

· 基础研究 ·

脂联素缓解慢性间歇低氧所致的颏舌肌线粒体损伤

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【摘要】目的 探讨慢性间歇低氧(CIH)对颏舌肌线粒体的损伤以及脂联素(Ad)的干预作用及机制。**方法** 45只成年Wistar大鼠随机分为3组:正常对照(NC)组、CIH组及CIH+Ad组,每组15只。CIH组及CIH+Ad组的大鼠暴露于同样的间歇低氧环境(8h/d, 5周),而NC组的大鼠则只暴露于正常空气。此外,CIH+Ad组的大鼠还接受2次/周的Ad静脉注射。**结果** 与NC组相比,CIH组大鼠的颏舌肌出现以下的损伤性表现:线粒体数量减少、线粒体结构损伤伴I型纤维减少($P < 0.05$)。但与CIH组相比,CIH+Ad组的大鼠颏舌肌线粒体结构和功能改善且I型纤维的数量有所增加($P < 0.05$)。与NC组相比,CIH组大鼠颏舌肌显示LKB1-AMPK-PGC1- α 通路蛋白表达下降($P < 0.05$),而CIH+Ad组较CIH组有明显改善($P < 0.05$)。**结论** CIH可引起颏舌肌线粒体等损伤,而补充外源性Ad可能通过调节AMPK通路改善上述CIH诱导的颏舌肌病理改变。

【关键词】 大鼠; 慢性间歇低氧; 颏舌肌; 线粒体; 脂联素

【中图分类号】 R322.3

【文献标识码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2016.02.033

Adiponectin alleviates genioglossal mitochondrial injury induced by chronic intermittent hypoxia in rats

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【Abstract】 Objective To determine the effects of chronic intermittent hypoxia (CIH) on the injury in genioglossal mitochondria and investigate the intervention role of adiponectin (Ad) in the process and associated mechanisms. **Methods** Forty-five adult Wistar rats were randomly divided into 3 groups, that is, normal control (NC) group, CIH group, and CIH + Ad group, with 15 rats in each group. The rats in the 2 latter groups were exposed to the same CIH environment (8h/d for 5 weeks), while the rats in the NC group were exposed to normal air only. In addition, the rats in CIH + Ad group were injected with Ad (10 μ g, twice a week). **Results** Compared with the NC group, reduced amount, damaged structure and decreased type I fibers in the genioglossal mitochondria were observed in the rats of CIH group ($P < 0.05$). However, the conditions in the rats of CIH + Ad group were much better ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the NC group, the protein expression of LKB1-AMPK-PGC1- α pathway was significantly lower in the genioglossum of CIH group, but such a reduction was less significant in CIH + Ad group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** CIH induces impairment in genioglossal mitochondria, while supplement of Ad will improve such genioglossal injuries possibly via modulation of AMPK pathway.

【Key words】 rats; chronic intermittent hypoxia; genioglossus; mitochondria; adiponectin

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81370184, 81400066, 81500071).

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研究表明慢性间歇低氧(chronic intermittent hypoxia, CIH)是阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征

(obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, OSAS)重要的病理生理机制,是导致患者低脂联素(adiponectin, Ad)

血症的重要原因^[1,2]。进一步的研究显示CIH导致的低Ad血症与颏舌肌功能障碍有关，这可能是OSAS的一个重要病因^[3]。近年研究显示补充外源性Ad可以改善颏舌肌功能障碍，但是具体的分子机制尚不明了。

Ad是脂肪组织产生的一种特异性蛋白，在调节糖和脂质的代谢、炎症和氧化应激中起到重要作用^[4-6]。在OSAS、肥胖、糖尿病及胰岛素抵抗的患者血浆中Ad水平是下降的^[7,8]。补充Ad可以增加线粒体数量及氧代谢^[9,10]。研究报道Ad缺乏的转基因小鼠表现为线粒体数量减少及线粒体功能障碍^[11]。这些现象的发生机制可能和腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶（AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK）通路相关^[9,11]。我们之前的研究显示CIH能导致颏舌肌超微结构的退行性改变及线粒体功能障碍^[3]。然而，具体的机制还有待研究。本研究的目的是进一步探讨CIH引起的颏舌肌线粒体损伤及Ad的保护机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

