

Do Hyun Kwon², Dong-Hwa Jeong², Youngmi Song², Kyung Jae Yoon¹, Chul-Hyun Park¹, Yoonju Na¹, Yong-Taek Lee^{1, 2*}

Department of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine¹, Medical Research Institute, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine²

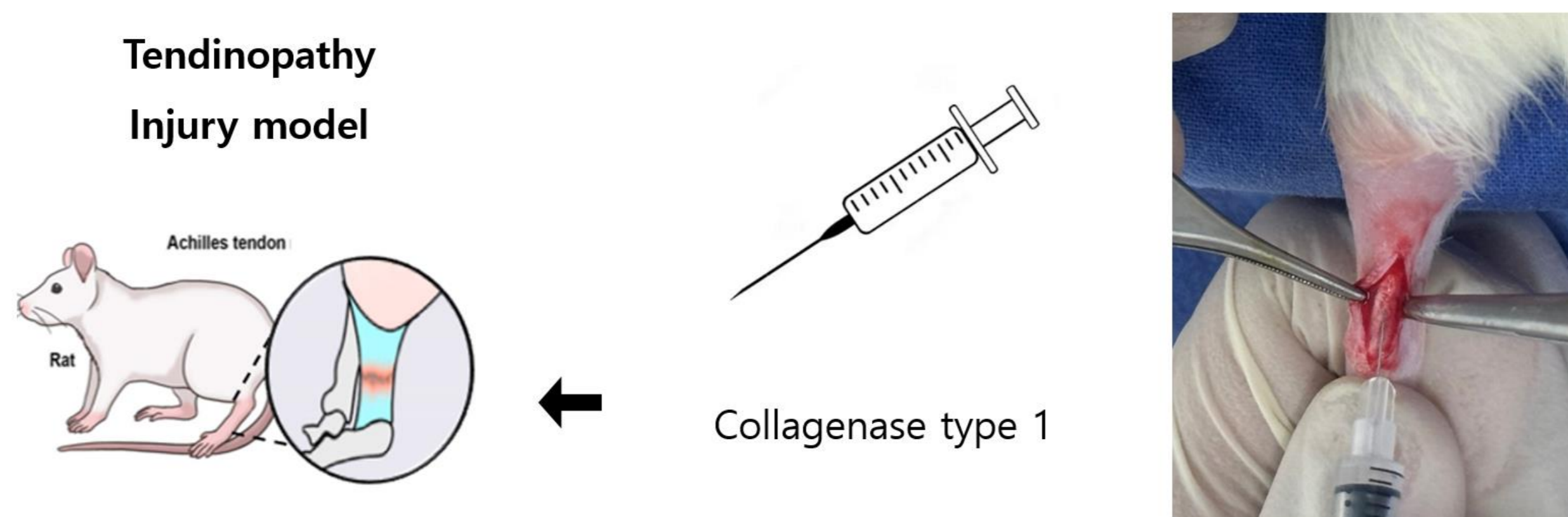
Background

- **Corticosteroids** are widely used to treat tendinopathy but can induce tendon degeneration, including reduced tenocyte activity and ECM disruption.
- **Substance P (SP)** is involved in inflammation and tendon remodeling, suggesting that its inhibition may counteract corticosteroid-induced damage.
- This study aimed to evaluate whether a **Substance P inhibitor (SPI)** can attenuate Dexamethasone-induced tendon degradation in a collagenase-induced tendinopathy rat model.

Material and methods

1. Animal model (collagenase induced tendinopathy model)

- Chronic Achilles tendinopathy (CIT) was induced in 8-week-old Sprague–Dawley rats by intratendinous injection of collagenase type I (3 mg/mL) into the mid-portion of the Achilles tendon.



2. Drug administration

- Animals were randomly assigned to four groups as follows
- 1) **CIT control group**: Received PBS administered using the same dosing schedule and injection volume as the SPI group.
- 2) **Dex group**: Dexamethasone(Dex) (2.5 mg/kg) was administered subcutaneously once daily for 4 consecutive days, starting 7 days post-induction.

- 3) **SPI group**: Substance P (SPI, 5 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally three times per week for 2 weeks, starting 3 days after CIT induction.
- 4) **SPI+Dex group**: Received both SPI and Dex according to the same dosing schedule as described above.

3. Real-time PCR analysis

- Total RNA was extracted from tendon tissues.
- Quantitative real-time PCR was performed using specific primers and SYBR Green Master Mix on a QuantStudio™ 6 Pro Real-Time PCR System (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
- Expression levels of **tenogenic markers (Tnmd, SCX)** and **Extracellular matrix (ECM)-related genes (TNC-C, Col I, Col III)** were analyzed.

