

· 基础研究 ·

## 烟酰胺单核苷酸对血管紧张素Ⅱ致小鼠心肌纤维化的抑制作用及其机制

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**【摘要】** 目的 观察烟酰胺单核苷酸(NMN)对心肌纤维化小鼠的治疗作用及其机制。方法 通过皮下植入 Alzet 1004 微量泵泵入[1.6 mg/(kg·d)]血管紧张素Ⅱ(AngⅡ)构建心肌纤维化小鼠模型, 对照组泵入等量的生理盐水。根据是否腹腔注射 NMN 分为模型组, 对照组, 对照+NMN 组和模型+NMN 组, 每组各 10 只小鼠。观察小鼠超声心动图、血压、心脏苏木精-伊红(HE)染色以及 Masson 染色的变化, 并采用实时定量聚合酶链式反应(RT-qPCR)及 Western blot 分析法观察小鼠心肌纤维化相关蛋白或基因的表达。结果 与对照组相比, 模型组小鼠的心功能显著减低、心肌纤维化加重, 而给与 NMN 治疗后, 小鼠心脏射血分数改善, 同时心肌纤维化程度减轻; AngⅡ干预后小鼠心肌的 SIRT6 表达显著下降, 给与 NMN 后, SIRT6 表达上调。结论 NMN 可抑制 AngⅡ导致的小鼠心肌纤维化, 其作用可能与 NMN 上调 SIRT6 表达量相关。

**【关键词】** 烟酰胺单核苷酸; 心肌纤维化; SIRT6

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## Inhibitive effect of nicotinamide mononucleotide on angiotensin II-induced cardiac fibrosis in mice and its mechanism

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the effect of nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) in treatment of cardiac fibrosis in mice and the underlying mechanism. **Methods** A total of 40 male C57/BL6J mice (8 weeks old) were randomly divided into cardiac fibrosis model group (model group), normal control+normal saline group (control group), model+NMN group and normal control+NMN group, with 10 mice in each group. Mouse model of cardiac fibrosis was established by peritoneal injection of 1.6 mg/(kg·d) angiotension II (AngⅡ) through subcutaneously implanted Alzet 1004 micropump, and the mice of the control group was pumped with the same amount of normal saline. The changes of echocardiography, blood pressure, cardiac HE staining and Masson staining were observed, and the expression of cardiac fibrosis related genes and proteins in mice were detected by real-time quantitative PCR and Western blot analysis. **Results** Compared with the control group, the mice in the model group had declined cardiac function and severer cardiac fibrosis, while NMN treatment improved the ejection fraction and attenuated myocardial fibrosis. The expression of SIRT6 was significantly decreased in the model group, and NMN administration up-regulated the expression of the molecule. **Conclusion** NMN can inhibit the cardiac fibrosis induced by AngⅡ in mice, which may be associated with its up-regulation of SIRT6 expression.

**【Key words】** nicotinamide mononucleotide; cardiac fibrosis; Sirtuin 6

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近年来, 高血压、冠心病等心血管疾病发病率不断升高, 这些疾病最后可进展为心力衰竭(heart failure, HF), 严重威胁人类的生命健康<sup>[1,2]</sup>。心肌纤维化(cardiac fibrosis)是心血管疾病中的主要过

程, 可引起心脏的收缩及(或)舒张功能下降, 最终导致 HF<sup>[3]</sup>。研究显示, 肾素-血管紧张素系统 (renin-angiotensin system, RAS)的激活是 HF 进展的关键因素<sup>[4]</sup>, 其中血管紧张素Ⅱ(angiotension Ⅱ,

