

## • 论著 •

# 中药火把花根对油酸致急性肺损伤大鼠气道紧密连接蛋白表达的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 观察中药火把花根对急性肺损伤(ALI)大鼠支气管上皮紧密连接蛋白 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 表达的影响,探讨火把花根对 ALI 的保护机制。**方法** 将 24 只健康成年清洁级雄性 SD 大鼠按随机数字表法分为对照组、ALI 组、火把花根预处理组,每组 8 只。经尾静脉注射油酸 0.04 mL/kg 复制大鼠 ALI 模型,对照组注射等量生理盐水(NS);火把花根预处理组于制模前 10 d 连续灌胃药物 600 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>(2 mL),对照组和 ALI 组灌胃等量 NS。制模后 4 h 取腹主动脉血、收集支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF),测定血浆及 BALF 中蛋白含量,计算肺通透性指数(LPI);处死大鼠取肺组织,测定肺湿 / 干质量(W/D)比值,苏木素 - 伊红(HE)染色后光镜下观察肺组织病理学变化,并进行肺损伤评分(LIS);应用免疫组化法观察支气管黏膜上皮 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的阳性表达及定位;应用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测支气管黏膜上皮 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的蛋白表达。**结果** 镜下显示:与对照组比较,ALI 组大鼠肺组织损伤明显,细胞水肿,细胞间连接结构紊乱,LIS、W/D 及 LPI 均显著升高[LIS(分):3.81±0.42 比 0.40±0.08, W/D:7.68±0.64 比 4.44±0.39, LPI:0.89±0.15 比 0.38±0.05, 均 P<0.01]; claudin-2 和 ZO-1 主要表达在支气管上皮细胞,且 ALI 组表达强度较对照组明显减弱;Western Blot 显示,ALI 组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的蛋白表达较对照组显著下调[claudin-2 蛋白(灰度值):0.43±0.31 比 2.16±1.33, ZO-1 蛋白(灰度值):1.25±0.41 比 2.82±0.76, 均 P<0.01]。与 ALI 组比较,火把花根预处理可明显改善 ALI 大鼠肺损伤程度[LIS(分):1.22±0.39 比 3.81±0.42, W/D:4.62±0.84 比 7.68±0.64, LPI:0.46±0.07 比 0.89±0.15, 均 P<0.01],且 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的蛋白表达均明显上调[claudin-2 蛋白(灰度值):2.98±0.91 比 0.43±0.31, ZO-1 蛋白(灰度值):2.35±0.51 比 1.25±0.41, 均 P<0.01]。**结论** 火把花根可能通过上调支气管上皮细胞紧密连接蛋白 claudin-2 及 ZO-1 的表达,以减轻 ALI 时气道上皮损伤,从而起到肺脏的保护性作用。

**【关键词】** 肺损伤,急性; 火把花根片; 紧密连接蛋白; Claudin-2; ZO-1; 气道屏障功能**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金(81260583);宁夏回族自治区自然科学基金(NZ10139)

**Effects of traditional Chinese medicine colquhounia root tablet on the expression of tight junction protein claudin-2 and ZO-1 in bronchial epithelium tissue of rats with acute lung injury induced by oleic acid** Shao Ping, Li Xueli, Zhu Jinyuan, Ding Huan, Ma Xigang, Cao Xiangyuan

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the effects of traditional Chinese medicine colquhounia root tablet on the expression of tight junction protein claudin-2 and ZO-1 in bronchial epithelium tissues of rats with acute lung injury (ALI), and to study the mechanism of protective effect of colquhounia root tablet on ALI. **Methods** Twenty-four healthy male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into control group, ALI group and colquhounia root tablet pretreatment group, with 8 rats in each group. The model of ALI was reproduced by intravenous injection of oleic acid 0.04 mL/kg, and the rats in control group were given the same amount of normal saline (NS) instead. The rats in colquhounia root tablet pretreatment group were intragastric administrated with colquhounia root tablet of 600 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup> (2 mL) for 10 days before model reproduction, and the rats in control group and ALI group were given the same amount of NS. At 4 hours after

