



和厚朴酚对高脂血症性急性胰腺炎大鼠胰腺自噬的影响

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摘要: 目的 探讨和厚朴酚对高甘油三酯血症性急性胰腺炎(HTGP)模型大鼠自噬的影响。**方法** 30只SD雄性大鼠随机分为普通饮食组及高脂饮食组, 普通饮食组大鼠随机分为空白对照(C)组、急性胰腺炎(AP)组, 高脂饮食组随机分为高脂对照(HTG)组、HTGP组、和厚朴酚(HKL)治疗组, 每组6只。AP组、HTGP组、HKL组经腹腔注射雨蛙肽50 μg/Kg, 分7次注射建立AP模型, 对照组腹腔注射同等剂量的生理盐水。HKL组最后一次腹腔注射雨蛙肽15min后, 经腹腔注射HKL5mg/Kg。采用全自动生化分析仪测定血清淀粉酶(AMY)、甘油三酯(TG)水平; HE染色检测大鼠胰腺病理改变; Western Blot检测胰腺组织Beclin-1、LC3-II蛋白表达情况; 透射电子显微镜观察胰腺组织自噬情况。**结果** 血清AMY结果显示, HTGP组AMY水平明显高于各对照组($P<0.05$), HKL组AMY水平显著高于HTG组($P<0.05$)。血清TG结果显示, 高脂饲养组TG水平显著高于普通饲养组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。HE染色结果显示, 对照组镜下未见明显病理改变, AP组、HTGP组、HKL组可见不同程度的水肿及炎细胞浸润, HKL治疗组病理学损伤较HTGP组有明显改善。Western Blot结果显示, 造模组与对照组相比, Beclin-1、LC3-II蛋白表达量明显增高($P<0.05$), HKL组Beclin-1、LC3-II蛋白表达量较HTGP组明显降低($P<0.05$)。透射电镜结果显示, AP组、HTGP组及HKL组可见自噬溶酶体。**结论** HKL通过下调HTGP模型大鼠中自噬相关蛋白Beclin-1、LC3-II的表达, 缓解胰腺病理损伤。

关键词: 急性胰腺炎; 高甘油三酯血症; 和厚朴酚; 自噬

中图分类号: R576

文献标识码: B

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-3141.2022.95.016

本文引用格式: 蒙诺,雷宇,唐国都.和厚朴酚对高脂血症性急性胰腺炎大鼠胰腺自噬的影响[J].世界最新医学信息文摘,2022,22(095):78-82,88.

Effect of Honokiol on Autophagy in Hypertriglyceridemic Acute Pancreatitis in Rats

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ABSTRACT: Objective To explore the effect of honokiol on autophagy in rats with hypertriglyceridemia acute pancreatitis (HTGP). **Methods** Thirty four-week-old male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into normal diet group and high-fat diet group. The normal diet group were randomly divided into blank control (C) group and acute pancreatitis (AP) group. The high-fat diet group were randomly divided into high-fat control (HTG) group, HTGP group and honokiol (HKL) treatment group, with 6 rats in each group. AP group, HTGP group and HKL group were intraperitoneally injected with caerulein 50 μg/kg, and the AP model was established by seven injections. The control group was intraperitoneally injected with the same dose of normal saline. In HKL group, 15min after the last intraperitoneal injection of cerulein, HKL5mg/kg was injected intraperitoneally. The levels of serum amylase (AMY) and triglyceride (TG) were measured by automatic biochemical analyzer; The pathological changes of rat pancreas were detected by HE staining; Western blot was used to detect the expression of Beclin-1 and LC3-II proteins in pancreatic tissue; The autophagy of pancreatic tissue was observed by transmission electron microscope. **Results** The serum Amy level in HTGP group was significantly higher than that in control groups ($P<0.05$), and that in HKL group was significantly higher than that in HTG group ($P<0.05$). The results of serum TG showed that the TG level of high-fat feeding group was significantly higher than that of ordinary feeding group, and the difference was statistically

