

## • 论著 •

# 富氢液对脂多糖刺激离体肠上皮屏障功能障碍的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 观察富氢液对脂多糖(LPS)刺激人肠上皮细胞(Caco2)单层模型细胞通透性的影响,探讨其对肠屏障功能障碍的保护作用机制。**方法** 人结肠腺癌细胞株Caco2培养于含20%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基中,传代至第28~35代的细胞用于实验。采用随机数字表法将细胞分为空白组、富氢液组、LPS组和LPS+富氢液组。空白组和LPS组用正常培养基培养,富氢液组和LPS+富氢液组用含饱和氢气培养基培养;LPS组和LPS+富氢液组分别加入1 g/L的LPS孵育,空白组和富氢液组加入等量生理盐水。建立Caco2细胞单层模型模拟离体肠上皮屏障,孵育0、3、6、12、24、48 h测定其跨上皮细胞电阻(TEER)值来反映肠屏障通透性;采用四甲基偶氮唑盐(MTT)比色法和乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)法分别测定细胞活性和损伤情况;孵育6、12、24 h采用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)测定细胞紧密连接蛋白claudin-1与occludin的蛋白表达;孵育24 h采用免疫荧光法观察claudin-1与occludin蛋白的分布。**结果** 空白组与富氢液组各指标比较差异均无统计学意义。LPS组和LPS+富氢液组细胞孵育6 h起TEER值即较空白组明显降低,且呈时间依赖性;而LPS+富氢液组细胞孵育6 h起TEER值明显高于LPS组。与空白组相比,LPS组细胞活性明显降低[(67.2±7.9)%比(100.0±0.0)%, $P<0.05$ ],细胞损伤明显[LDH释放率:(38.5±2.1)%比(1.2±0.3)%, $P<0.05$ ],孵育6、12、24 h时claudin-1和occludin蛋白表达明显下调[claudin-1(灰度值):0.351±0.079、0.272±0.075、0.190±0.049比0.518±0.030,occludin(灰度值):0.416±0.044、0.290±0.062、0.226±0.019比0.602±0.038,均 $P<0.05$ ],孵育24 h时细胞claudin-1和occludin蛋白分布紊乱且连续性中断。与LPS组相比,LPS+富氢液组细胞活性部分恢复[(88.8±7.4)%比(67.2±7.9)%, $P<0.05$ ],细胞损伤减轻[LDH释放率:(16.4±4.3)%比(38.5±2.1)%, $P<0.05$ ],24 h时claudin-1和occludin蛋白表达明显上调[claudin-1(灰度值):0.428±0.046比0.190±0.049,occludin(灰度值):0.466±0.071比0.226±0.019,均 $P<0.05$ ],且分布形态的连续性与完整性部分恢复。**结论** 富氢液能够有效改善LPS所致肠上皮细胞屏障功能障碍,其机制可能与调节肠上皮细胞活性、减轻细胞损伤以及改善紧密连接蛋白claudin-1、occludin的表达与分布有关。

**【关键词】** 富氢液；脓毒症；脂多糖；肠上皮细胞；肠屏障功能障碍；紧密连接蛋白

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**Effects of hydrogen-rich medium on lipopolysaccharide-induced intestinal epithelial barrier dysfunction of human colon carcinoma cells** Yang Tao, Xie Keliang, Chen Hongguang, Zhang Hongtao, Yu Yang, Wang Guolin, Yu Yonghao

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the effects of hydrogen-rich medium on lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced intestinal epithelial barrier dysfunction of human intestinal epithelial (Caco2) cells. **Methods** Caco2 cells (passages 28–35) were purchased from the Cell Bank of the Shanghai Institute of Cell Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai, China, and they were cultured in Dulbecco minimum essential medium (DMEM) containing 20% fetal bovine serum. These cells were randomly divided into four groups: control group (group A), hydrogen-rich medium group (group B), LPS group (group C) and LPS + hydrogen-rich medium group (group D). Cells were cultured with normal medium in group A and group C or with hydrogen-rich medium in group B and group D. Meanwhile, 1 g/L LPS was simultaneously added into group C and group D, while an equivalent volume of normal saline was added into group A and group B instead. In vitro intestinal epithelial models were reproduced with monolayer filter-grown