4. Statistical analysis

- Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA, with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

1. Dex treatment led to a profound downregulation of tenogenic marker Tnmd (Figure 1).

- This finding suggests corticosteroid-induced tenocyte impairment and tissue atrophy
- Co-administration of SPI and Dex rescued this downregulation.

2. Co-administration of SPI and Dex increased tenogenic marker SCX (Figure 2A) and ECM-related genes (TNC-C, COL I) expression (Figure 2B and 2C).

3. Co-administration of SPI and Dex optimized the ECM-related genes Collagen I/III ratio toward tendon maturation (Figure 3).

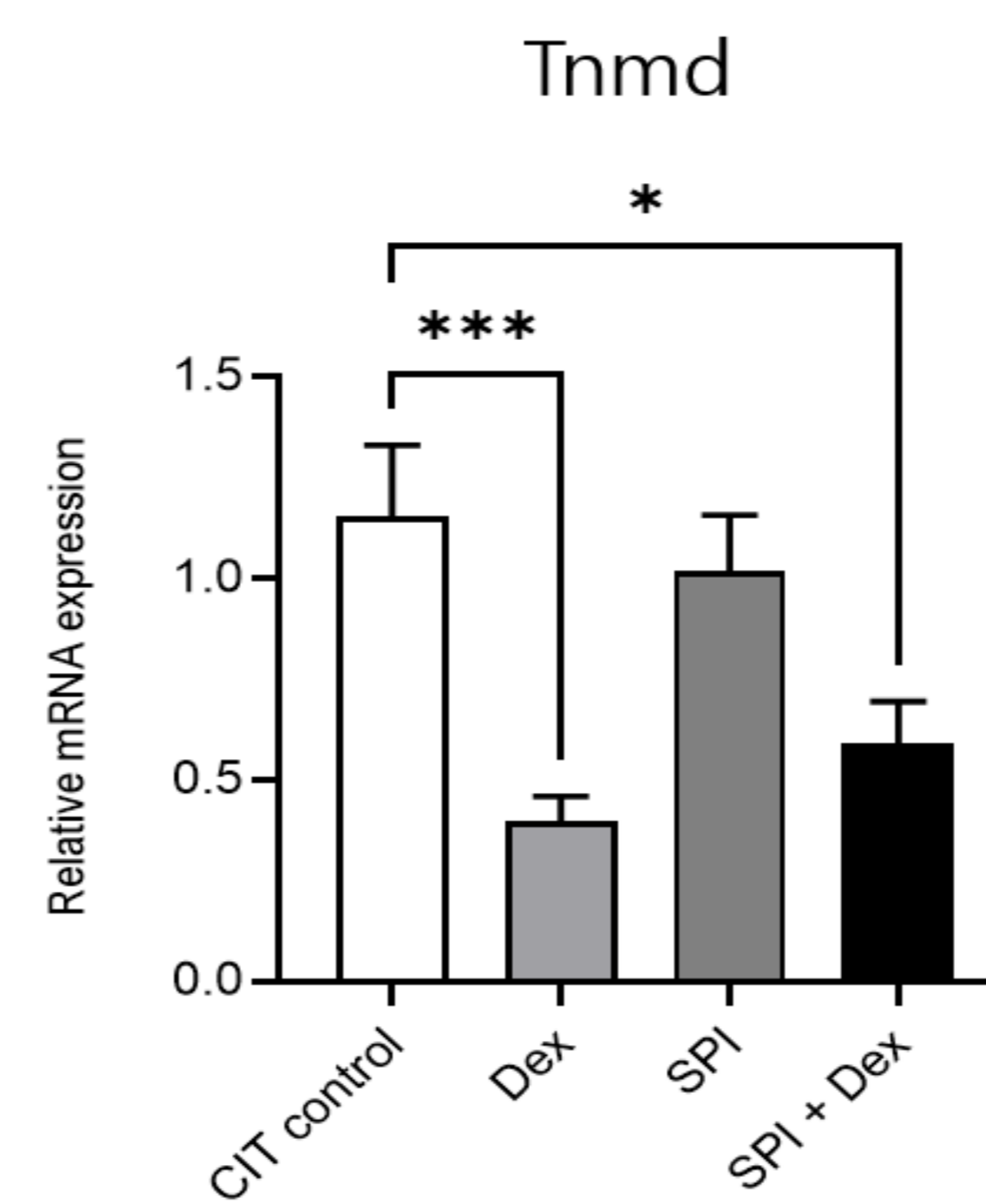


Figure 1. Co-administration of SPI and Dex rescued dexamethasone-induced downregulation of tenogenic marker Tnmd.