model reproduction, the blood was drawn from abdominal aorta, and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was collected for determination of protein content in plasma and BALF, and the lung permeability index (LPI) was calculated. The rats were sacrificed to collect lung tissues for determination of lung wet/dry weight ratio (W/D), the changes in pathology of lung tissue were observed after hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining with light microscope, and lung injury score (LIS) was evaluated. The immunohistochemical staining was used to detect the expression and localization of claudin-2 and ZO-1 in bronchial epithelium tissues. The protein expressions of claudin-2 and ZO-1 in bronchial epithelium tissues were determined by Western Blot. **Results** Compared with control group, the lung injury in ALI group was more obvious including cellular edema and structural disorder of intercellular connection by optical microscope, and LIS, W/D ratio, and LPI were significantly increased (LIS:  $3.81 \pm 0.42$  vs.  $0.40 \pm 0.08$ , W/D:  $7.68 \pm 0.64$  vs.  $4.44 \pm 0.39$ , LPI:  $0.89 \pm 0.15$  vs.  $0.38 \pm 0.05$ , all  $P < 0.01$ ). Claudin-2 and ZO-1 were mainly expressed in the bronchial epithelium cell, and the expression degrees were significantly weakened in ALI group as compared with control group. It was shown by Western Blot results that compared with control group, the protein expressions of claudin-2 and ZO-1 were significantly down-regulated in ALI group [claudin-2 protein (gray value):  $0.43 \pm 0.31$  vs.  $2.16 \pm 1.33$ , ZO-1 protein (gray value):  $1.25 \pm 0.41$  vs.  $2.82 \pm 0.76$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ]. Compared with ALI group, colquhounia root pretreatment could effectively diminish the degree of ALI (LIS:  $1.22 \pm 0.39$  vs.  $3.81 \pm 0.42$ , W/D:  $4.62 \pm 0.84$  vs.  $7.68 \pm 0.64$ , LPI:  $0.46 \pm 0.07$  vs.  $0.89 \pm 0.15$ , all  $P < 0.01$ ), and the protein expressions of claudin-2 and ZO-1 were significantly up-regulated [claudin-2 protein (gray value):  $2.98 \pm 0.91$  vs.  $0.43 \pm 0.31$ , ZO-1 protein (gray value):  $2.35 \pm 0.51$  vs.  $1.25 \pm 0.41$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ]. **Conclusion** Administration of colquhounia root tablet could attenuate lung injury induced by oleic acid with improving epithelial barrier function via up-regulate the expression claudin-2 and ZO-1, which play a protective effect on the lung of rats with ALI.

**【Key words】** Acute lung injury; Colquhounia root tablet; Tight junction protein; Claudin-2; ZO-1; Tracheal barrier function

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急性肺损伤(ALI)的主要发病机制是各种细胞因子和炎性介质在肺部形成复杂的炎症级联反应。由于肺泡和气道相互依存, ALI时气道上皮损伤、管腔渗出水肿、肺泡塌陷后容易导致远端气道不稳定,而气道上皮紧密连接蛋白 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 是维持上皮屏障功能的重要结构蛋白<sup>[1-3]</sup>,其表达异常可以破坏气道上皮完整性,并参与了ALI的发生发展<sup>[4]</sup>。目前对ALI治疗药物的研究主要集中在对炎性介质的干预,但并未取得较理想的效果<sup>[5]</sup>。中药火把花根具有良好的抗炎和抑制免疫反应的作用,能降低毛细血管通透性,改善局部器官微循环,具有类似激素的治疗效果且无副作用,临床已成功应用于肾病综合征、慢性肾脏病、风湿性关节炎等多种自身免疫性疾病的治疗<sup>[6-7]</sup>。本课题组前期研究表明,火把花根可通过减轻炎症反应、保护肺泡屏障完整和改善肺水肿,对ALI起保护作用<sup>[8-9]</sup>,其机制可能与紧密连接蛋白的表达有关<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究主要观察火把花根对ALI大鼠支气管上皮细胞紧密连接蛋白 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 表达的影响,探讨火把花根对ALI的保护作用及机制。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 实验动物及分组:** 雄性SD大鼠24只,体质量200~250 g,购自宁夏医科大学实验动物中心,动物

许可证号:SCXK(宁)2005-0001。按随机数字表法分为对照、ALI、火把花根预处理3组,每组8只。

**1.2 模型制备及给药方法:** 参照文献[11]的方法,经尾静脉注射油酸(纯度99.9%,天津市光复精细化工研究所)0.04 mL/kg复制大鼠ALI模型;对照组给予等量生理盐水。火把花根预处理组于制模前灌胃火把花根溶液2 mL( $600 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ,重庆中药研究院制药厂,批号:Z20027411),连续10 d;对照组和ALI组给予等量生理盐水。