Caco2 and intestinal epithelium. The trans-epithelial electrical resistance (TEER) in models of each group was measured at different incubation times (0, 3, 6, 12, 24 and 48 hours). Cell viability and cytotoxicity were assessed with 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release assay, respectively, after incubation for 24 hours. The expression levels of claudin-1 and occludin were respectively determined at 6, 12 and 24 hours of incubation by Western Blot assay. The morphological structure of claudin-1 and occludin was respectively observed after incubation for 24 hours with immunofluorescence staining. **Results** There was no statistical significance in variables between group A and group B. Compared with group A, it was shown that TEER was time-dependently decreased in groups C and D after 6 hours. Compared with group C, TEER in group D was increased after 6 hours. Compared with group A, the cell viability was significantly reduced in group C [( $67.2 \pm 7.9\%$ ) vs. ( $100.0 \pm 0.0\%$ ),  $P < 0.05$ ] and cell injury was obvious [LDH release rate: ( $38.5 \pm 2.1\%$ ) vs. ( $1.2 \pm 0.3\%$ ),  $P < 0.05$ ]; the expression levels of claudin-1 and occludin at 6, 12, 24 hours were significantly down-regulated [claudin-1 (gray value):  $0.351 \pm 0.079$ ,  $0.272 \pm 0.075$ ,  $0.190 \pm 0.049$  vs.  $0.518 \pm 0.030$ ; occludin (gray value):  $0.416 \pm 0.044$ ,  $0.290 \pm 0.062$ ,  $0.226 \pm 0.019$  vs.  $0.602 \pm 0.038$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ], and the structure of claudin-1 and occludin were profoundly disrupted. Compared with group C, it was shown that the cell viability was significantly increased in group D [( $88.8 \pm 7.4\%$ ) vs. ( $67.2 \pm 7.9\%$ ),  $P < 0.05$ ] and cell injury was significantly abated [LDH release rate: ( $16.4 \pm 4.3\%$ ) vs. ( $38.5 \pm 2.1\%$ ),  $P < 0.05$ ]; the expression levels of claudin-1 and occludin were significantly up-regulated at 24 hours [claudin-1 (gray value):  $0.428 \pm 0.046$  vs.  $0.190 \pm 0.049$ , occludin (gray value):  $0.466 \pm 0.071$  vs.  $0.226 \pm 0.019$ , both  $P < 0.05$ ]; the disrupted structures of claudin-1 and occludin were partially recovered. **Conclusion** Hydrogen-rich medium can effectively attenuate LPS-induced dysfunction of intestinal epithelial barrier in human Caco2 cells by ameliorating cell viability as well as regulating claudin-1 and occludin expression and structure.

**【Key words】** Hydrogen-rich medium; Sepsis; Lipopolysaccharide; Intestinal epithelial cell; Intestinal barrier dysfunction; Tight junction

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脓毒症是由感染因素诱发、以炎症反应为主的综合征,是烧伤、创伤和大手术的常见并发症<sup>[1]</sup>。约半数脓毒症患者可进展为严重脓毒症和脓毒性休克,造成多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),是非心脏重症加强治疗病房(ICU)患者的最主要死因<sup>[2]</sup>。肠屏障在阻止肠道微生物、毒素等穿过肠黏膜进入其他组织、器官和血液循环中起重要作用<sup>[3-4]</sup>,目前已发现肠上皮屏障功能障碍是脓毒症发生MODS的始动因素<sup>[5-7]</sup>。本课题组前期研究发现,氢气吸入对脓毒症小鼠多器官损伤具有明确的保护作用<sup>[8]</sup>,但其作用机制尚未完全阐明,其机制是否与改善脓毒症时肠上皮屏障功能障碍有关有待探讨。本研究旨在探讨富氢液是否可改善脂多糖(LPS)刺激人肠上皮细胞模拟的肠上皮屏障功能障碍。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 主要试剂:** 人结肠腺癌细胞株Caco2(由中国科学院上海细胞库提供)。LPS(美国Sigma公司,批号:L4931);小鼠抗人claudin-1一抗、兔抗人occludin一抗(美国Invitrogen公司),小鼠抗人β-肌动蛋白(β-actin)一抗(美国Santa Cruz公司),山羊抗小鼠二抗(美国Sigma公司),罗丹明标记的