45只雄性Wistar大鼠随机分为3组（15只/组）：正常对照（normal control, NC）组、CIH组及CIH + Ad组。CIH的操作方法已有研究报道^[3]。大鼠被饲养在一个2.5m³的特殊笼子里，可以自由获取水和食物。笼子和控制器相连，控制器控制空气、氮气进入笼内。2min一个循环，在1min的缺氧阶段，控制器控制氮气进入笼内，使O₂浓度慢慢降低到5%，持续15~20s，在随后的1min，控制器控制空气进

入笼内，使O₂浓度慢慢恢复到21%。对照组大鼠一直处于空气中。间歇低氧每天持续8h，一共持续35d。此外，CIH + Ad组的大鼠还接受每周2次的Ad（10μg）静脉注射。实验结束后，大鼠予1%~2%苯巴比妥麻醉，经腹主动脉取血。随后快速取下颏舌肌，一部分-80℃保存，另一部分放入固定液中。

1.2 线粒体超微结构

将1mm³大鼠颏舌肌取下浸入5%戊二醛磷酸缓冲液，4℃放置2h。接下来浸入1%四氧化锇中1h、梯度乙醇脱水及Epon包埋。使用RMC/MTX切片机将样本切成60~80nm薄片，转移到铜网格内，利用透射电镜进行观察。

1.3 蛋白印迹分析

取颏舌肌组织于裂解液（Thermo）中匀浆，10000×g离心5min，取上清使用BCA法进行蛋白定量。取等量蛋白进行十二烷基硫酸钠存在下的聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳，电转移至聚偏氟乙烯膜上。将膜在封闭液中封闭1h，然后浸入一抗中4℃过夜孵育。再与辣根过氧化物酶标记的二抗孵育。最后使用ECL显色，X线放射自显影，扫描，拍片。

1.4 逆转录-聚合酶链反应（RT-PCR）

使用Trizol将mRNA从大鼠颏舌肌中提取出来。取1μg mRNA逆转录成cDNA。接下来使用ABI 7900RT-PCR系统进行扩增。表1为引物序列。所有基因以GAPDH为对照。

表1 引物序列
Table 1 Primer sequences

Gene(Rat)	Forward	Reverse
Hmox1	GTCAAGCACAGGGTGACAGA	CTGCAGCTCCTCAAACAGC
CyCS	GATGCCAACAGAACAAAGGT	TGGGATTTCCAATACTCCAT
NQO1	AGCGCTTGACACTACGATCC	CAATCAGGGCTTCTCACC
Cox4i1	CACTGCGCTTGTGCTGAT	CGATCAAAGGTATGAGGGATG
OGG1	ATGGCTTCCCAAACCTTCAT	CAACTCCTGAGGTGGGTCT
Ant1	GTAGGATGATGATGCAGTCTGG	CGTCCTTCATCTTTGCAATC
Cs	GCACGCCAGTGCTTCTTC	CATGCTGCTGCTGAAGGTC
Esrr α	CTTCCCCTGCTGGTCCTCTG	CACCAAGGGCGTTAACTG
Nrf1	CCAAACCCACAGAGAACAGAA	TCCATGCATGAACCTCATCT
PGC1-a	GATGCCAACAGAACAAAGGT	TCTGGGTCAGAGGAAGAGA
MHC1	CACCAACAACCCCTACGATT	AGCACATCAAAGGCGCTATC
MHC2a	TCAAATCATCAGTGCCAAC	TGCCAAAGTGAATCCTGATG
MHC2x	AGAGGCCAAAAGGAAAGAGC	TCAGCATCAGCCAAGCTGT
MHC2b	CCAGTTGAACCATGCCAAC	TCTGAGAGCATCGTCCAGGT
GAPDH	GCAAGTTCAATGGCACAG	CATTGATGTTAGCGGGAT

Hmox1: heme oxygenase; CyCS: cytochrome C; NQO1: NAD(P)H dehydro-genase-quinone-1; Cox4i1: cytochrome oxidase subunit IV isoform 1; OGG1: 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase; Ant1: adenine nucleotide translocator 1; Cs: citrate synthase; Esrr: estrogen-related receptor; Nrf1: nuclear respiratory factor 1; PGC1-a: peroxisome proliferative activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-a; MHC: myosin heavy chain; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS12.0软件进行统计学分析。数据均以均数±标准差表示，组间比较用t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 线粒体生物学改变