Relative mRNA expression levels of Tnmd in tendon tissues from each experimental group (CIT control, Dex, SPI, and SPI+Dex). Dex treatment significantly downregulated Tnmd expression ($p < 0.001$), whereas co-administration with SPI effectively restored its expression.

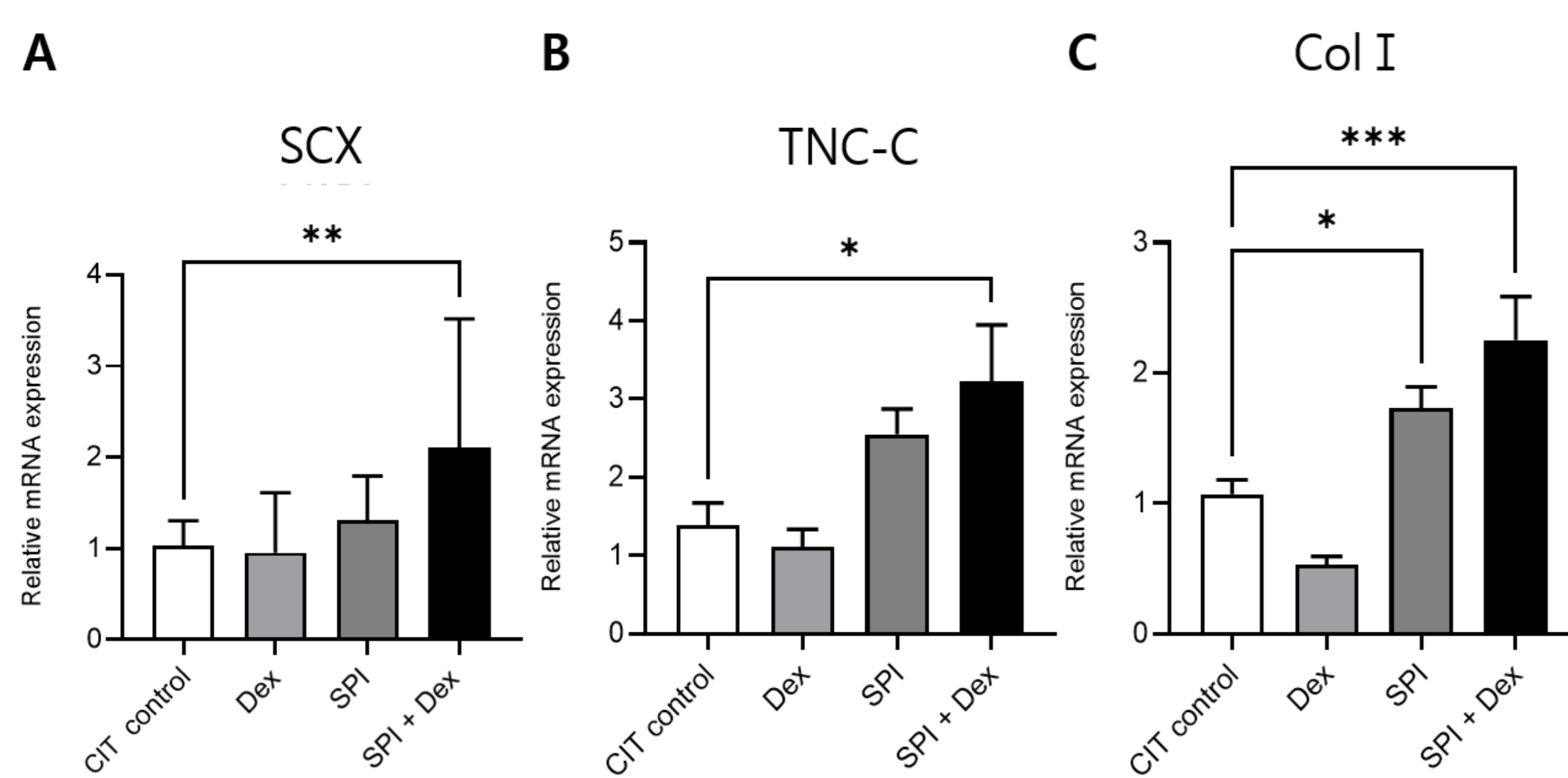


Figure 2. Co-administration of SPI and Dex increased tenogenic marker SCX expression (Figure 2A) and ECM-related genes (TNC-C, Col I) expression (Figure 2B and 2C).

Relative mRNA expression levels of SCX, TNC-C and Col I in tendon tissues from each experimental group (CIT control, Dex, SPI and SPI+Dex). Co-administration of SPI and Dex increased SCX ($p < 0.01$), TNC-C ($p < 0.05$) and Col I ($p < 0.001$) expression, compared to the CIT control group.