IgG(IgG/TRITC)二抗和异硫氰酸荧光素标记的IgG(IgG/FITC)二抗(北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司)。

**1.2 细胞培养:** Caco2细胞株复苏后置于含20%胎牛血清(美国Hyclone公司)、1%青链双抗的DMEM培养基(美国Hyclone公司)中,于37℃、5%CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱中贴壁培养,待细胞80%~90%融合时,用0.25%胰酶消化传代,第28~35代细胞用于实验。

**1.3 富氢液的制备:** 用纯度>99.999%氢气,按照文献[9]的方法制备富氢液,气相色谱法检测富氢液所含氢气浓度为0.6 mmol/L。每次使用前新鲜配置,并过滤消毒。

**1.4 实验分组及处理:** 采用随机数字表法将细胞分为空白组、富氢液组、LPS组和LPS+富氢液组。空白组和LPS组用正常培养基培养细胞,富氢液组和LPS+富氢液组用含饱和氢气培养基培养细胞;LPS组和LPS+富氢液组加入1 g/L的LPS进行孵育,空白组和富氢液组则加入等量生理盐水。

**1.5 Caco2单层细胞模型的建立:** 将对数期分化良好的Caco2细胞按2×10<sup>8</sup>/L密度接种于24孔聚酯膜中,每孔400 μL,于小室基底侧加入600 μL培养液。接种24 h后换液培养。定期观察细胞生长情况,

同时测定跨上皮细胞电阻(TEER)值。培养约21 d, 细胞形成完整致密单层, TEER值显著升高且保持稳定, 表明模型基本形成。

### 1.6 检测指标及方法

**1.6.1 细胞屏障通透性检测:** Caco2细胞单层模型建立后, 分组进行相应处理, 每组取5孔重复, 孵育0、3、6、12、24、36、48 h, 使用EVOM2细胞电阻仪测定细胞单层模型的TEER值<sup>[10]</sup>。

**1.6.2 细胞活性检测:** 将培养好的Caco2细胞制成单细胞悬液, 用含20%胎牛血清的DMEM培养液调整细胞密度至 $1 \times 10^7/\text{L}$ , 分组进行相应处理, 采用四甲基偶氮唑盐(MTT)比色法进行测定<sup>[11]</sup>。

**1.6.3 乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)法检测细胞损伤:** 将培养好的Caco2细胞制成单细胞悬液, 用含20%胎牛血清的DMEM培养液调整细胞密度至 $1 \times 10^7/\text{L}$ , 接种于96孔板, 每孔200 μL。分组进行相应处理, 孵育24 h后收集上清液A; 加入含0.2%曲通X-100的培养液孵育, 收集上清液B。使用LDH检测试剂盒(美国Biovision公司)测定上清液LDH含量。每孔的LDH释放率(%) = 上清液A中LDH值/(上清液A中LDH值 + 上清液B中LDH值) × 100%。

**1.6.4 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)测定claudin-1和occludin的蛋白表达:** 分组对Caco2细胞进行处理, 分别于孵育6、12、24 h取5孔细胞, 磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)洗涤3次, 加入RIPA裂解液冰上裂解细胞, 离心收集上清, 采用BCA法测定蛋白浓度。取50 μg蛋白样品, 经凝胶电泳、转膜、封闭后, 分别加入小鼠抗人claudin-1一抗、兔抗人occludin一抗和小鼠抗人β-actin一抗, 4℃过夜, 漂洗后分别加入辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗小鼠二抗, 室温孵育、洗膜, 免疫印迹化学发光法(ECL)显影、定影, 图像分析系统扫描, 以目的条带与内参条带的灰度值比值作为表达量。