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金面上项目 No.81970558。

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significant ($P < 0.05$). The results of HE staining showed that no obvious pathological changes were found in the control group under the microscope. Edema and inflammatory cell infiltration of different degrees were seen in AP group, HTGP group and HKL group. The pathological damage in HKL treatment group was significantly improved compared with HTGP group. Western blot results showed that compared with the control group, the expression of Beclin-1 and LC3- II protein in the model group was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$), and the expression of Beclin-1 and LC3- II protein in the HKL group was significantly lower than that in the HTGP group ($P < 0.05$). Transmission electron microscopy showed that autophagy lysosomes were found in AP group, HTGP group and HKL group. **Conclusion** HKL can alleviate pancreatic pathological injury by down regulating the expression of autophagy related proteins Beclin-1 and LC3- II in HTGP model rats.

KEY WORDS: acute pancreatitis; hypertriglyceridemia; honokiol; autophagy

0 引言

高甘油三酯血症性急性胰腺炎(hypertriglyceridemia acute pancreatitis, HTGP)在我国发病率逐年上升,是急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)发病的常见三大病因之一。HTGP的临床症状与其他病因引起的AP症状相似,但HTGP疾病进展快,发生持续性器官衰竭的可能性更高^[1,2]。一项HTGP回顾性研究指出,HTGP的严重程度、住院时长、住院频率较胆源性急性胰腺炎更高^[3]。故进一步认识HTGP对于治疗及预防复发至关重要。

和厚朴酚(Honokiol, HKL)是从厚朴中提取的一种生物活性物质,近年来研究表明HKL几乎无毒副作用,具有强大的抗氧化、抗炎、抗血管生成、抗菌、抗癌等作用^[4,5]。Te I Weng等^[6]研究发现,HKL通过改善炎症及诱导腺泡细胞凋亡以减轻重症急性胰腺炎及相关的急性肺损伤。但目前和厚朴酚在HTGP中的作用及潜在的治疗意义尚未有研究报道,本研究通过构建HTGP大鼠模型,腹腔注射HKL,通过HE染色、免疫印迹技术、透射电镜等方法,旨在探讨HKL对HTGP大鼠自噬的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

1.1.1 主要仪器和试剂

主要仪器:红外线扫描仪(美国Licor公司)、电泳仪(美国BIO-RAD公司)、电转膜仪

(美国BIO-RAD公司)、石蜡轮转切片机(德国Leica公司)、光学显微镜(日本OLYMPUS公司)。主要试剂:LC3、Beclin-1兔抗单克隆抗体(美国CST公司)、4%多聚甲醛溶液(北京索莱宝科技有限公司)、苏木素、伊红(福州迈新生物技术有限公司)。

1.1.2 实验动物

30只体重为(120±10)g的SD雄性大鼠,由广西医科大学动物实验中心提供,并饲养于此。大鼠饲养环境通风良好,可自由饮水。实验动物生产许可证号:SCXK桂2020-0003;实验动物使用许可证号:SYXK桂2020-0004。

1.1.3 实验分组

30只大鼠随机分为C组、AP组、HTG组、HTGP组、HKL组,每组6只。C组和AP组予普通饲料喂养,HTG组、HTGP组和HKL组予高脂饲料喂养,饲养4周后,造模组经腹腔注射雨蛙肽50μg/kg,分7次注射,建立AP模型,对照组腹腔注射同等剂量的0.9%氯化钠溶液。HKL组经最后一次腹腔注射雨蛙肽15min后,经腹腔注射HKL5mg/Kg。参考既往文献HKL在动物模型^[6,7]中的给药方式及剂量,设计了本实验的给药方案。C组、AP组、HTG组、HTGP组在同时间点注射等剂量溶剂(PBS:DMSO=1:1)。各组大鼠在建立模型后24h处置,收集腹主动脉血及胰腺组织。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 全自动生化仪检测大鼠血清淀粉酶及甘油三酯水平