本实验动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

**1.3 检测指标和方法:** 于模型建立4 h取大鼠腹主动脉血后处死,留取组织标本。

**1.3.1 肺湿/干质量(W/D)比值:** 取右肺中叶组织0.13~0.44 g,称湿质量后置于80 °C烘干箱内72 h称干质量,计算肺W/D比值。

**1.3.2 肺通透性指数(LPI)测定:** 取抗凝血2 mL,并进行左肺支气管肺泡灌洗,收集支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)8~10 mL,离心后取上清。用BCA法测定BALF及血浆中的蛋白水平,用其比值代表LPI水平( $LPI = BALF \text{ 蛋白} / \text{血浆蛋白}$ )。

**1.3.3 肺组织病理观察及评分:** 取右肺下叶组织,多聚甲醛固定后石蜡包埋、切片,苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,光镜下观察并取10个视野,参照Kendra

半定量评分标准<sup>[12]</sup>进行肺损伤评分(LPS),1~4分代表肺损伤程度为正常至最严重。

**1.3.4 免疫组化法观察支气管黏膜上皮 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的阳性表达:**取右肺下叶组织,石蜡包埋、切片,经脱蜡复水、修复抗原、加入一抗和二抗、孵育、漂洗、显色、苏木素复染、脱水、封片后,光镜下观察并拍照,支气管黏膜上皮组织深棕着色为蛋白阳性表达,不着色或着色浅为阴性或弱阳性表达,表达强度以(-)~(4+)表示。

**1.3.5 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测支气管黏膜上皮 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的表达:**取右肺下叶组织,提取总蛋白,用BCA法检测蛋白浓度。经过凝胶电泳、转膜、封闭、加入一抗和二抗后,在扫描仪上获取图像,应用Alpha软件处理系统分析条带灰度值,蛋白水平用目标蛋白与内参照3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)条带灰度值比值表示。

**1.4 统计学处理:**采用SPSS 16.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,若符合正态分布、方差齐,则采用单因素方差分析进行多样本均数间比较,两两比较采用SNK-q检验;若方差不齐,则进行秩转换的非参数检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 火把花根对ALI大鼠肺W/D比值和LPI的影响(表1):**ALI组肺W/D比值和LPI均显著高于对照组(均 $P<0.01$ );火把花根预处理组肺W/D比值和LPI较ALI组明显降低(均 $P<0.01$ ),且接近对照组水平。

表1 火把花根预处理对ALI大鼠肺组织W/D比值、LPI和LIS的影响( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	动物数(只)	肺W/D比值	LPI	LIS(分)
对照组	8	$4.44 \pm 0.39$	$0.38 \pm 0.05$	$0.40 \pm 0.08$
ALI组	8	$7.68 \pm 0.64^a$	$0.89 \pm 0.15^a$	$3.81 \pm 0.42^a$
火把花根组	8	$4.62 \pm 0.84^c$	$0.46 \pm 0.07^c$	$1.22 \pm 0.39^{bc}$

注:ALI为急性肺损伤,W/D为湿/干质量比值,LPS为肺通透性指数,LIS为肺损伤评分;与对照组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.01$ ,<sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ ;与ALI组比较,<sup>c</sup> $P<0.01$

**2.2 火把花根对ALI大鼠肺组织病理改变的影响:**光镜下显示,对照组肺泡结构完整,肺泡腔及间质未见病理改变(图1A);ALI组肺泡壁结构完整性明显破坏,肺泡腔及间质出血,大量炎性细胞浸润,血浆蛋白渗出增多,支气管黏膜上皮细胞脱落,管腔黏

液渗出(图1B);火把花根预处理组肺组织病理改变明显减轻(图1C)。表1显示,ALI组大鼠LIS评分明显高于对照组,而火把花根预处理组LIS评分较ALI组明显下降(均 $P<0.05$ )。

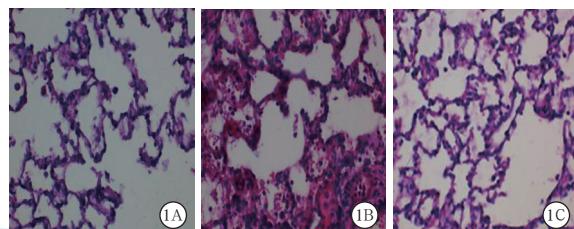


图1 光镜下观察大鼠肺组织病理学改变 对照组(A)肺泡壁结构完整;急性肺损伤(ALI)组(B)肺泡结构不完整,间隔明显增宽、毛细血管扩张、弥漫性水肿,肺泡萎陷,肺泡腔及肺间质内大量炎性细胞浸润,红细胞渗出,血浆蛋白渗出增多,支气管黏膜上皮细胞脱落,管腔黏液渗出;火把花根预处理组(C)少量炎性细胞浸润,红细胞及蛋白渗出减轻,支气管黏膜上皮结构相对完整 HE染色 高倍放大

