

· 实验研究 ·

NaHS抑制Nox4和p22p hox的表达保护 小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤

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【摘要】目的 探讨NaHS对小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤的作用及机制。方法 将105只C57小鼠随机分成假手术组(15只)、模型组(45只)和NaHS组(45只),后两组按时间点24 h、48 h、72 h再分为3个亚组,每亚组15只。采用线栓法阻塞左侧大脑中动脉制作脑缺血再灌注损伤模型。NaSH组造模前30 min、造模后24、48 h各腹腔注射NaHS一次,100 μmol/kg;假手术组和模型组注射等体积生理盐水。采用Berderson改良量表评估神经功能,采用TTC染色法测量脑梗死体积,分别用PCR和免疫印迹法检查缺血脑组织还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶4和p22-phox mRNA和蛋白表达水平。结果 与假手术组比,造模后24、48、72 h,模型组脑梗死体积均明显增高($P<0.05$),神经功能均显著变差($P<0.05$),缺血脑组织NOX4和p22-phox mRNA和蛋白表达水平均明显增高($P<0.05$),造模后48 h达高峰。而与模型组比,造模后24、48、72 h,NaHS组脑梗死体积均明显降低($P<0.05$),神经功能均显著改善($P<0.05$),缺血脑组织NOX4和p22-phox mRNA和蛋白表达水平均明显降低($P<0.05$)。结论 NaHS可能通过抑制Nox4和p22p hox的表达保护小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤;伤后48 h可能是脑缺血再灌注损伤发展的一个关键点。

【关键词】脑缺血再灌注损伤;NaHS;NOX4;p22phox;小鼠

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NaHS induces neuroprotection against cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury by inhibiting Nox4 and p22phox expressions in cerebral tissues in mice

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigated the effect of NaHS on cerebral tissues injured by ischemia-reperfusion (IR) injury. **Methods** One hundred and five mice were randomly divided into three groups i.e. Sham group ($n=15$), IR group ($n=45$), NaHS treatment group ($n=45$) in which the animals received intraperitoneal injection of 100 μmol/kg NaHS 30 minutes before and 24 and 48 hours after IR. The animals in IR and NaHS groups were randomly divided again into 3 subgroups respectively according to the time to sacrifice the animals. The neurological deficit scale was performed before sacrificing the animals in all the groups. The volumes of infarct cerebral tissues were determined. The expressions of NADPH oxidase 4 (NOX4) and p22p hox mRNA and proteins in the injured cerebral tissues were determined respectively by real-time PCR and western blot. **Results** The levels of Nox4 and p22p hox expressions in the injured cerebral tissues and the neurological deficit scale scores were significantly higher in IR group than those in NaHS group respectively 24, 48 and 72 hours after IR injury ($P<0.05$), where were significantly higher respectively than those in sham group ($P<0.05$). The volumes of infarct cerebral tissues were significantly bigger in IR group than those in NaHS group respectively 24, 48 and 72 hours after IR injury ($P<0.05$), which were significantly bigger respectively than that in sham group ($P<0.05$). The volume of infarct cerebral tissues, neurological deficit scale scores and the levels of NOX4 and p22p hox expressions in the injured cerebral tissues reached the tops 48 hours after IR injury compared to those 24 and 72 hours after IR injury ($P<0.01$). **Conclusions** It is suggested that NaHS neuroprotection against cerebral IR injury was realized probably by inhibiting NOX4 and p22p hox expressions in the injured cerebral tissue. IR-induced cerebral injury may reach the top 48 hours after IR and then gradually decrease.

