.(50)**
- [Figure (11)]: Role of inflammatory cells in the MMP/TIMP imbalance hypothesis and tissue remodeling. P.(62)**
- [Figure (12)]: Bar chart that represents the comparison between percentages of gender distributions among the three groups. P.(77)**
- [Figure (13)]: Bar chart that represents the comparison between mean ages in the three groups. P.(79)**
- [Figure (14)]: Bar chart that represents comparison between mean duration of smoking in smokers groups. P.(80)**
- [Figure (15)]: Bar chart that represents comparison between mean smoking indices in smokers groups. P.(80)**

**[Figure (16)]: Bar chart that represents comparison between mean of the pulmonary functions in the three groups. P.(82)**

**[Figure (17)]: Bar chart that represents comparison between pulmonary function tests before and after use of broncho-dilators in COPD. P.(83)**

**[Figure (18)]: Bar chart that represents comparison between mean MMP-9 and TIMP-1 in cases with mild, moderate and severe COPD. P.(85)**

**[Figure (19)]: Bar chart that represents comparison between means MMP-9, TIMP-1 in the three groups. P.(87)**

**[Figure (20)]: Bar chart that represents comparison between mean MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratios in the three groups. P.(88)**

**Figure (21): Correlation between MMP-9/TIMP-1 and FVC in never smokers. P.(91)**

**Figure (22): Correlation between MMP-9 and TIMP-1 in COPD. P.(92)**

**Figure (23): Correlation between MMP-9 and TIMP-1 in healthy smokers. P.(93)**

**Figure (24): Correlation between MMP-9 and MMP-9/TIMP-1 in healthy never smoker. P.(93)**

**Figure (25): Correlation between MMP-9 and TIMP-1 in healthy never smokers. P.(94)**

**Figure (26): Correlation between TIMP-1 and MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratio in healthy smokers. P.(95)**

**Figure (27): Correlation between TIMP-1 and MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratio in never smoker group. P.(95)**



## **List of tables**

- Table (1): Spirometric Classification of COPD Severity: p. (8)**
- Table (2): The family of matrix metalloproteinases. P.(56)**
- Table (3): The family of tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases. P.(59)**
- Table (4): Frequency, percentages and results of chi-square test for comparison between gender distributions among the three groups. p.(77)**
- Table (5): Mean, standard deviation (SD), minimum and maximum values of age, number of cigarettes, duration of smoking and smoking index in smokers groups. P.(78)**
- Table (6): The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of ANOVA and Duncan's tests for the comparison between ages in the three groups. P.(78)**
- Table (7): Mean, standard deviation (SD) values, results of Student's t-test and Mann-Whitney U test for the comparison between ages, number of cigarettes, duration of smoking and smoking index in smokers groups. P.(79)**
- Table (8): The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of ANOVA and Duncan's tests for the comparison between pulmonary functions in the three groups. P.(81)**
- Table (9): The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of paired t-test for the comparison between pulmonary function tests before and after use of broncho-dilators in smokers (with symptoms) group. P.(83)**

**Table (10): The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of ANOVA and Duncan's tests for the comparison between means MMP-9, TIMP-1 and MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratio in cases with mild, moderate and severe COPD. P.(84)**

**Table (11): The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of ANOVA and Duncan's tests for the comparison between means MMP-9, TIMP-1 and MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratio in the three groups. P.(86)**

**Table (12): Results of Pearson's correlation coefficient for the correlation between MMP-9 and different variables. P.(88)**

**Table (13): Results of Pearson's correlation coefficient for the correlation between TIMP-1 and different variables. P.(89)**

**Table (14): Results of Pearson's correlation coefficient for the correlation between MMP-9/TIMP-1 and different variables. P.(90)**

**Table (15): Results of Pearson's correlation coefficient for the correlation between MMP-9, TIMP-1 and MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratio. P.(91)**

**Table (16): Results of Pearson's correlation coefficient for the correlation between TIMP-1 and MMP-9/TIMP-1 ratio. P.(94)**

## **Contents**

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Aim of the work.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Review of literature.....</b>	<b>4-67</b>
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)....	4
- Risk factors.....	13
- Pathology , Pathogenesis and pathophysiology.....	20
- Assessment and monitoring of COPD.....	44
- Matrix metalloproteinase and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase.....	54
<b>Subjects and methods.....</b>	<b>68-75</b>
<b>Results.....</b>	<b>76-95</b>
<b>Discussion.....</b>	<b>96-106</b>
<b>Summary and conclusion.....</b>	<b>107-108</b>
<b>Recommendations.....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>110-138</b>
<b>Arabic summary.....</b>	<b>139-140</b>

## **Introduction**

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a major cause of chronic morbidity and mortality throughout the world.

Many people suffer from this disease for years and die prematurely from it or its complications. COPD is the fourth leading cause of death in the world, and further increases in its prevalence and mortality can be predicted in the coming decades (*Lopez et al., 2006*).

Tobacco smoking continues to be a major cause of COPD, as well as of many other diseases. However, it is not the only cause of COPD, and it may not even be the major cause in some parts of the world.

Furthermore, not all smokers develop clinically significant COPD, which suggests that additional factors are involved in determining each individual's susceptibility. (*Jindal et al., 2006*)

COPD is characterized by chronic airflow limitation that is not fully reversible .The airflow limitation is usually both progressive and associated with abnormal inflammatory response of the lungs to noxious particles or gases. Symptoms, functional abnormalities and complications of COPD can all be explained on

## *Introduction.*

the bases of this underlying inflammation and the resulting pathology. ATS/ERS consensus states that although COPD affects the lungs, it also produces significant systemic consequences. (*Gan et al., 2004*)

COPD is an inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by airways remodeling, due to an excess of ECM deposition in the airway wall. (*Bousquet et al., 1992*), which leads to fibrosis of the small airways in COPD (*Thurbeck and W., 1990*).

The Extracellular matrix (ECM) is a dynamic structure, and equilibrium between synthesis (*Mosher et al., 1992*) and degradation of ECM components is required for the maintenance of its homeostasis.

Although many proteases can cleave ECM molecules,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ -matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and their inhibitors are likely to be the normal physiologically relevant mediators of ECM degradation (*Matrisian and L., 1992*).

## **Aim of the work**

To investigate the role of MMP-9/TIMP in COPD and it's relation to airflow obstruction.

# **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary** **Diseases(COPD)**

## **INTRODUCTION AND DEFINATIONS**

### ***Historical Background***

On the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Matthew Baillie provided the earliest illustrations and a brief description of emphysema (*Baillie, 1808*).

Early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Laennec using air-dried inflated lung specimens, described emphysema. He suggested that peripheral airways were the primary site of obstruction in emphysema and speculated that loss of elastic recoil was a likely contributor to diminished airflow (*Laennec, 1835*).

In the 1950s, Gough and his collaborators, using sections of whole inflation-fixed lungs mounted on paper; described centriacinar emphysema and differentiated it from panacinar emphysema (*Gough, 1952*).

In the 1960s, the association of homozygous alpha-1 protease inhibitor deficiency with emphysema and animal model of emphysema induced by protease led to the concept of proteolytic destruction of the lung as a major factor (*Laurell et al, 1963*).