**2.3 火把花根对ALI大鼠支气管黏膜上皮 claudin-2、ZO-1 阳性表达的影响(图2):**免疫组化染色显示,对照组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 均呈阳性表达, claudin-2 表达强度(3+)~(4+), ZO-1 表达强度(2+)~(3+); ALI 组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 阳性表达强度呈阴性或弱阳性(-)~(+);火把花根预处理组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 阳性表达明显增强,均为(3+)~(4+)。说明火把花根预处理可恢复 ALI 大鼠支气管上皮细胞 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的阳性表达。

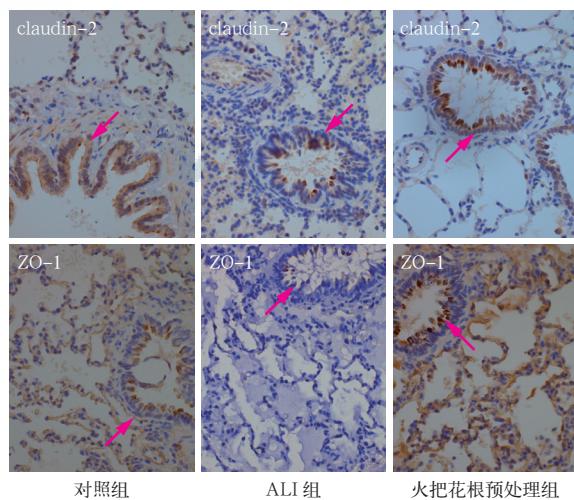


图2 光镜下观察大鼠支气管黏膜上皮紧密连接蛋白 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的阳性表达 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 阳性表达均呈棕黄色。对照组 claudin-2 表达强度(3+)~(4+), ZO-1 表达强度(2+)~(3+);而急性肺损伤(ALI)组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 表达强度阴性或弱阳性(-)~(+);火把花根预处理组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 表达强度(3+)~(4+);箭头所示阳性表达棕色染带 免疫组化染色 高倍放大