【Key words】 Ischemia reperfusion injury; NaSH; NOX4, p22p hox; Expression; Neuroprotection

约80%脑卒中是缺血性脑卒中^[1]。缺血后,脑组

织再灌注会使组织损伤进一步加重,机制十分复杂^[2]。还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶(reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase, NOX)家族是形成活性氧簇(reactive oxygen species, ROS)主要物质。研究发现NaHS可降低p47-phox和NOX2表达,减轻大鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤^[3]。有研究认为在脑缺血再灌注损伤进程中,

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NOX4的作用可能更为关键,而NOX1、NOX3的影响则并不是十分重要^[4]。在缺血性心肌纤维化的研究中显示,H₂S可以抑制NOX4的表达和ROS的产生,保护心肌纤维^[5]。最近研究显示,H₂S可保护心肌细胞免受氧化应激和抑制ROS的形成,而发挥有益作用^[6]。本研究探讨NaHS对小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤的作用及其机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 动物分组及干预方法 105只雄性C57小鼠(25~30 g,由武汉大学动物实验中心提供)随机分为假手术组(15只)、模型组(45只)以及NaHS组(45只),后两组取材时间再分为术后24 h、48 h、72 h 3亚组,每亚组15只。假手术组术后24 h取材。缺血前30 min,NaHS组小鼠腹腔注射NaHS(100 μmol/kg),24、48 h各再注射1次。假手术组和模型组注射等体积生理盐水。

1.2 模型的建立 按之前报道的线栓法阻塞左侧大脑中动脉制作脑缺血再灌注损伤模型^[7,8]。用2.0%~2.5%异氟烷和氧/氧化亚氮混合气体吸入麻醉小鼠,并放置于恒温板上维持体温在(37±0.5)℃。在实验过程中,将光纤用生物胶固定在左侧颅骨表面,并连接多普勒血流仪(Periflux System 5010,瑞典Perimed公司)监测缺血过程中的脑血流。当线栓阻塞左侧大脑中动脉,使血流低于基准线超过80%时,维持缺血状态45 min;之后拔出线栓,等待观察20 min,当血流回升超过70%时进行缝合。

1.3 神经功能评估 采用Berderson改良的9分制评分标准进行评估神经功能^[7-9]。剔除术中过量出血、呼吸困难或提前死亡的动物,取材时发现有蛛网膜下腔出血的动物也予以剔除,后续实验中予以补足相应组内剔除的动物。

1.4 脑梗死体积的测量 术后24、48、72 h,腹腔注射3%戊巴比妥钠(2.5 ml/kg)麻醉小鼠后断头取脑组

织,并置于-20℃冰箱中冷冻5 min。然后,距额极2 mm开始冰冻切片,片厚2 mm。将切片浸入2%2,3,5-三苯基氯化四氮唑(2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride,TTC;美国Sigma公司)溶液中,37℃染色10 min。然后,10%多聚甲醛固定24 h,用数码相机进行拍照观察,缺血脑组织呈白色,未缺血脑组织呈红色。脑缺血体积用Image-pro plus6.0软件对图像进行分析。为避免脑水肿及拍照对脑缺血体积测定的影响,以缺血体积占全脑体积的百分比反映脑缺血体积。

1.5 免疫印迹法检测NOX4和p22phox蛋白表达 用细胞裂解液RIPA常规提取蛋白,BCA法测定蛋白含量。取50 μg总蛋白用10%SDS-PAGE电泳分离蛋白,然后转至PVDF膜。用含5%脱脂牛奶封闭1 h,加一抗孵育,4℃过夜。TBST洗膜5~6次,5 min/次,加二抗室温摇床孵育2 h。再次用TBST洗膜5~6次,滴加ECL底物液孵育数分钟,X光胶片压片后曝光,显影。以β-actin作为内参。使用BandScan凝胶图像分析软件,分析胶片灰度值。

1.6 实时定量PCR检测NOX4和p22phox mRNA水平 NOX4引物:上游5'-TGTGCCTTTATTGTGC GGA G-3',下游5'-GCTGATACACTGGGG CAATG-3',扩增长度为172 bp。p22phox引物:上游5'-ATGGAGC GATGGTTGTCGG-3',下游5'-CACCTCACTCGGC TTCTTT-3',扩增长度235 bp;β-actin作为内参:上游5'-CACGATGGAGGGGCCGGACTCATC-3';下游5'-TAAAGACCTCTATGCCAACACAGT-3',扩增长度240 bp。按RevertAid First Strand cDNA逆转录试剂盒(Fermentas公司)说明书操作进行,反应条件42℃60 min,95℃5 min。PCR按SYBR@ Premix Ex TaqTM II PCR试剂盒(日本TaKaRa公司)说明书操作,反应条件94℃4 min;94℃30 s,56℃30 s,72℃25 s,30个循环。荧光定量反应按SYBR Green/Flourescein qPCR Master Mix(2X)试剂盒(日本

