

· 基础研究 ·

AMP 依赖的蛋白激酶二甲双胍对老年大鼠肺气肿作用的实验研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨 AMP 依赖的蛋白激酶(AMPK)二甲双胍在老年大鼠肺气肿中的应用效果。**方法** 取老年 24 月龄 SD 大鼠 40 只, 体质量(233.00±12.00)g。按随机数表法将 40 只大鼠分为空白对照组、模型组、地塞米松组和联合干预组, 每组 10 只。除对照组外, 余 3 组大鼠采用烟熏联合气管内滴注猪胰弹性蛋白酶法制作大鼠肺气肿动物模型。模型构建完成后, 对照组与模型组大鼠常规腹腔灌注 5 ml 生理盐水, 1 次/d; 地塞米松组大鼠腹腔灌注等体积地塞米松 2 mg/kg, 1 次/d; 联合干预组大鼠在地塞米松组基础上联合 AMPK 二甲双胍 250 mg/kg 腹腔灌注, 联合药物体积 5 ml。4 组大鼠均连续干预 14 d。HE 染色观察 4 组大鼠肺组织损伤情况, 记录并比较 4 组大鼠肺组织炎症因子水平[肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6 (IL-6) 和 IL-8] 及生化指标(白细胞计数、中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞比例)。采用 SPSS 18.0 软件对数据进行分析。根据数据类型, 组间比较采用方差分析或两两比较。**结果** 对照组 HE 染色下未见异常; 模型组 HE 染色下呼吸性支气管、肺泡大小不一, 肺泡数量明显减少, 肺泡间隔变薄, 部分间隔断裂导致肺泡融合等肺气肿样改变; 地塞米松组 HE 染色下肺泡数目略减少, 肺泡间隔一般, 可见少许间隔断裂, 伴有肺气肿样改变; 联合干预组 HE 染色下肺气肿样改变不明显, 肺泡数量未见明显减少。对照组大鼠 TNF- α 、IL-6 及 IL-8、白细胞计数、中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞比例依次为(178.53±19.55) pg/ml、(96.58±0.06) pg/ml、(74.55±5.68) pg/ml、(3.49±0.68) × 10⁸/L、(17.35±3.24)% 和 (12.29±2.45)%, 模型组大鼠上述指标依次为(261.39±23.21) pg/ml、(753.23±43.24) pg/ml、(323.59±17.85) pg/ml、(13.29±1.46) × 10⁸/L、(34.69±4.64)% 和 (43.53±5.77)%, 地塞米松组大鼠依次为(243.66±18.68) pg/ml、(323.32±25.69) pg/ml、(132.31±10.51) pg/ml、(9.48±1.35) × 10⁸/L、(25.69±5.32)% 和 (32.51±4.34)%, 联合干预组大鼠依次为(213.69±15.32) pg/ml、(102.49±7.46) pg/ml、(89.43±6.59) pg/ml、(6.31±1.12) × 10⁸/L、(21.59±4.31)% 和 (21.29±3.45)%。与对照组比较, 模型组和地塞米松组 TNF- α 、IL-6 及 IL-8、白细胞计数、中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞比例显著升高; 与模型组比较, 地塞米松组和联合干预组上述指标显著降低; 与地塞米松组比较, 联合干预组上述指标显著降低, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** AMPK 二甲双胍用于老年肺气肿大鼠效果理想, 可降低炎症因子水平, 改善肺组织的损伤。

【关键词】 肺气肿; 肺损伤; AMP 依赖的蛋白激酶; 炎症

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Experimental study of the effects of AMP-dependent protein kinase metformin on emphysema in aged rats

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effects of AMP-dependent protein kinase (AMPK) metformin on emphysema in the aged rats. **Methods** Forty 24-month-old SD rats with a body mass of (233.00±12.00)g were selected and were randomized into control group, model group, dexamethasone group and joint intervention group, with 10 rats in each group. Except for the control group, the other three groups were treated with smoking combined with intratracheal drip of porcine tryptolastase to establish animal models of emphysema. Intraperitoneally, the control group and the model group were then routinely perfused with 5 ml saline once a day, the dexamethasone group with an equal volume of 2 mg/kg dexamethasone once a day, and the joint intervention group with an equal volume of 250 mg/kg AMPK metformin plus 2 mg/kg dexamethasone. All four groups were continuously intervened for 14 days. Lung damage in the four groups was observed using HE staining. They were compared in the respects of the levels of inflammatory factors

[tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and IL-8] and biochemical indices (white blood cell count, neutrophil and lymphocyte ratio). SPSS statistics 18.0 was employed for data analysis. Depending on data type, intergroup comparison was performed using analysis of variance or pairwise comparison. **Results** No abnormality was observed in HE staining in the control group. In the model group, the respiratory bronchi and alveoli were of different sizes, the number of alveoli decreased significantly, alveolar septum became thinner, and some alveolar septa ruptured leading to emphysema-like changes such as alveolar fusion. In the dexamethasone group, the number of alveoli decreased slightly, a few ruptures of alveolar septa were observed with emphysema-like changes. The joint intervention group showed no significant emphysema-like changes and no significant reduction in alveolar number. TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-8, white blood cell count, neutrophil and lymphocyte ratio were (178.53 \pm 19.55) pg/ml, (96.58 \pm 0.06) pg/ml, (74.55 \pm 5.68) pg/ml, (3.49 \pm 0.68) $\times 10^8$ /L, (17.35 \pm 3.24)% and (12.29 \pm 2.45)% respectively in control group; (261.39 \pm 23.21) pg/ml, (753.23 \pm 43.24) pg/ml, (323.59 \pm 17.85) pg/ml, (13.29 \pm 1.46) $\times 10^8$ /L, (34.69 \pm 4.64)% and (43.53 \pm 5.77)% in model group; (243.66 \pm 18.68) pg/ml, (323.32 \pm 25.69) pg/ml, (132.31 \pm 10.51) pg/ml, (9.48 \pm 1.35) $\times 10^8$ /L, (25.69 \pm 5.32)% and (32.51 \pm 4.34)% in the dexamethasone group; (213.69 \pm 15.32) pg/ml, (102.49 \pm 7.46) pg/ml, (89.43 \pm 6.59) pg/ml, (6.31 \pm 1.12) $\times 10^8$ /L, (21.59 \pm 4.31)% and (21.29 \pm 3.45)% in joint intervention group. Compared with the control group, TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, white blood cell count, neutrophil and lymphocyte ratio increased significantly in the model group and dexamethasone group; compared with the model group, the above parameters decreased significantly in the dexamethasone group and the joint intervention group; compared with the dexamethasone group, the above indices decreased significantly in the joint intervention group, all the differences being statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** AMPK metformin is effective for emphysema in the senile rats, reducing the level of inflammatory factors and improving lung damage.

【Key words】 pulmonary emphysema; lung damage; AMP-dependent protein kinase; inflammation

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肺气肿是指终末期细支气管远端的气道弹性减退、过度膨胀充气及容积增大或同时伴有气道壁破坏的病理状态。临床上,根据发病原因肺气肿分为老年性肺气肿、代偿性肺气肿、阻塞性肺气肿及灶性肺气肿等多种类型。其中老年肺气肿病因较多,主要与支气管阻塞、蛋白酶-抗蛋白酶失衡等有关,还有部分患者与吸烟、感染及大气污染有关。老年肺气肿临床表现为呼吸困难、运动时气短及乏力等,这些严重影响了患者的身体健康及正常生活。地塞米松是治疗老年肺气肿的常用药物,能改善患者症状,但远期治疗预后较差,且长期用药不良反应发生率较高。AMP依赖的蛋白激酶(AMP-dependent protein kinase, AMPK)是一种保守的蛋白激酶,具有 α 、 β 及 γ 三种亚基,主要作用是协调代谢与控制能量平衡,参与细胞的衰老与早衰调控,但在老年肺气肿中的应用研究较少。因此,本文以老年SD大鼠作为肺气肿模型开展研究,探讨AMPK在老年大鼠肺气肿中的应用效果及对炎症因子的影响,报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与设备

老年SD大鼠40只[医学动物实验中心提供,动物合格证号SCXX(川)-2017-0001],24月龄(相当于老年人60岁以上),体质量(233.00 \pm 12.00)g。酶标仪(奥地利TECAN公司)、高速冷冻离心机(KUBOTA)、恒温振荡器(上海跃进医疗器械厂)、酶

联免疫吸附试剂盒(美国RD Biosciences公司)、苏木素伊红(HE)试剂盒(江苏碧云天生物技术研究所以及手术器械(本医院提供)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 分组 按随机数表法将40只大鼠分为空白对照组、模型组、地塞米松组和联合干预组,每组10只。除对照组外,余3组大鼠采用烟熏联合气管内滴注猪胰弹性蛋白酶法完成大鼠肺气肿动物模型制作。模型构建成功后,对照组与模型组大鼠常规腹腔灌注5ml生理盐水,1次/d,连续干预14d。地塞米松组大鼠腹腔灌注等体积地塞米松(三才石岐制药股份有限公司,国药准字H44024276)2mg/kg,1次/d,连续干预14d。联合干预组大鼠在地塞米松组基础上联合AMPK二甲双胍(北京圣永制药有限公司,国药准字H20058567)250mg/kg腹腔灌注,联合药物体积5ml,连续干预14d。干预过程中大鼠未出现不良反应及死亡情况。