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Ang II)作为RAS的主要生物肽,通过增强结缔组织生长因子(connective tissue growth factor, CTGF)-趋化因子FKN信号的激活,在心肌间质纤维化过程中起重要作用,导致心肌肥大、心脏功能障碍及心脏损伤的加重<sup>[5]</sup>。Sirtuin 6(SIRT6)是一种保守的烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸依赖性去乙酰化酶,已被证实调节心脏功能、能量代谢以及衰老中起重要作用<sup>[6]</sup>。研究发现,HF患者心脏中SIRT6表达水平显著降低<sup>[7]</sup>。目前以SIRT6为靶点的药物研发受到广泛关注。烟酰胺单核苷酸(nicotinamide mononucleotide, NMN)是哺乳动物体内烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NAD<sup>+</sup>)补救合成途径的中间体<sup>[8]</sup>,NMN具有修复脑功能、改善胰岛素抵抗及促进心脏损伤修复的重要作用<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究通过使用微量泵泵入Ang II构建小鼠心肌纤维化模型,并通过腹腔注射NMN,观察NMN抑制小鼠心肌纤维化的作用及其相关机制。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

本研究所用实验动物为SPF级雄性C57/BL6J小鼠,40只,体质量25~30g,8周龄;烟酰胺单核苷酸(NMN)购自中国汤普森有限公司;异氟烷购自河北一品公司;Trizol试剂(Invitrogen, CA)和Prime Script RT试剂盒(TAKARA, Japan)均购自武汉谷歌生物科技有限公司;SIRT6抗体、Collagen I抗体、Collagen III抗体、α平滑肌肌动蛋白(α-smooth muscle actin, α-SMA)抗体及内参Tublin抗体均购自英国Abcam公司;微量泵Osmotic Pump, Model 1004购自美国Alzet公司。所用设备包括:小鼠心脏超声系统(Vevo® 2100 VisualSonics, Canada);血压测定仪(MOUSE CUFF Bp-98A, Softron Co Japan);酶标仪(Thermo, US)和Bio-Rad成像系统(BioRad, US)等。

### 1.2 小鼠模型分组

使用异氟烷麻醉小鼠,取俯卧位固定小鼠,背部剃毛消毒,用剪刀剪开约2cm皮下组织,心肌纤维化

模型小鼠组埋入已预装Ang II 1.6 mg/(kg·d)<sup>[10]</sup>的微量泵,对照组埋入预装等量蒸馏水的微量泵,均皮下持续泵入给药4周。各取10只给予NMN腹腔注射[300 mg/(kg·d)],注射时间为手术后即刻至术后4周。实验动物共分为4组,分别为心肌纤维化模型小鼠组(模型组),生理盐水正常对照组(对照组),心肌纤维化模型小鼠+NMN(模型+NMN组),生理盐水正常对照+NMN(对照+NMN组),每组各10只小鼠。

### 1.3 超声心动图检测小鼠心脏变化

异氟烷吸入麻醉小鼠,心前区脱毛后取仰卧位,经胸行超声检查,探头频率为2~4MHz,测量左室收缩末期内径(left ventricular end-systolic diameter, LVESD),左室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end diastolic diameter, LVEDD)和左室后壁厚度(left ventricular posterior wall thickness, LVPWT)。左室收缩功能通过左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)和左室短轴缩短率(left ventricular fraction shortening, LVFS)进行评估,具体为LVEF(%)=(LVEDV-LDES)/(LVEDV×100%和LVFS(%)=(LVEDD-LVESD)/LVEDD×100%)。

### 1.4 小鼠血压测量

采用尾套测压法测量小鼠血压(blood pressure, BP),具体操作为:使用血压测定仪在术前1周及术后4周在小鼠清醒状态下对小鼠尾动脉进行血压测量,共测量3次,取平均值<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 1.5 实时定量PCR

药物处理4周,小鼠血压及心功能测定完成后,4组小鼠各取3只处死,切取心脏速冻备用。使用Trizol试剂从速冻小鼠心脏中提取总核糖核酸(ribonucleic acid, RNA)。使用Prime Script RT试剂盒合成cDNA。在ABI 7900T实时系统(Applied, Biosystems, CA)中,使用SYBR Premix ExTaq II(TAKARA, Japan)进行定量实时PCR(real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RT-qPCR)检测。引物序列如表1。GAPDH作为内参。