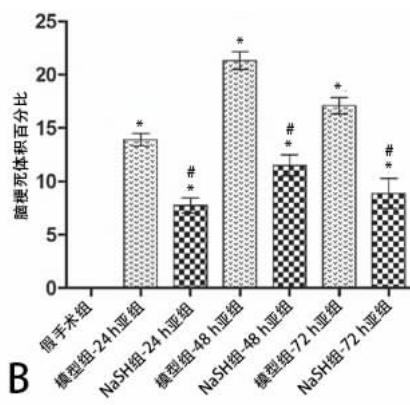
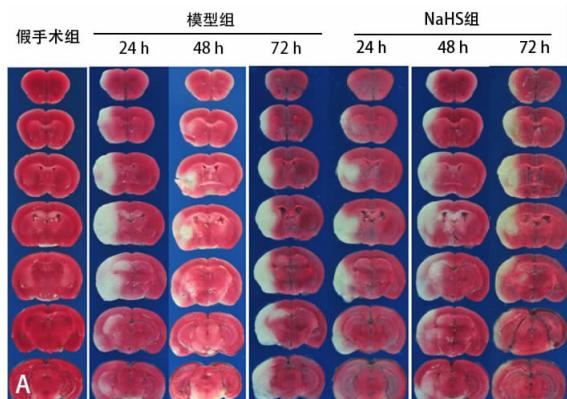


图1 NaHS对小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤后脑缺血体积的影响
A. 小鼠脑组织TTC染色,梗死区域为白色;B. 各组脑梗死体积百分比如比较,与假手术组组比,*P<0.05;与模型组各亚组相应值比,#P<0.05

TaKaRa公司)说明书操作,反应条件50℃2 min,95℃10 min;95℃30 s,60℃30 s,40个循环。行溶解曲线,最终数据以 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 进行分析。

1.7 统计学方法 应用SPSS 17.0软件进行分析,计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用方差分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 NaHS对小鼠脑梗死体积的影响 假手术组未发现梗死的脑组织;模型组术后24、48、72 h脑梗死体积百分比较假手术组明显增高($P<0.05$),术后48 h达高峰;NaHS组术后24、48、72 h脑梗死体积百分比较模型组均相应明显降低($P<0.05$)。见图1。

2.2 NaHS对小鼠神经功能的影响 假手术组小鼠无神经功能障碍,评分为0;模型组术后24、48、72 h神经功能评分较假手术组明显增高($P<0.05$),术后48 h达高峰。NaHS组术后24、48、72 h神经功能评分较模型组均相应明显降低($P<0.05$)。见图2。

2.3 NaHS对小鼠缺血脑组织NOX4和p22phox表达的影响 假手术组可检测到少量NOX4和p22phox

mRNA和蛋白表达;模型组术后24、48、72 h缺血脑组织NOX4和p22phox mRNA和蛋白表达水平较假手术组均明显增高($P<0.05$),术后48 h达高峰;NaHS组术后24、48、72 h缺血脑组织NOX4和p22phox mRNA和蛋白表达水平较模型组均相应明显降低($P<0.05$)。见图3、4。

3 讨论

H_2S 是一种有害和有毒的气体,然而,研究显示,其作为一种气体信号分子和神经递质在生理和病理学进程中扮演着重要角色^[10],可能在缺血再灌注损伤的器官中起着细胞保护和调节作用^[11,12]。在肝缺血再灌注损伤的大鼠模型中,NaHS可显著抑制因缺血再灌注导致的氧化应激反应、炎症反应和细胞凋亡,从而减轻肝损伤^[13]。本研究显示NaHS显著减轻缺血再灌注损伤小鼠的脑梗死体积和改善神经功能,显著抑制缺血脑组织NOX4和p22phox表达。