应用QPCR检测颏舌肌线粒体生物合成相关基因(如：PGC1- α 、Esrr α 、Nrf1及Cycs)mRNA的表达水平。结果显示CIH组较NC组和CIH+Ad组的颏舌肌线粒体生物合成相关基因mRNA表达水平下降($P < 0.05$)。而与NC组相比，CIH+Ad组的颏舌肌PGC1- α 基因表达水平上升、Esrr α 及Nrf1基因表达水平下降(均 $P < 0.05$)。Cycs基因表达水平在NC组和CIH+Ad组间比较，差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$ ；图1)。

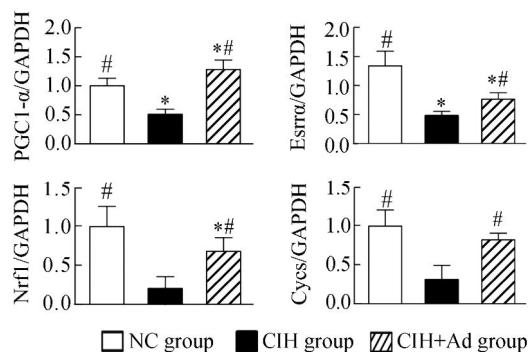


图1 3组大鼠线粒体生物合成的变化

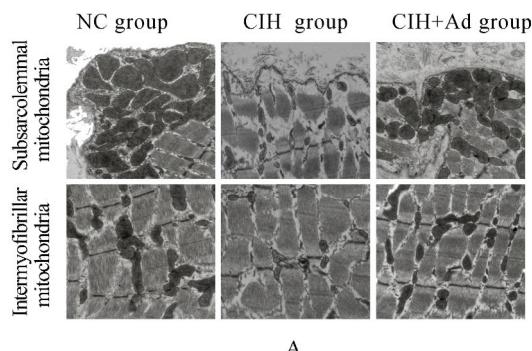
Figure 1 Changes of mitochondrial biogenesis in the three groups
Compared with NC group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with CIH group, # $P < 0.05$

2.2 线粒体超微结构改变

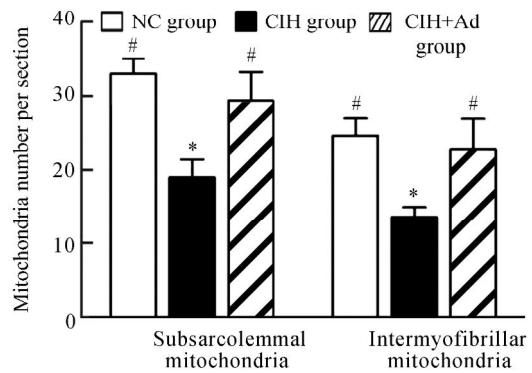
CIH组颏舌肌肌膜下和肌原纤维间线粒体的数量明显少于NC组和CIH+Ad组($P < 0.05$)，而NC组和CIH+Ad组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$ ；图2A, 2B)。CIH组除了线粒体密度减少外，其线粒体结构也发生了改变。CIH组线粒体嵴破坏增加(图2C)。

2.3 线粒体功能改变

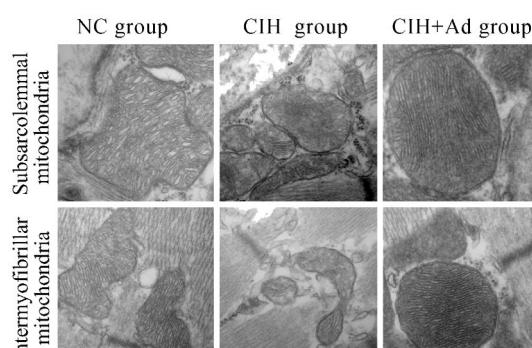
图3结果表明，CIH组线粒体功能相关基因表达及相关酶活性明显低于NC组和CIH+Ad组($P < 0.05$)。而与NC组比较，CIH+Ad组的颏舌肌Hmox1、Cs、OGG1及NQO1基因表达下降(均 $P < 0.05$)、Cox4i1基因表达水平上升($P < 0.05$)。Ant1基因表达水平在NC组和CIH+Ad组间比较，差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。



A



B



C

图2 颏舌肌线粒体超微结构的改变

Figure 2 Alteration of mitochondrial ultrastructure in the genioglossus of the three groups

A, C: genioglossus mitochondrial ultrastructure observed under transmission electron microscope (A, $\times 25000$; C, $\times 100000$); B: quantification of subsarcolemmal and intermyofibrillar mitochondria observed under transmission electron microscope. Compared with NC group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with CIH group, # $P < 0.05$

