

氢气对雪旺细胞多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖聚合酶-1 依赖性细胞死亡的调控作用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨氢气(H₂)对高糖诱导大鼠雪旺细胞多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖聚合酶-1(PARP-1)依赖性细胞死亡(PARthanatos)的抑制作用,并探讨其机制。方法 将原代培养的大鼠雪旺细胞按随机数字表法分为空白对照组(C组)、H₂对照组(H₂组)、高渗对照组(M组)、高糖处理组(HG组)、H₂治疗组(HG+H₂组)5组。H₂组和HG+H₂组用饱和富氢培养基(含H₂ 0.6 mmol/L)培养,3个对照组用低糖DMEM培养基(总含糖量5.6 mmol/L)培养。HG组和HG+H₂组加入44.4 mmol/L葡萄糖(培养基总含糖量50 mmol/L)培养,C组和H₂组加等量生理盐水,M组加等量甘露醇。各组相应处理48 h后计算乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)释放率以反映细胞毒性,用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定亚硝酸基阴离子(ONOO⁻)和8-羟基脱氧鸟苷(8-OHdG)含量以反映氧化应激损伤和DNA损伤,用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖(PAR)的蛋白表达,用免疫荧光法检测凋亡诱导因子(AIF)的核转位。**结果** 与C组相比,HG组和HG+H₂组细胞毒性明显增加[LDH释放率:(61.40±2.89)%、(42.80±2.32)%比(9.92±0.38)% ,均P<0.01],细胞内ONOO⁻和8-OHdG含量明显增加[ONOO⁻(ng/L):853.58±51.00、553.11±38.66比113.56±14.22,8-OHdG(ng/L):1177.37±60.97、732.06±54.29比419.67±28.77,均P<0.01],PAR蛋白表达明显增加(积分A值:0.603±0.028、0.441±0.010比0.324±0.021,均P<0.01);而HG+H₂组细胞毒性、ONOO⁻和8-OHdG含量、PAR表达均较HG组明显降低(均P<0.01)。H₂组及M组各项指标与C组比较差异均无统计学意义。免疫荧光显示,C组、H₂组和M组AIF均表达在细胞质中;HG组AIF则在整个细胞中表达,且细胞核中表达尤为明显;HG+H₂组细胞核中有少量AIF表达。说明高糖可以刺激AIF的核转移,而H₂可以抑制这一过程。**结论** 高糖处理大鼠雪旺细胞可以使其DNA损伤增加,从而加强其PARthanatos;而H₂不仅可以减轻受损细胞的DNA损伤,亦可以抑制这一特殊的死亡过程,降低细胞毒性,具有细胞保护效应。

【关键词】 糖尿病周围神经病变; 雪旺细胞; 氢气; 多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖聚合酶-1; PARthanatos
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Role of hydrogen gas in regulating of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 dependent cell death in rat Schwann cells Yu Yang, Jiao Yang, Li Bo, Ma Xiaoye, Yang Tao, Xie Keliang, Yu Yonghao

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the protective effects and underlying molecular mechanisms of hydrogen (H₂) on high glucose-induced poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) dependent cell death (PARthanatos) in primary rat Schwann cells. **Methods** Cultured primary rat Schwann cells were randomly divided into five groups: blank control group (C group), H₂ control group (H₂ group), high osmotic control group (M group), high glucose treatment group (HG group), and H₂ treatment group (HG+H₂ group). The cells in H₂ group and HG+H₂ group were cultured with saturated hydrogen-rich medium containing 0.6 mmol/L of H₂, and those in three control groups were cultured with low sugar DMEM medium containing 5.6 mmol/L of sugar, and the cells in HG and HG+H₂ groups were given 44.4 mmol/L of glucose in addition (the medium containing 50 mmol/L of glucose), the cells in C group and H₂ group were given the same volume of normal saline, and the cells in M group were given the same volume of mannitol. Cytotoxicity was evaluated using lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release rate assays after treatment for 48 hours in each group. The contents of peroxynitrite (ONOO⁻) and 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) reflecting oxidative stress injury and DNA

damage were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Poly (ADP-ribose) (PAR) protein expression was analyzed by Western Blot, and immunofluorescence staining was used to determine the nuclear translocation of the apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF). **Results** The cytotoxicity in HG and HG+H₂ groups was significantly increased as compared with that of C group [LDH release rate: (61.40±2.89)%, (42.80±2.32)% vs. (9.92±0.38)%, both $P < 0.01$], the levels of ONOO⁻ and 8-OHdG were markedly elevated [ONOO⁻ (ng/L): 853.58±51.00, 553.11±38.66 vs. 113.56±14.22; 8-OHdG (ng/L): 1177.37±60.97, 732.06±54.29 vs. 419.67±28.77, all $P < 0.01$], and the PAR protein expression was up-regulated (*A* value: 0.603±0.028, 0.441±0.010 vs. 0.324±0.021, both $P < 0.01$). The cytotoxicity, the levels of ONOO⁻ and 8-OHdG, and PAR expression in HG+H₂ group were significantly lower than those of the HG group (all $P < 0.01$). There were no significant differences in above parameters between H₂ group as well as M group and C group. It was shown by immunofluorescence that AIF was expressed in the cytoplasm in C group, H₂ group and M group, AIF was expressed in the whole cell in HG group, and the expression in the nucleus was particularly increased. A small amount of AIF expression was found in the nucleus of HG+H₂ group, which indicated that high glucose could promote the AIF nuclear translocation, and that hydrogen-rich medium could prevent the process of translocation. **Conclusions** High glucose levels could enhance DNA damage that enhance PARthanatos in primary rat Schwann cells. However, H₂ can not only reduce DNA damage of injured cells, but also inhibit the special death process, reduce the cell toxicity, all of which have protective effects.