1.2.2 老年大鼠肺气肿模型构建 大鼠常规饲养,自由摄食、饮水,光照12h,建模前12h禁食。将大鼠放置在大小为70cm \times 40cm \times 30cm的自制熏箱中,熏箱侧壁开有大小为5cm \times 5cm的通气孔2个,对大鼠点燃5只烟卷,每隔15min通气1次,2次/d,每天总暴露时间2h,每周5d,连续熏蒸4个月。大鼠在熏箱内可自由活动及饮水。第1、15天,大鼠气道内滴入猪胰弹性蛋白酶溶液3ml(2kU/kg)(当天不进行烟熏)。

1.3 观察指标

(1)HE 染色。各组大鼠干预完毕后,每组取老年 SD 大鼠 5 只,以断颈方式处死,取肺部组织,常规石蜡包埋后制备 5 μm 切片,苏木精 15 min 染色,倒置显微镜下观察肺部组织情况。(2)炎症因子。每组取老年 SD 大鼠 5 只,以断颈方式处死,迅速打开胸腔,分离肺脏组织,将 PBS 3 ml 通过气管注入肺内,保持压力 1.96 kPa,注射器反复回抽 3 次,回收灌洗液,回收率 80.0% 视为合格。利用 200 目筛网过滤灌洗液并将其收集在离心管中,取上清,采用酶联免疫吸附测定法完成大鼠肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、IL-8 水平的测定。(3)生化指标。取上述分离的灌洗液标本,分离后采用全自动生化分析仪完成白细胞计数、中性粒细胞比例及淋巴细胞比例测定。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 18.0 软件对数据进行分析。计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用方差分析,有统计学意义的再进行两两比较。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 4 组大鼠肺组织 HE 染色结果

对照组 HE 染色下未见异常。模型组大鼠 HE 染色下呼吸性支气管、肺泡大小不一,肺泡数量明显减少,肺泡间隔变薄,部分间隔断裂导致肺泡融合等肺气肿样改变。地塞米松组大鼠肺泡数目略减少,肺泡间隔一般,可见少许间隔断裂,伴有肺气肿样改变。联合干预组大鼠肺气肿样改变不明显,肺泡数量未见明显减少(图 1)。

2.2 4 组大鼠炎症因子水平比较

与对照组比较,模型组和地塞米松组 TNF-α、IL-6 及 IL-8 水平显著升高;与模型组比较,地塞米松组和联合干预组 TNF-α、IL-6 及 IL-8 显著降低;与地塞米松组比较,联合干预组 TNF-α、IL-6 及 IL-8 水平显著降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表 1)。

2.3 4 组大鼠生化指标比较

与对照组比较,模型组和地塞米松组白细胞计数、中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞比例显著升高;与模型组比较,地塞米松组和联合干预组白细胞计数、中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞比例显著降低;与地塞米松组比较,联合干预组白细胞计数、中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞比例显著降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表 2)。

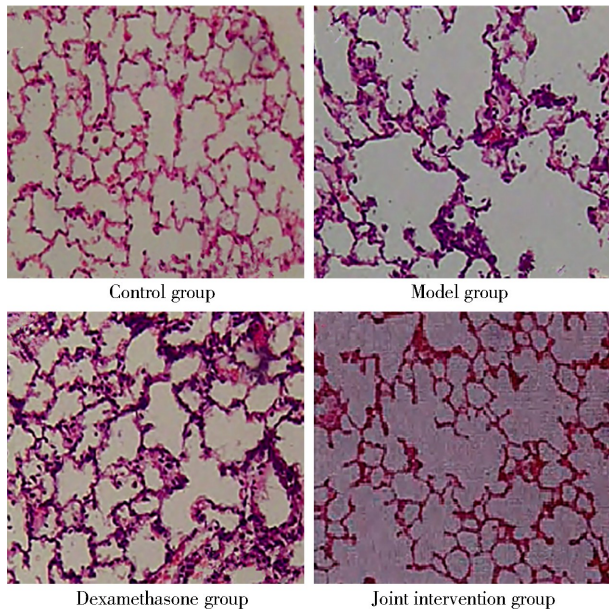


图 1 4 组大鼠肺组织 HE 染色结果

Figure 1 HE staining results of lung tissue in 4 groups ($\times 200, n = 5$)