取各组大鼠眼球血及腹主动脉血,静置

表 2 大鼠胰腺组织水肿、炎症及总病理评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

组别	水肿	炎症	病理总评分
C 组	0.15 ± 0.08	0.13 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.12
AP 组	1.67 ± 0.27 ¹⁾	1.60 ± 0.42 ¹⁾	3.27 ± 0.67 ¹⁾
HTG 组	0.35 ± 0.12 ²⁾	0.20 ± 0.13 ²⁾	0.55 ± 0.18 ²⁾
HTGP 组	2.23 ± 0.20 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	2.30 ± 0.21 ¹⁾³⁾	4.53 ± 0.37 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾
HKL 组	1.87 ± 0.24 ¹⁾³⁾	1.30 ± 0.28 ¹⁾³⁾⁴⁾	3.17 ± 0.34 ¹⁾³⁾⁴⁾

注: 与 C 组比较, 1) $P < 0.05$; 与 AP 组比较, 2) $P < 0.05$; 与 HTG 组比较, 3) $P < 0.05$; 与 HTGP 组比较, 4) $P < 0.05$ 。

30min, 于4℃、3500rpm条件下离心10min, 收集上清液, 送检至广西医科大学第一附属医院检验科。

1.2.2 大鼠胰腺组织病理学

取少量大鼠胰腺组织, 置于4%多聚甲醛中固定, 后行石蜡包埋、切片、HE染色^[8]。

1.2.3 Western Blot检测各组大鼠胰腺组织自噬相关蛋白LC3-II、Beclin-1的表达情况

称取约50mg胰腺组织, 按100mg : 1mL比例加入裂解液, 置于冰上充分匀浆, 提取采用BCA试剂盒测定总蛋白浓度。经SDS-PAGE电泳、转膜后, 将PVDF膜置于5%脱脂牛奶中封闭, 4℃一抗孵育过夜。次日将PVDF膜行二抗孵育1h, 使用红外扫描仪扫描PVDF膜, 经Odyssey软件进行数据分析。

1.2.4 透射电镜观察大鼠胰腺组织自噬情况

取约1mm × 1mm × 1mm胰腺新鲜组织, 避光投入电镜固定液中固定, 经后固定、包埋、切片后, 于透射电子显微镜下进行观察。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠血清淀粉酶水平

各造模组血清淀粉酶含量较对照组显著升高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); HTGP组血清淀粉酶水平含量较AP组显著升高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); HTGP组血清淀粉酶含量较HKL组升高, 但差异无统计学意义 (如表1)。

表 1 各组大鼠血清淀粉酶水平 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	血清 AMY(U/L)
C 组	1187.00 ± 73.73
AP 组	1349.00 ± 107.14 ¹⁾
HTG 组	1168.50 ± 123.71 ²⁾
HTGP 组	1520.33 ± 61.98 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾
HKL 组	1389.50 ± 153.30 ¹⁾³⁾

注: 与 C 组比较, 1) $P < 0.05$; 与 AP 组比较, 2) $P < 0.05$; 与 HTG 组比较, 3) $P < 0.05$ 。

2.2 大鼠血清甘油三酯水平

普通饲养组和高脂饲养组的血清TG水平分别为(0.58±0.20)mmol/L和(1.16±0.42)mmol/L, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 胰腺组织病理学

C组及HTG组镜下未见明显的病理改变, 造模组可见不同程度的病理改变, AP组、HTGP组病理学改变主要为水肿及炎细胞浸润, HTGP组较AP组病理损伤更明显, 部分腺泡细胞结构紊乱。HKL治疗组病理学损伤有明显改善, 细胞内可见空泡。各造模组总病理评分均显著高于C组和HTG组 ($P < 0.05$); HKL组总病理评分较HTGP组显著降低 ($P < 0.05$) (如图1、表2)。

2.4 胰腺组织自噬相关蛋白的表达

与C组和HTG组比较, 造模组大鼠胰腺组织LC3-II、Beclin-1蛋白表达显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), 其中, HTGP组显著低于AP组 ($P < 0.05$); HKL组胰腺组织中LC3-II、Beclin-1蛋白表达较HTGP组显著增高 ($P < 0.05$) (如图2、表3)。