表1 实时定量PCR引物序列  
Table 1 Primer sequences of RT-qPCR

Target gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer
GAPDH	5'-TGCTGGTGTGAGTATGTGGT-3'	5'-AGTCCTCTGGTGGCACTGAT-3'
SIRT6	5'-GAGGAGCAGTTACGGTCTGTG-3'	5'-TCCTTCCCTTAGCTGACACTTGT-3'
Collagen I	5'-TTGGGCAGGCAAGACACA-3'	5'-GAAGGGAAGGGATGGAGGAG-3'
Collagen III	5'-CCTCCCAGAACATTACATAC-3'	5'-CAATGTCATAGGCTGGCAT-3'
α-SMA	5'-GAACCAAGAAGGCACAGACAGA-3'	5'-GGCGGGACACCTACTCTCATAC-3'

RT-qPCR: real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction; GAPDH: glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; SIRT6: Sirtuin 6; α-SMA: α-smooth muscle actin.

## 1.6 Western blot 分析

使用二喹啉甲酸(bicinchoninic acid, BCA)法(BioRad, US)测定整个心脏裂解物的蛋白质浓度。将整个组织裂解物进行十二烷基硫酸钠聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE)电泳,随后转膜至聚偏氟乙烯(polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF)膜。5%蛋白封闭液封闭2 h,孵一抗过夜,孵二抗,通过化学发光法检测目标蛋白质。

## 1.7 心肌纤维化染色

小鼠麻醉后处死,分离心脏组织,4%多聚甲醛固定后脱水,石蜡包埋,切片厚度5 μm,分别对切片进行HE染色及Masson染色。使用Image-Pro Plus 6.0软件对Masson染色图像进行心肌胶原容积分数(collagen volume fraction, CVF)分析<sup>[12]</sup>。

## 1.8 统计学处理

所有统计数据使用SPSS 20.0软件进行分析。数据以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )描述,采用单因素方差分析进行统计学分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 4组小鼠基线情况

4组小鼠在手术前均进行超声心动图检测及血压测定,结果显示4组小鼠的基线情况一致,心功能指标及血压未见统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ;表2)。

表2 4组小鼠基线情况

Table 2 Baseline data of 4 groups of mice ( $n=10$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	LVEDD (mm)	LVEDD (mm)	LVPWT (mm)	BP (mmHg)
Control	0.313±0.042	0.128±0.015	0.064±0.006	104.27±13.31
Model	0.327±0.045	0.124±0.017	0.068±0.009	103.39±12.47
Control + NMN	0.318±0.039	0.126±0.018	0.065±0.007	104.78±14.29
Model + NMN	0.323±0.044	0.129±0.021	0.062±0.005	105.02±15.35

NMN: nicotinamide mononucleotide; LVEDD: left ventricular end-systolic diameter; LVEDD: left ventricular end diastolic diameter; LVPWT: left ventricular posterior wall thickness. BP: blood pressure. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

### 2.2 4组小鼠术后心功能改变

通过心脏超声对小鼠心功能进行评估,发现模型+NMN组及模型组小鼠均表现出显著的心脏肥大和心肌纤维化,但模型+NMN组小鼠的心脏肥大和心肌纤维化程度显著低于模型组,而对照组和对照+NMN组小鼠较术前无显著差异,均优于模型+NMN组及模型组小鼠(LVEF以及LVFS较术前均无显著变化,而模型+NMN组及模型组小鼠的LVEF以及LVFS较术前和同期对照组和对照+NMN组显著下降,但模型+NMN组的LVEF、LVFS下降程度显著低于模