中枢神经系统表达的NOX有NOX1、NOX2、NOX4^[13]。研究显示NOX1的变化对脑缺血再灌注损伤的进程并无显著影响^[10],而NOX4在缺血性脑卒中

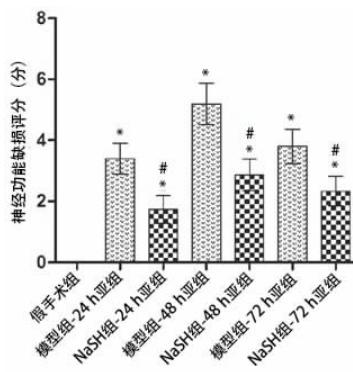


图2 NaHS对小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤后神经功能的影响

与假手术组相比,* $P<0.05$;与模型组组各亚组相应值比较,# $P<0.05$

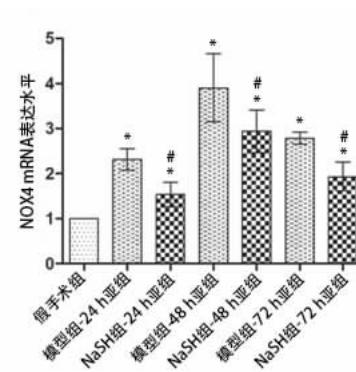


图3 NaHS对小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤后缺血脑组织Nox4与p22-phox mRNA表达的影响

与假手术组相比,* $P<0.05$;与模型组组各亚组相应值比较,# $P<0.05$

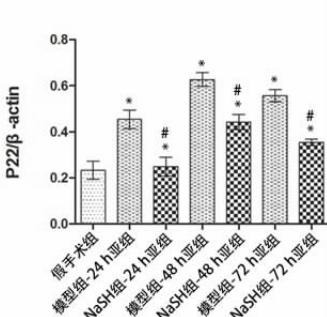
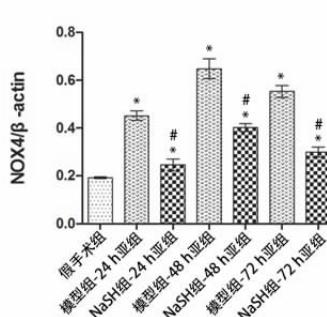
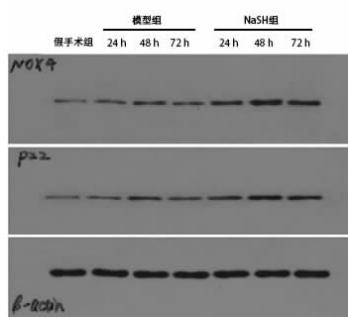


图4 NaHS对小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤后缺血脑组织Nox4与p22-phox蛋白表达的影响

与假手术组相比,* $P<0.05$;与模型组组各亚组相应值比较,# $P<0.05$

扮演着最为关键的角色,NOX2次之^[11]。尽管有研究报道脑缺血后24 h NOX4 mRNA的表达增加^[10],但并没有说明随着再灌注的继续,NOX4表达的变化。本研究发现,缺血再灌注损伤后48 h NOX4的水平达峰值,随后逐渐下降;并且p22phox的表达变化趋势与NOX4相似。有报道指出,NOX4可以促进p22phox的表达,而p22phox则可以增加NOX4的稳定性和活性^[14, 15]。这在一定程度可解释本研究NOX4和p22phox的变化趋势。

NOX是脑缺血后产生ROS最主要的物质,NOX的表达影响组织内ROS的含量。脑组织对低氧刺激十分敏感,缺血可以加速产生ROS,而再灌注则可进一步使脑组织产生新的ROS,而这些进程的关键是NOX表达的增加^[16]。过度的ROS可以诱导细胞膜、线粒体膜的损伤,以及细胞DNA的降解,最终促使细胞凋亡^[17, 18]。

总之,本研究结果表明,NaHS可能通过抑制NOX4和p22phox的表达,进而减少脑梗死和改善神经功能,对小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤起到保护作用;缺血再灌注损伤后48 h,NOX4和p22phox的水平达峰值,这可能是脑缺血再灌注损伤发展的一个关键点。

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