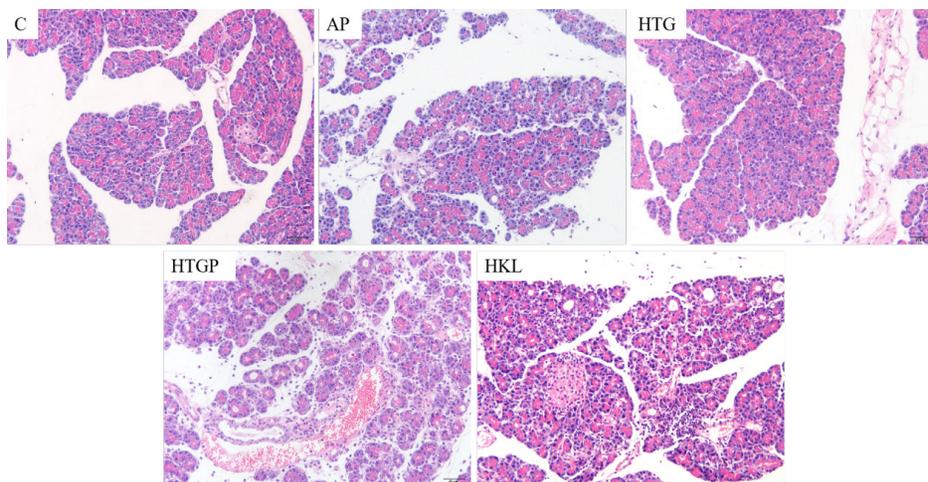
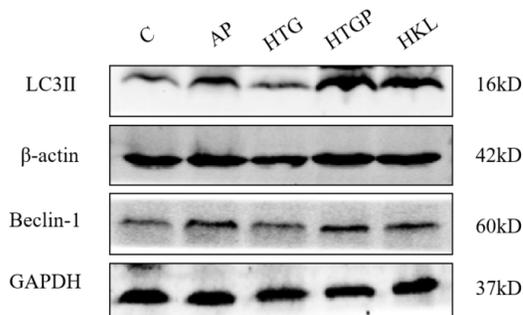


图1 各组大鼠胰腺组织病理改变 (200×)

图2 大鼠胰腺组织 LC3-II、Beclin-1 蛋白表达
表3 大鼠胰腺组织 LC3-II、Beclin-1 蛋白的
相对表达量 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	LC3-II	Beclin-1
C组	0.72 ± 0.07	0.12 ± 0.02
AP组	1.06 ± 0.07 ¹⁾	0.19 ± 0.01 ¹⁾
HTG组	0.82 ± 0.11 ²⁾	0.15 ± 0.01 ¹⁾²⁾
HTGP组	1.51 ± 0.14 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	0.22 ± 0.02 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾
HKL组	1.19 ± 0.17 ¹⁾³⁾⁴⁾	0.19 ± 0.01 ¹⁾³⁾⁴⁾

注: 与C组比较, 1) $P < 0.05$; 与AP组比较, 2) $P < 0.05$; 与HTG组比较, 3) $P < 0.05$; 与HTGP组比较, 4) $P < 0.05$ 。

2.5 透射电镜观察胰腺组织自噬情况

如图3所示: C组未见明显异常, HTG组腺泡细胞轻度水肿, 未见自噬小体及自噬溶酶体。AP组、HTGP组及HKL组可见自噬溶酶体。

3 讨论

自噬是一个控制能量平衡的新陈代谢过程, 其主要特征为亚细胞膜重新排列形成双层膜囊泡, 包绕废弃或老化的细胞器及蛋白形成

自噬小体, 运送至溶酶体, 形成自噬溶酶体, 溶酶体内的水解酶降解废弃细胞器及蛋白并循环再利用^[9,10]。自噬是AP发生发展的重要机制, 在胰腺腺泡细胞中, 基础自噬所降解的细胞器和蛋白质可用作细胞能量的来源, 对于维持蛋白质的合成和分泌等具有重要的动态平衡作用。AP时, 胰腺腺泡细胞出现自噬空泡的积累, 伴随内质网应激、线粒体功能障碍和胰蛋白酶原的过早激活加重胰腺损伤^[11,12]。