2.4 颏舌肌纤维类型变化

图4结果表明，CIH组颏舌肌I型纤维基因MHC1表达明显低于NC组和CIH+Ad组($P < 0.05$)，而CIH+Ad组与NC组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。CIH组颏舌肌I型纤维基因MHC2a、MHC2b和MHC2x表达在各组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。CIH组颏舌肌Myosin chain 1和Troponin I蛋白表达较NC组及CIH+Ad组降低($P < 0.05$)，而CIH+Ad组与NC组该蛋白表达差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

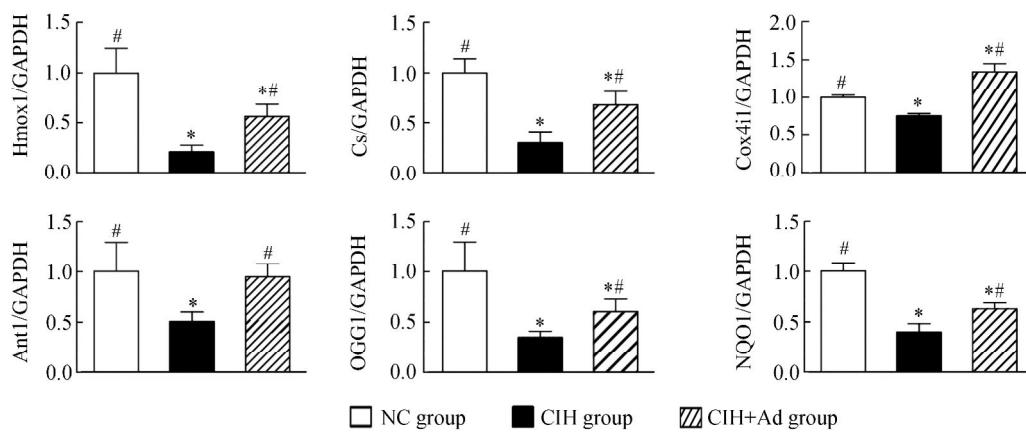


Figure 3 Changes of mitochondrial function related markers in the three groups
Compared with NC group, *P < 0.05; compared with CIH group, #P < 0.05

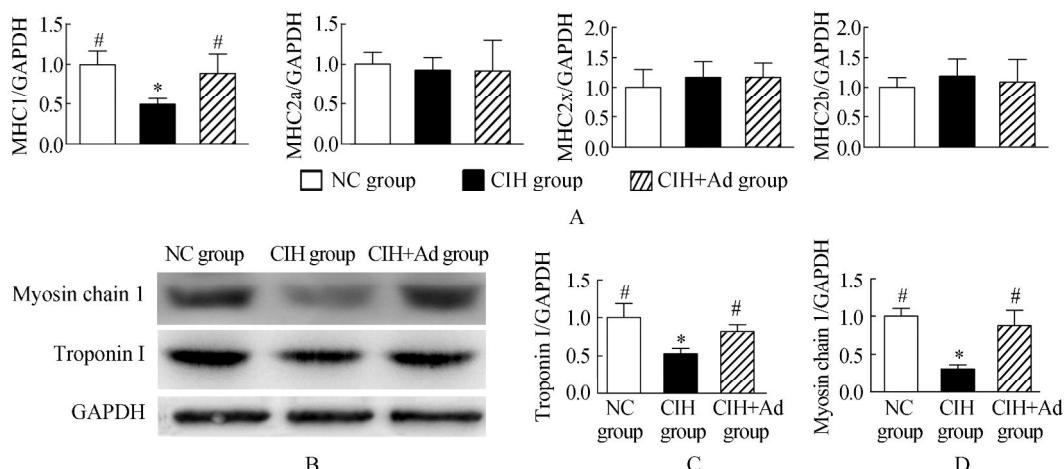


Figure 4 Genioglossal fiber-type changes in three groups
A: gene expression levels of genioglossal MHC1, 2a, 2x and 2b; B: protein expression level of myosin chain 1 and troponin I; C, D: statistical analysis of protein expression. Compared with NC group, *P < 0.05; compared with CIH group, #P < 0.05

2.5 脂联素相关信号通路

图5结果表明，CIH组P-LKB1、P-AMPK及PGC1- α 蛋白的表达明显低于NC组及CIH+Ad组($P < 0.05$)。NC组与CIH+Ad组在PGC1- α 及P-LKB1蛋白的表达上差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)；而在P-AMPK蛋白的表达上，CIH+Ad组显著高于NC组($P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