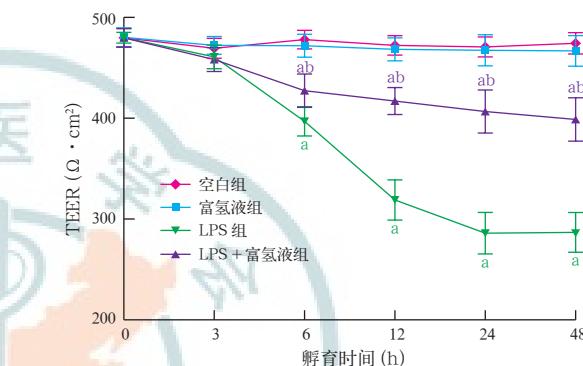
**1.6.5 免疫荧光法测定claudin-1和occludin的表达与分布:** 将细胞接种至24孔板底部的盖玻片上, 待细胞生长融合至80%左右进行分组处理, 随机取3孔细胞孵育24 h, 用PBS清洗, 经冰甲醇固定、穿透、封闭血清后分别加入小鼠抗人claudin-1一抗、兔抗人occludin一抗、IgG/TRITC二抗、IgG/FITC二抗孵育1 h, 冲洗、封片, 免疫荧光显微镜下观察。

**1.7 统计学分析:** 采用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计学分析, 计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示, 采用单因素方差分析, 组间比较采用最小显著差异法

(LSD检验),  $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 离体肠屏障模型的通透性(图1):** 空白组与富氢液组各时间点TEER值比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。与空白组相比, LPS组和LPS+富氢液组细胞孵育6 h起TEER值即明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$ ), 且呈时间依赖性。而LPS+富氢液组细胞孵育6 h起TEER值明显高于LPS组(均 $P < 0.05$ )。



注:TEER为跨上皮细胞电阻;与空白组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;  
与脂多糖(LPS)组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$

图1 各组离体人肠上皮细胞孵育后TEER值的变化

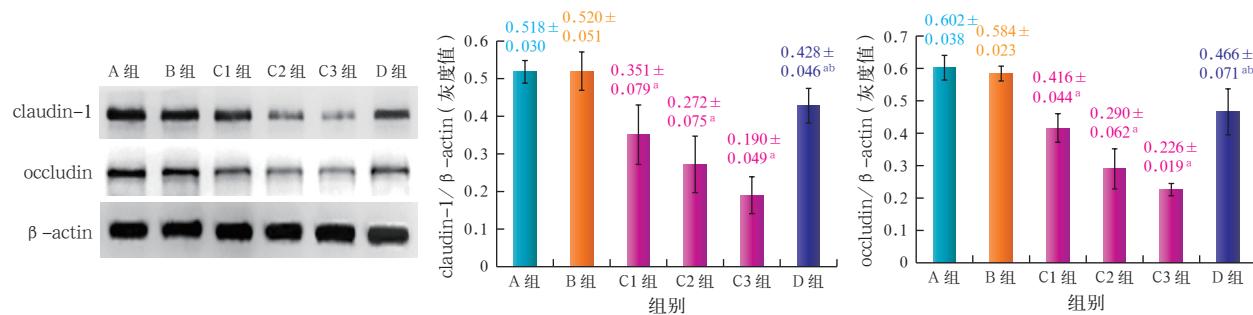
**2.2 细胞活性及损伤情况(表1):** 空白组与富氢液组细胞活性和LDH释放率比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。与空白组相比, LPS组和LPS+富氢液组细胞活性均明显降低, LDH释放率均明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$ )。与LPS组相比, LPS+富氢液组细胞活性部分恢复, LDH释放率明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

表1 各组离体人肠上皮细胞活性及损伤情况比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	样本数(孔)	细胞活性(%)	LDH释放率(%)
空白组	5	100.0±0.0	1.2±0.3
富氢液组	5	98.6±5.4	1.4±0.3
LPS组	5	67.2±7.9 <sup>a</sup>	38.5±2.1 <sup>a</sup>
LPS+富氢液组	5	88.8±7.4 <sup>ab</sup>	16.4±4.3 <sup>ab</sup>