Beclin-1为第一个被称作哺乳动物自噬蛋白的复合物, 由450个氨基酸构成, 是PI3K-III复合体的核心成分, 该复合体在自噬膜运输及重组中发挥重要作用^[13]。在自噬蛋白中, 研究最多的是LC3, 自噬过程中泛素化受体与底物结合后, 与LC3作用将废弃物包绕至双层膜囊泡形成自噬小体, LC3 I的C端泛素化后与磷脂酰乙醇胺相互结合, 最终形成LC3-II附着于自噬体膜上, LC3-II被认为是自噬形成的标志蛋白^[14-16]。

Lee等^[17]在重症急性胰腺炎动物模型中研究发现自噬空泡增多及高表达的LC3, 认为重症急性胰腺炎腺泡损伤可能与炎症刺激的腺泡自噬异常相关。在本研究中, AP组、HTGP组、HKL组与对照组相比, Beclin-1、LC3-II蛋白表达量明显上升, 说明在胰腺炎中自噬水平增加, 其中HTGP组与AP组相比, 自噬蛋白表达量明显上升, 说明高脂血症可加重急性

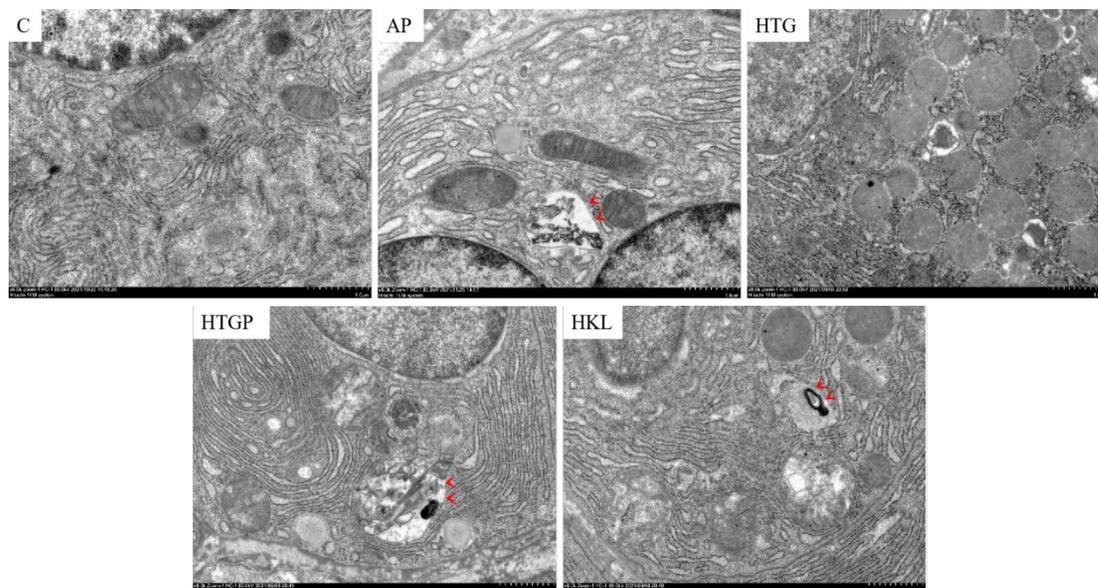


图3 透射电镜观察大鼠胰腺腺泡细胞自噬 (8000×)

胰腺炎自噬。通过HKL治疗后,大鼠胰腺病理损伤程度明显减轻,自噬蛋白表达水平明显降低,表明HKL通过下调HTGP模型大鼠中自噬相关蛋白Beclin-1、LC3-II的表达,缓解胰腺病理损伤。

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