型组( $P<0.05$ ;图1B,C)。对小鼠血压进行测量发现,对照组和对照+NMN组小鼠较术前无显著差异,但模型+NMN组及模型组小鼠的血压显著上升,而模型组小鼠上升程度高于模型+NMN组( $P<0.05$ ;图1D)。

### 2.3 4组小鼠术后病理改变

通过HE染色观察4组小鼠心肌变化发现,对照组及对照+NMN组小鼠心肌细胞排列规则,无心肌细胞肥大;而模型组可见明显肥大的心肌细胞,且心肌细胞排列紊乱,细胞间质明显增多;模型+NMN组则未见明显的肥大心肌细胞,且心肌细胞排列与模型组相比更规则,细胞间质变化较对照组及对照+NMN组也未见明显改变(图2A)。通过Masson染色法观察4组小鼠心肌间胶原含量发现,对照组及对照给药组的CVF无明显变化,而实验组CVF出现明显上升,而实验给药组上升程度较低( $P<0.05$ ;图2A,B)。

### 2.4 NMN对于小鼠心肌纤维化相关基因及蛋白表达的影响

通过实时定量PCR及Western blot分析NMN对小鼠心肌纤维化相关基因及蛋白表达的影响发现,模型组小鼠的SIRT6表达明显降低,模型+NMN组及对照+NMN组小鼠的SIRT6表达均增加,但对照+NMN组的SIRT6表达要明显高于模型+NMN组;同时,Collagen I、Collagen III以及α-SMA在4组中的表达趋势与SIRT6相反( $P<0.05$ ;图3A,B)。

## 3 讨 论

研究发现,心肌纤维化是各种心血管疾病导致HF的重要过程,而NMN可有效改善心血管功能<sup>[13]</sup>。在本研究中,我们通过微量泵入Ang II,构建小鼠心肌纤维化模型,随后通过给予NMN腹腔注射进行干预。结果发现,NMN可有效改善由Ang II引起的心肌纤维化,其机制可能是通过上调心肌细胞中的SIRT6抑制了与心肌纤维化相关的Collagen I、Collagen III以及α-SMA的表达。

心肌纤维化的致病因素主要包括炎症、应激或容量负荷、糖尿病以及年龄<sup>[14]</sup>,其中炎症细胞可分泌Ang II、转化生长因子-β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β)、白细胞介素(interleukine-6, IL-6)等激活心脏成纤维细胞,导致炎症区域发生不同程度的纤维化<sup>[15]</sup>。有文献表明,RAS与心肌纤维化的发生发展密切相关,而Ang II是RAS中的重要因子,参与了心脏重塑的过程<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究通过微量泵输注Ang II成功制备了心肌纤维化模型,并发现模型组和模型+NMN组小鼠心脏中SIRT6表达较对照组