注:LPS为脂多糖, LDH为乳酸脱氢酶;与空白组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与LPS组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P < 0.05$

**2.3 claudin-1与occludin的蛋白表达(图2):** 空白组与富氢液组claudin-1、occludin蛋白表达比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ )。LPS组细胞孵育6、12、24 h claudin-1与occludin蛋白表达均较空白组明显下调(均 $P < 0.05$ ), 且随时间延长表达逐渐下降。LPS+富氢液组24 h claudin-1、occludin蛋白表达均较LPS组明显上调(均 $P < 0.05$ )。



Western Blot 为蛋白质免疫印迹试验,  $\beta$ -actin 为  $\beta$ -肌动蛋白, A 组为空白组, B 组为富氢液组, C1、C2、C3 组分别为脂多糖(LPS)6、12、24 h 组, D 组为 LPS + 富氢液 24 h 组;与 A 组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ;与 C3 组比较,<sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$

图 2 Western Blot 测定各组离体人肠上皮细胞紧密连接蛋白 claudin-1 与 occludin 的蛋白表达

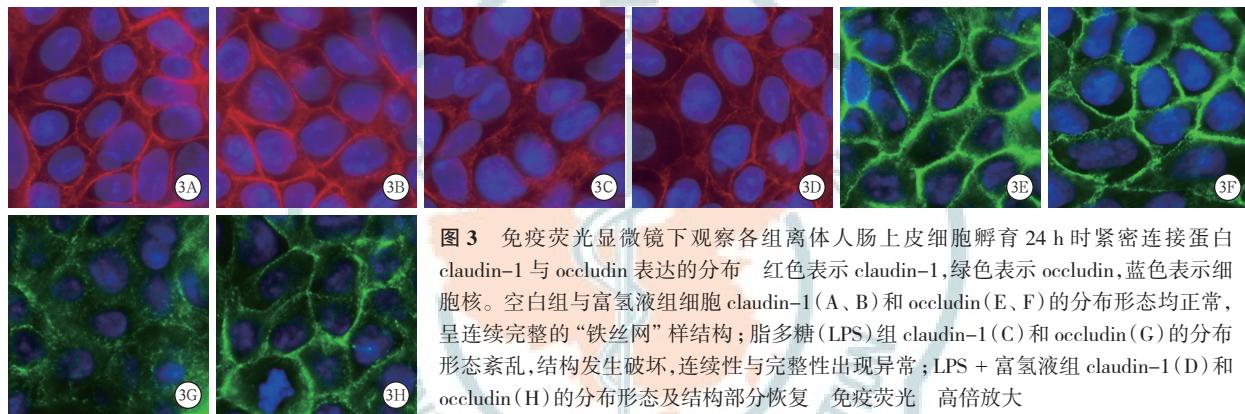


图 3 免疫荧光显微镜下观察各组离体人肠上皮细胞孵育 24 h 时紧密连接蛋白 claudin-1 与 occludin 表达的分布 红色表示 claudin-1, 绿色表示 occludin, 蓝色表示细胞核。空白组与富氢液组细胞 claudin-1(A、B) 和 occludin(E、F) 的分布形态均正常, 呈连续完整的“铁丝网”样结构; 脂多糖(LPS)组 claudin-1(C) 和 occludin(G) 的分布形态紊乱, 结构发生破坏, 连续性与完整性出现异常; LPS + 富氢液组 claudin-1(D) 和 occludin(H) 的分布形态及结构部分恢复 免疫荧光 高倍放大

**2.4 claudin-1 与 occludin 蛋白表达的分布(图 3):** 空白组与富氢液组 claudin-1、occludin 蛋白的形态均正常, 呈连续完整的“铁丝网”样结构。LPS 组 claudin-1、occludin 蛋白分布形态紊乱, 结构破坏, 连续性与完整性出现异常。LPS + 富氢液组两种蛋白的分布形态及结构的连续性和完整性部分恢复。