上气道扩张肌在调节气道开放中起着重要的作用，上气道扩张肌功能障碍易导致上气道塌陷^[15,16]。OSAS患者上气道扩张肌的结构和功能均有损伤，上气道功能障碍进一步导致上气道阻力增高甚至可引起上气道塌陷加重^[15,17]。由于颈舌肌是最重要的上气道扩张肌之一^[18,19]，而且能量代谢异常可能是颈舌肌功能障碍的重要机制，故本研究主要探讨颈舌肌线粒体的变化，以利于阐明OSAS的发病机

制和找出相应的防治措施。最近研究表明OSAS患者颈舌肌结构和功能障碍可能与其能量代谢异常相关^[15,17,20]。然而，其确切的机制并不清楚，线粒体是细胞能量代谢的场所，能很好地反映细胞能量生成和传输^[21]。因此我们检测了颈舌肌线粒体功能、数量及结构。

PGC1- α 是线粒体生物合成重要的调节蛋白^[22-24]，本研究发现在CIH的情况下，PGC1- α 的基因表达和蛋白表达水平均显著降低，且有关线粒体生物合成的其他基因如Esrr α ，Nrf1和Cycs的mRNA表达水平也都明显下降。此外，电子透射显微镜下显示CIH组大鼠的颈舌肌线粒体肿胀、嵴减少及密度数量减低。这些颈舌肌线粒体的异常提示CIH是重要的始动因素。有报道显示CIH可以导致脑部线粒体功能障碍^[25]。Lee等^[26]发现CIH能减弱心肌线粒体氧化能力。在本研究中，线粒体功能相关基因表达水平在CIH的情况下明显的下降，此外线粒体琥珀酸脱氢

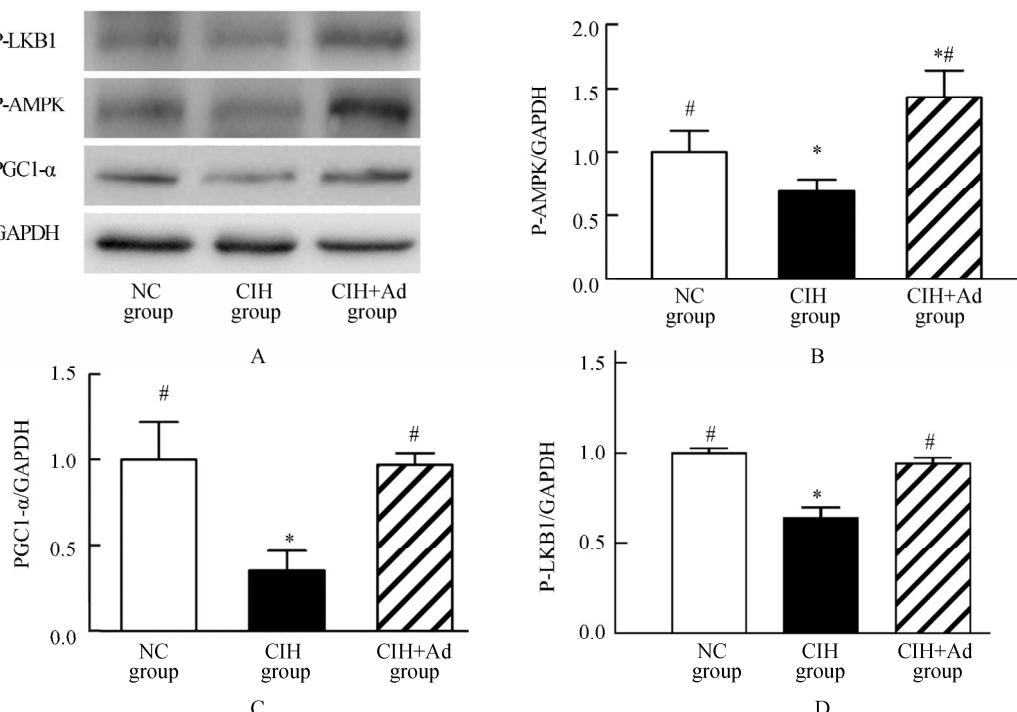


图5 脂联素信号通路分子的表达

A: protein expression levels of P-LKB1, P-AMPK, PGC1- α and GAPDH; B, C, D: statistical analysis of protein expression among three groups.
Compared with NC group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with CIH group, # $P < 0.05$