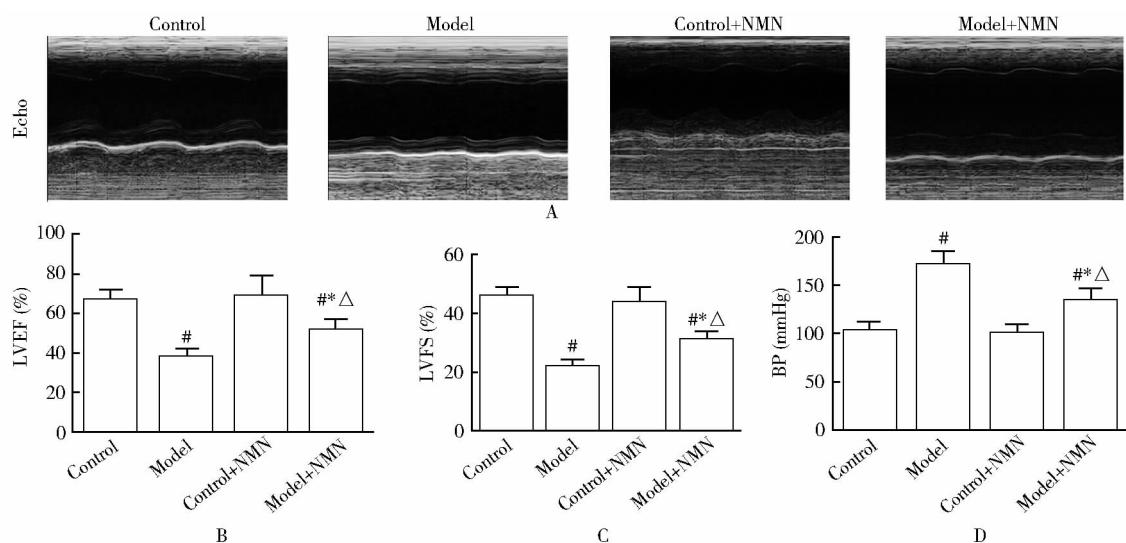


图1 4组小鼠术后心功能改变

Figure 1 Changes in postoperative cardiac function in mice of 4 groups

A: echocardiography of mice; B,C: comparison of left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and left ventricular fraction shortening (LVFS) in 4 groups; D: comparison of blood pressure (BP) in 4 groups. Compared with model group, \*P<0.05; compared with control group, #P<0.05; compared with control + NMN group, △P<0.05. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

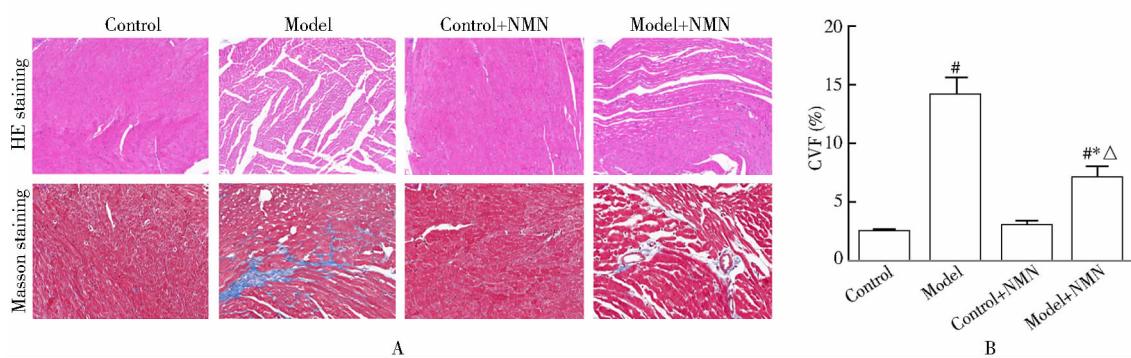


图2 4组小鼠术后病理改变

Figure 2 Postoperative pathological changes in mice of 4 groups

A: HE staining ( $\times 20$ ) and Masson staining ( $\times 40$ ) results of mice; B: changes of collagen volume fraction (CVF) in mice of 4 groups. Compared with model group, \*P<0.05; compared with control group, #P<0.05; compared with control + NMN group, △P<0.05.