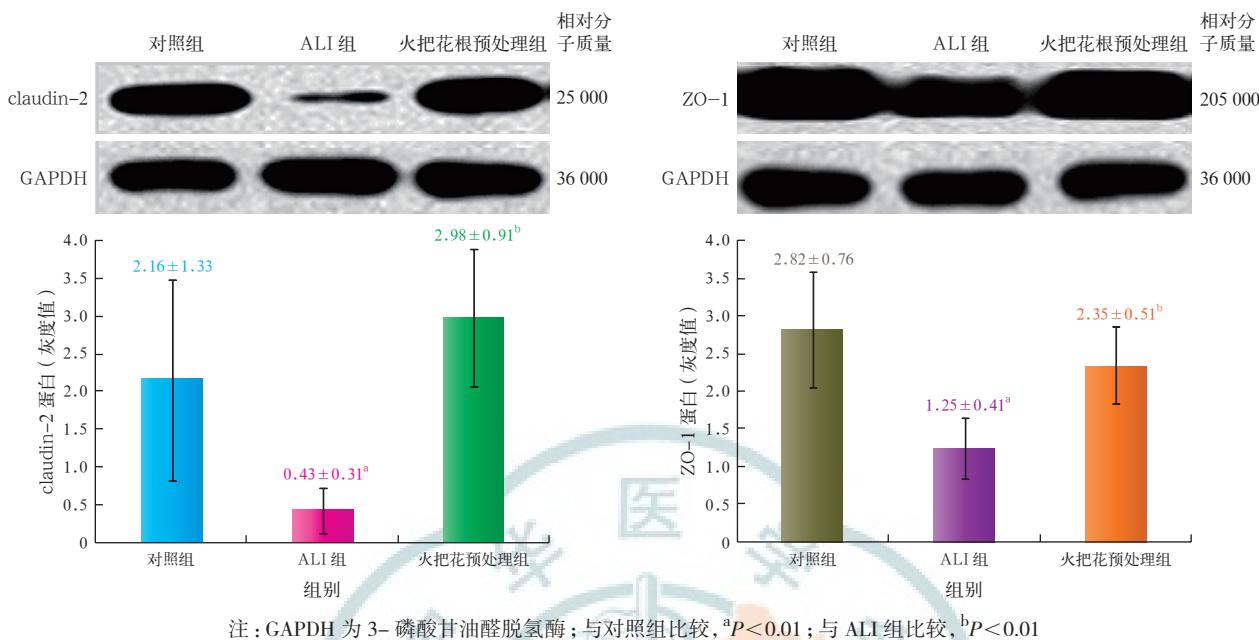


图 3 火把花根预处理对急性肺损伤(ALI)大鼠肺组织紧密连接蛋白 claudin-2(左)和 ZO-1(右)蛋白表达的影响

**2.4 火把花根对 ALI 大鼠肺组织 claudin-2、ZO-1 蛋白表达水平的影响(图 3):** 对照组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的蛋白表达水平均较强; 与对照组比较, ALI 组 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的蛋白表达水平均明显下调(均  $P < 0.01$ ); 火把花根预处理可明显上调肺组织 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 的蛋白表达(均  $P < 0.01$ )。

### 3 讨 论

ALI 的病理特点主要是弥漫性毛细血管内皮细胞和肺上皮损伤, 导致上皮细胞及血管内皮通透性增高, 大量液体进入肺泡腔及肺间质, 造成非心源性肺水肿、微小肺不张和广泛的“瀑布样”炎性细胞浸润, 组织细胞损伤, 这些病理改变使肺内分流增加, 肺顺应性降低, 肺通气/换气功能障碍, 出现进行性呼吸窘迫、顽固性低氧<sup>[13-15]</sup>。本研究显示: ALI 组大鼠肺组织 W/D 比值、LPI 均明显高于对照组, 光镜下肺组织出现明显病理损伤, LIS 也较对照组明显升高。说明 ALI 大鼠制模成功。火把花根预处理后肺组织 W/D 比值、LPI 及 LIS 均较 ALI 组显著降低, 病理损伤程度明显减轻, 提示火把花根对 ALI 有一定的保护作用。

ALI 时缺血/缺氧及炎性浸润造成肺屏障功能受损, 组织通透性增高是 ALI 的关键病理过程, 因此, 研究导致肺屏障功能破坏的因素可能是治疗 ALI 的关键。肺屏障功能包括呼吸性细支气管、肺泡上皮及血管内皮<sup>[16]</sup>, 肺支气管上皮和肺泡上皮屏障较毛细血管内皮屏障更为致密<sup>[17]</sup>。在 ALI 发生

发展过程中, 肺支气管上皮细胞和肺泡上皮细胞通透性均增加, 支气管上皮细胞存在炎症损伤, 早期导致肺弥散功能障碍, 后期大量上皮细胞坏死、剥蚀, 细胞外基质(ECM)重构形成气道壁增厚等肺纤维化临床表现<sup>[3, 18-19]</sup>。说明支气管上皮屏障受损也参与了 ALI 发生发展及转归。

肺气道上皮细胞间跨膜紧密连接蛋白 claudin 家族对维持上皮屏障功能至关重要, 其中 claudin-2 和 ZO-1 通过互动协同发挥重要作用<sup>[20]</sup>。claudin-2 分布于支气管上皮细胞, 在维持上皮孔道形成、选择性介导溶质转运、促进渗透性转运和维持细胞间稳态中起重要作用<sup>[20-21]</sup>。而 ZO-1 是表达于支气管上皮细胞胞质的蛋白, 通过参与细胞信号转导和 claudin-2 的开放及关闭, 与 claudin-2 协调作用共同维持屏障功能稳定。claudin-2 及 ZO-1 损伤、缺失、表达异常是 ALI 时气道屏障瓦解的重要机制之一<sup>[3-4, 22]</sup>。

本研究结果证实, 与对照组比较, ALI 组大鼠支气管上皮细胞 claudin-2、ZO-1 蛋白表达明显减少, 结合肺组织病理结果, 说明 ALI 时支气管上皮细胞 claudin-2、ZO-1 表达受到抑制, 导致上皮间屏障功能严重受损, 但其机制尚不明确。经火把花根预处理后, claudin-2 及 ZO-1 蛋白表达均明显升高, 肺损伤明显减轻, 提示火把花根可通过上调 ALI 大鼠支气管上皮细胞间紧密连接蛋白 claudin-2 及 ZO-1 的表达, 保护气道上皮屏障功能, 减轻肺损伤,

从而对损伤的肺脏起到保护作用,其机制可能与火把花根良好的抗炎作用和适度抑制免疫反应作用有关,同时不排除其可能改变上皮紧密连接结构蛋白的构象,使 claudin-2、ZO-1 功能发生改变。

综上,火把花根可通过上调支气管黏膜上皮细胞 claudin-2 及 ZO-1 的蛋白表达,减轻 ALI 大鼠气道上皮损伤,从而起到保护性作用。

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