酶(succinate dehydrogenase, SDH)及COX酶活性也出现显著下降,同时会导致颏舌肌I型纤维表达降低^[27,28]。综上所述,这些病理改变均显示CIH可导致颏舌肌的线粒体功能障碍。已有报道线粒体功能障碍及I型纤维的减少可能是颏舌肌收缩功能障碍的重要机制^[15,29]。

有研究发现OSAS患者血清Ad水平较正常人明显下降^[1,3,15]。然而Ad水平下降和颏舌肌线粒体功能障碍之间的关系尚罕见研究。我们之前研究曾显示补充Ad可以逆转低Ad血症及CIH导致的颏舌肌线粒体功能障碍^[3]。有研究报道Ad可以增加肌肉细胞PGC1- α 蛋白表达从而促进线粒体含量增加^[9,11]。本研究结果和上述研究的发现相符合,而且发现补充Ad可以促进CIH情况下颏舌肌线粒体的合成。另外补充Ad后,颏舌肌线粒体的超微结构损伤也有明显的改善。线粒体超微结构的损伤可以导致线粒体氧化供能障碍。在Ad基因敲除小鼠的肌肉组织中发现线粒体含量和线粒体酶活性都明显减弱,而补充Ad后线粒体生物合成及酶的活性均有所改善^[9]。本研究发现外源性Ad可增强颏舌肌线粒体氧化的能力及生物合成。Civitarese等^[9]发现Ad可使II型纤维向I型纤维转换,本研究结果反映出Ad可以明显增加PGC1- α 的表达水平。肌肉过量表达PGC1- α 可以导致I型纤维明显增加。和其他研究相一致,本研究发

现补充Ad可以增加I型纤维含量^[30]。这些研究结果预示着Ad可以改善CIH导致的线粒体功能障碍及增加I型纤维的含量。

AMPK是细胞能量状态的感受器,AMPK通路在调节能量平衡中起着重要的作用^[31,32]。AMPK的长期激活可以增加线粒体生物合成及氧化能力^[33]。Ad可以通过激活AMPK通路刺激糖代谢及脂肪氧化能力^[11,34]。有研究报道Ad可以激活LKB1/AMPK/PGC1- α 信号通路,而LKB1/AMPK/PGC1- α 通路对线粒体含量和功能有调节作用。因此,我们检测了CIH及Ad对AMPK通路的影响。结果发现CIH部分抑制了AMPK通路的活性,补充Ad后AMPK通路表达有所增强。因此,我们推测Ad可以通过激活AMPK通路减轻CIH导致的颏舌肌线粒体损伤。

综上所述,本研究结果显示CIH可引起颏舌肌线粒体等损伤,而补充外源性Ad可能通过调节AMPK通路改善上述CIH诱导的颏舌肌病理改变。该发现不仅有助于探讨OSAS的发病机制,还可能为OSAS的药物治疗提供一定的理论基础。

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(编辑: 周宇红)

· 消息 ·

《中华老年多器官疾病杂志》“临床病理讨论”栏目征稿

临床病理讨论 (Clinicopathological Conference, CPC) 是临床实践中的一个重要环节, 是多个学科合作对患者进行个体化诊治的一种形式, 尤其对于一些疑难和罕见病例更为重要。综合患者的临床表现、实验室检查、影像学检查和病理检查等各项结果, 一方面可以明确疾病的诊断并制定治疗方案, 使患者受益, 另一方面亦有利于为临床医师提供更好的经验和更开阔的思路, 提高医师的诊疗能力。一篇好的临床病理讨论, 往往是教科书上找不到的活教材, 也是其他文体难以取代的好形式。

“临床病理讨论”一直以来都是本刊的一个特色栏目, 深受广大读者喜爱。所刊登的一般多为回顾性的病例讨论与总结, 旨在总结经验、吸纳教训和传播知识。在工作实践中, 我们根据广大读者和作者的建议, 对临床病理讨论文章的格式进行了调整。(1) 作者在文题下署名 (而非仅在文末注明由何人整理), 作者拥有本文的著作权。(2) 文章正文为中文 (而非以前的中英文对照), 正文前有言简意赅的中英文摘要。论文性质等同于本刊“论著”。(3) 所选病例可以是疑难、罕见病例, 也可以是诊断明确、但病情危重或有诸多并发症、治疗上甚为棘手的病例, 亦可为其他对临床实践有指导或提示意义的病例。

本刊热忱欢迎广大专家学者为本刊撰写或推荐相关稿件。

具体格式请参考本刊近期发表的“临床病理讨论”文章。

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