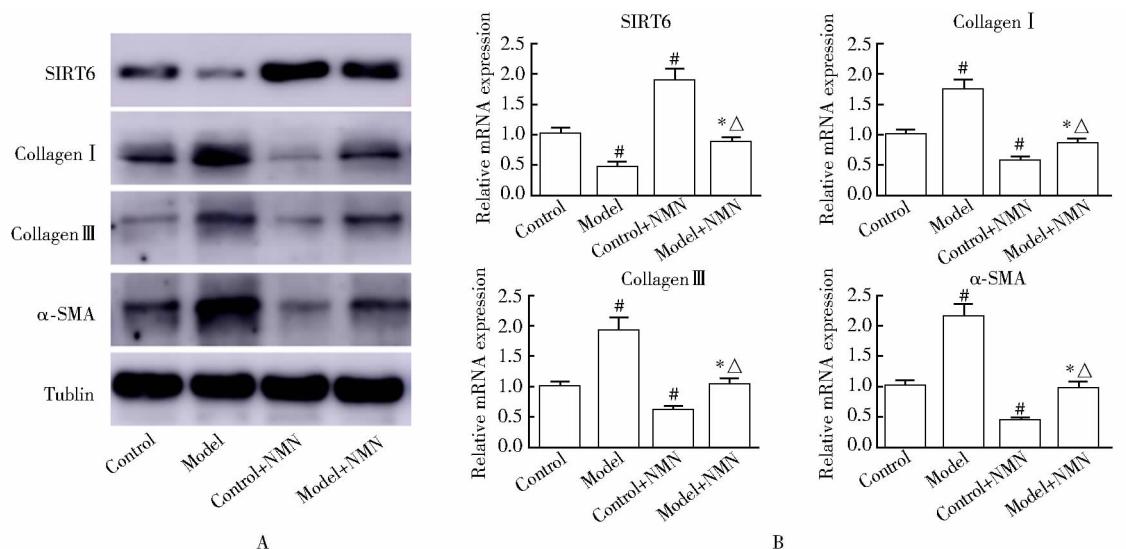


图3 NMN 对于小鼠心肌纤维化相关基因及蛋白表达的影响

Figure 3 Effect of NMN on the expression of related genes and proteins in mice

A: Western blot results of related proteins; B: real-time quantitative PCR results of related genes. SIRT6: Sirtuin 6; α-SMA: α-smooth muscle actin. Compared with model group, \*P<0.05; compared with control group, #P<0.05; compared with control + NMN group, △P<0.05.

和对照+NMN组小鼠相比显著降低。SIRT6是心血管疾病中的重要保护因子,大量研究表明,SIRT6与RAS系统之间存在相互作用<sup>[17]</sup>,SIRT6可以通过激活AMPK-ACE2信号和抑制CTGF-FKN途径来抑制心脏的病理性重塑、纤维化和心肌损伤过程,从而起到保护心脏的作用<sup>[18]</sup>。SIRT6已越来越多地被用作药物靶点,通过药物刺激心脏SIRT6表达上调,从而达到治疗目的。有学者通过慢病毒载体介导的SIRT6过表达,发现心肌细胞中端粒酶逆转录酶(telomerase reverse transcriptase,TERT)和端粒重复结合因子(telomere repeat binding factor,TRF)-1的表达升高,并通过组织学分析证实了SIRT6对于心肌具有保护作用<sup>[6]</sup>。Muraoka等<sup>[19]</sup>发现,小鼠近端肾小管特异性敲除Nampt使得SIRT6表达下调,因此,他们认为Nampt-Sirt6轴是糖尿病肾病中纤维化发生的细胞外基质重塑的关键因素。而Nampt经过体内代谢,可以转化为NMN<sup>[20]</sup>,因此我们推测NMN可能也具备上调SIRT6表达的能力。本研究通过腹腔注射NMN,发现给药后小鼠心脏SIRT6表达明显上调,且心肌纤维化程度得到明显逆转。当前,NMN在帕金森病、脑卒中和糖尿病肾病的治疗中已取得一定的进展<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究通过腹腔注射NMN,发现给药组小鼠心脏SIRT6表达明显上调,心肌纤维化程度显著逆转,为心肌纤维化的治疗提供了新的思路和方向。

综上所述,烟酰胺单核苷酸可显著抑制AngⅡ所致的小鼠心肌纤维化,且该作用是通过激活SIRT6,抑制Collagen I、Collagen III以及α-SMA的表达来实现的。本研究虽然为治疗心肌纤维化提供了新的思路和方向,但仍有一定局限性,机制探索不够深入,并且需要进一步使用SIRT6抑制剂来对NMN抑制AngⅡ致小鼠心肌纤维化的SIRT6途径进行验证。

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