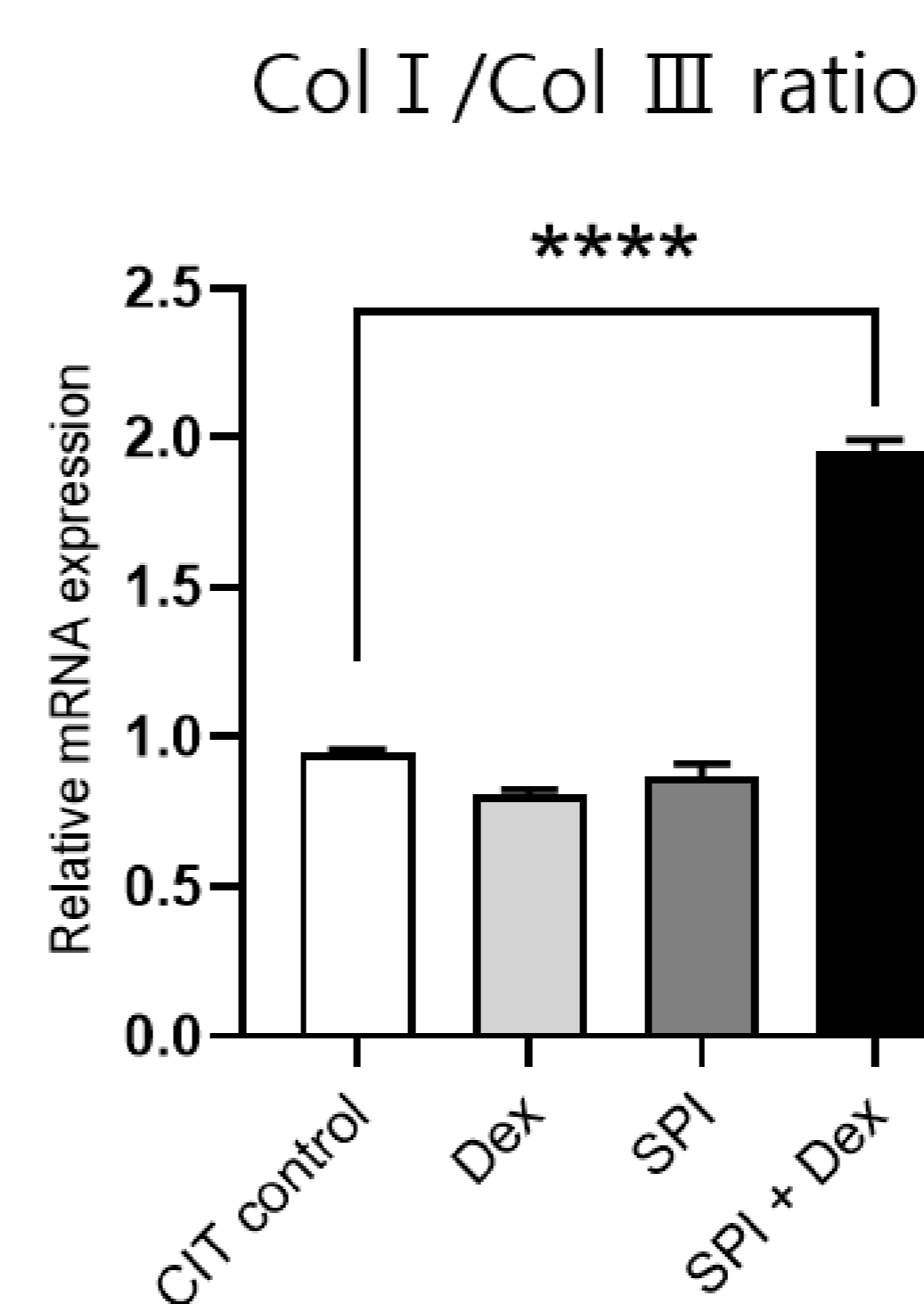


Figure 3. Co-administration of SPI and Dex optimized the ECM-related genes Collagen I/III ratio toward tendon maturation.

Relative mRNA expression ratio of Col I to Col III ($p < 0.0001$) in tendon tissues from each experimental group (CIT control, Dex, SPI and SPI+Dex). The SPI+Dex group showed a markedly higher Col I/III ratio compared to the CIT control group, indicating improved extracellular matrix remodeling.

➤ Data are presented as mean \pm SD.
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$.

Conclusion

- Co-administration of a Substance P inhibitor can provide a protective effect against Dexamethasone-induced tendon degradation by preserving tenogenic markers and promoting high-quality ECM remodeling.

Acknowledgements

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