表 1 4 组大鼠炎症因子比较

Table 1 Comparison of inflammatory factors among 4 groups ($n = 5, \text{pg/ml}, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	TNF-α	IL-6	IL-8
Joint intervention	213.69±15.32 ^{#Δ}	102.49±7.46 ^{#Δ}	89.43±6.59 ^{#Δ}
Dexamethasone	243.66±18.68 ^{**}	323.32±25.69 ^{**}	132.31±10.51 ^{**}
Model	261.39±23.21 [*]	753.23±43.24 [*]	323.59±17.85 [*]
Control	178.53±19.55	96.58±0.06	74.55±5.68

TNF-α: tumor necrosis factor-α; IL-6: interleukin-6; IL-8: interleukin-8. Compared with control group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$; compared with model group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with dexamethasone group, ^Δ $P < 0.05$.

表 2 4 组大鼠生化指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of biochemical indices among 4 groups ($n = 5, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	White blood cell count ($\times 10^8/\text{L}$)	Neutrophil ratio (%)	Lymphocyte ratio (%)
Joint intervention	6.31±1.12 ^{#Δ}	21.59±4.31 ^{#Δ}	21.29±3.45 ^{#Δ}
Dexamethasone	9.48±1.35 ^{**}	25.69±5.32 ^{**}	32.51±4.34 ^{**}
Model	13.29±1.46 [*]	34.69±4.64 [*]	43.53±5.77 [*]
Control	3.49±0.68	17.35±3.24	12.29±2.45

Compared with control group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$; compared with model group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with dexamethasone group, ^Δ $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

肺气肿好发于老年人群中,多为吸烟、感染、大气污染等有害因素刺激引起的终末细支气管远端的气道弹性减退、过度膨胀,造成充气与肺容量增大,部分可伴有气道壁破坏。临床研究表明,肺气肿是慢性阻塞性肺疾病的主要病理改变之一,能引起气

道炎症细胞聚集、细胞因子与炎症因子的大量释放,且常伴有蛋白酶的过度表达,增加机体氧化应激反应,从而造成肺气肿病理变化,导致机体黏液分泌细胞增多,上皮纤维化与气道发生重构。在本研究中,以老年SD大鼠作为研究对象,构建肺气肿动物模型,并分别给予地塞米松、地塞米松及 AMPK 二甲双胍联合干预,HE 染色结果表明,联合干预组大鼠肺气肿样改变不明显,肺泡数量未见明显减少,说明 AMPK 能够改善老年肺气肿大鼠肺组织情况,利于大鼠恢复。

AMPK 是一种丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,能调节细胞能量稳态和代谢,已经被证实是一种抗衰老、抗炎分子。在本研究中,联合干预组大鼠肺组织 TNF- α 、IL-6 及 IL-8 水平均低于地塞米松组和模型组 ($P < 0.05$),说明 AMPK 能降低老年肺气肿大鼠炎症因子水平。TNF- α 是一种能直接杀死肿瘤细胞而对正常细胞无明显毒性的细胞因子,主要由激活的巨噬细胞产生,能抑制成骨细胞,刺激破骨细胞;IL-6 也是一种细胞因子,主要由纤维母细胞、T 淋巴细胞及多种瘤细胞产生,能参与机体免疫反应,提高细胞增殖活性;IL-8 属于趋化因子家族中的一种细胞因子,参与、调节生殖生理、病理过程。TNF- α 、IL-6 及 IL-8 在正常机体中表达水平较低或不表达,但在肺气肿大鼠中,持续的应激反应能增加 TNF- α 、IL-6 及 IL-8 表达水平。而将 AMPK 用于老年肺气肿中则能够降低炎症因子水平,缓解大鼠肺气肿。另外,本研究结果还显示联合干预组干预后白细胞计数、中性粒细胞比例及淋巴细胞比例水平均低于地塞米松组和模型组 ($P < 0.05$),提示 AMPK 能够降低老年肺气肿大鼠生化指标水平,能从根本上控制疾病的发展。尽管如此,我们的研究仍存在一定的局限性,一方面实验纳入的大鼠数量较少,使得在完成有关数据分析、统计方面存在诸多局限性,仍需要进一步研究、探讨;另一方面,我们仅根据炎症水平及生化指标对肺气肿进行定量分析,未涉及其他如动脉血气分析指标(二氧化碳分压及氧分压等),因此可进一步收集数据进行多方面验证。

综上所述,AMPK 二甲双胍用于老年肺气肿大鼠效果理想,能降低炎症因子水平,改善肺组织的损伤,能为临床肺气肿治疗提供思路。

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· 消息 ·

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示例:

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