### 3 讨 论

LPS 是革兰阴性杆菌细胞壁的主要成分, 能通过原发性细胞毒作用造成肠黏膜屏障通透性增加, 导致细菌、内毒素移位<sup>[12]</sup>。Guo 等<sup>[13]</sup>报道 1 g/L LPS 能够引起 Caco2 细胞显著凋亡以及紧密连接蛋白表达下调。因此本研究选择 1 g/L 的 LPS 进行刺激。

Caco2 细胞来源于人类结肠腺癌细胞, 同源性好, 且生命力强、易于培养。体外培养条件下, Caco2 细胞能够进行上皮样分化并形成完整的细胞间连接结构, 其形态学特征、渗透特性以及标志酶的功能表达等与小肠相似, 因此 Caco2 细胞单层模型是目前最为常用的肠上皮屏障离体模型<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

TEER 由离子跨越细胞单层流动而形成, 能够较准确地反映 Caco2 细胞单层模型的完整性与通透性。当 TEER 值升高达到某一稳定水平时, 表明

完整的细胞单层和细胞间连接基本形成。本研究结果显示, LPS 能够引起肠上皮屏障通透性升高, 且呈时间依赖性; 氢气处理能够升高 TEER 值, 提示氢气对肠上皮屏障功能具有显著的保护作用。

Xie 等<sup>[8]</sup>报道氢气对脓毒症小鼠多器官损伤具有明确的保护作用。Buchholz 等<sup>[16]</sup>和李媛等<sup>[17]</sup>报道氢气能够显著减轻小肠损伤, 而肠上皮屏障功能障碍被认为是脓毒症发生 MODS 的始动因素, 并且肠上皮屏障主要由肠上皮细胞和相邻细胞间的连接成分构成, 两者共同维持着屏障功能的稳定<sup>[3]</sup>。因此氢气对肠屏障功能障碍的影响可以从肠上皮细胞和细胞间连接成分两方面进行研究。

用 MTT 法检测细胞活性可反映细胞的功能与状态。LDH 存在于正常细胞的胞质中, 当细胞膜受损时被释放至胞外, 用 LDH 法检测细胞毒性可反映细胞损伤情况。本研究显示, 空白组与富氢液组细胞活性和细胞损伤均无差异, 表明 0.6 mmol/L 的富氢液对 Caco2 细胞无明显影响; 氢气能显著改善 LPS 所致 Caco2 细胞活性降低, 减轻细胞损伤, 提示氢气对肠屏障的保护作用可能与调节肠上皮细胞活性、减轻肠上皮细胞损伤有关。

肠上皮细胞间连接成分包括紧密连接、黏附连接和桥粒等,其中紧密连接存在于黏膜细胞膜的边缘和顶部,控制着细胞间通道开放,是细胞旁路途径的第一道防线,在维持肠屏障通透性中所起作用最大<sup>[18]</sup>。Claudin-1与occludin蛋白是组成肠上皮紧密连接复合体的主要成分。本研究显示,LPS处理后Caco2细胞claudin-1、occludin蛋白表达明显下调;给予氢气干预后蛋白表达均明显上调,提示氢气对肠上皮屏障的保护作用可能与抑制肠上皮细胞间紧密连接蛋白claudin-1、occludin的表达下调有关。有研究表明,小分子GTP酶途径、肌球蛋白轻链激酶(MLCK)途径等能够通过改变肌动球蛋白环的收缩状态和微管稳定性来影响紧密连接及黏附连接的形成与分布<sup>[19-20]</sup>,从而改变肠上皮屏障的通透性。氢气干预减轻LPS诱导Caco2细胞离体肠上皮屏障功能障碍的保护机制是否与小分子GTP酶等途径有关,尚待进一步研究。

综上,氢气能有效改善LPS所致Caco2细胞离体肠上皮屏障功能障碍,其机制与上调肠上皮细胞活性,减轻细胞损伤,以及改善紧密连接蛋白claudin-1与occludin的表达及分布有关。

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