【Key words】 Diabetic peripheral neuropathy; Schwann cell; Hydrogen; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1; PARthanatos

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糖尿病周围神经病变(DPN)是糖尿病最常见、最危险的慢性并发症之一^[1],其典型症状包括感觉异常、感觉丧失、痛觉过敏及自发性疼痛等,不仅严重影响患者的生存质量,且至今尚无有效治疗方法^[2-3]。多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖聚合酶-1(PARP-1)依赖性细胞死亡又称PARthanatos,是由PARP-1介导的一种程序性细胞坏死^[4]。目前已有研究指出,PARthanatos广泛参与了神经退行性疾病、脑卒中、缺血/再灌注损伤及糖尿病的发病机制,并在其中扮演着重要角色^[5],有望成为治疗DPN的新靶点。氢气(H₂)为一种选择性抗氧化剂,近年来被广泛应用于各种疾病的治疗^[6]。本课题组前期研究发现,H₂对大鼠早期DPN具有良好的保护效应,但其机制尚需深入研究^[7-8]。本研究采用高糖诱导大鼠雪旺细胞(RSC)建立DPN体外模型,以期在细胞水平探讨H₂治疗DPN的相关机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞培养:原代RSC细胞株购于美国ScienCell公司,参照文献[9-11]报告的高糖诱导雪旺细胞模型的方法,将细胞接种于含5%胎牛血清、1%雪旺细胞生长因子及1%青链霉素的低糖(5.6 mmol/L)DMEM培养基,于37℃、5%CO₂培养箱中贴壁培养。待细胞80%融合时,用0.05%胰酶消化传代,取第3代及其以后长势良好的细胞用于实验。

1.2 饱和富氢培养基制备:参照文献[12]方法加以改进制备饱和富氢培养基。用GCH-300高纯氢

气发生器产生H₂,将DMEM培养基置于高纯H₂中,在0.4 MPa压力下加压暴露4 h,直至H₂溶解于培养基中并达到饱和状态。用氢电极检测培养基中H₂浓度至0.6 mmol/L,过滤消毒后4℃保存备用。为保证培养基中H₂浓度,饱和富氢培养基需每周新鲜制备。

1.3 分组及处理:将培养好的细胞按照随机数字表法分为空白对照组(C组)、高渗对照组(M组)、H₂对照组(H₂组)、高糖处理组(HG组)、H₂治疗组(HG+H₂组)。H₂组和HG+H₂组用饱和富氢培养基,C组、M组、HG组用低糖DMEM培养基(总含糖量5.6 mmol/L)。HG组和HG+H₂组加44.4 mmol/L葡萄糖(培养基总含糖量50 mmol/L),C组和H₂组加等量生理盐水,而M组加等量甘露醇。各组分别于培养48 h后进行指标检测。

1.4 细胞毒性检测:用天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶(caspase)抑制剂(Z-VAD-FMK)预处理细胞后制成单细胞悬液,调整细胞密度为5×10⁴/mL,接种于96孔板,并设置无细胞培养液的空白对照孔、最大酶活性对照孔、药物处理孔以及样品对照孔,每组均设3个复孔。按照乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)试剂盒(美国Biovision公司)说明书的步骤操作,于波长490 nm处测定吸光度(*A*)值,并计算LDH释放率,以反映细胞毒性[LDH释放率(%)=(药物处理孔*A*值-样品对照孔*A*值)/(最大酶活性对照孔*A*值-样品对照孔*A*值)×100%]。

1.5 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测亚硝酸基阴离子(ONOO^-)和8-羟基脱氧鸟苷(8-OHdG)含量:用Z-VAD-FMK预处理细胞后分组培养48 h,分别按照上海越研生物科技有限公司和日本JaICA公司的ELISA试剂盒步骤检测细胞上清液中 ONOO^- 和8-OHdG的含量。

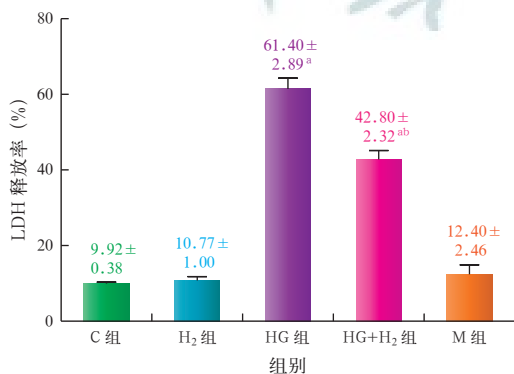
1.6 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖(PAR)蛋白表达:用Z-VAD-FMK预处理细胞后分组培养48 h,收集细胞,采用BCA法测定蛋白浓度。取50 μL 蛋白样品,经凝胶电泳、转膜、封闭后,分别加入一抗、二抗后室温孵育,免疫印迹化学发光(ECL)显影、定影,采用图像分析系统进行扫描。以目的蛋白与内参照 β -肌动蛋白(β -actin)条带的积分A值比值代表目的蛋白的表达水平。

1.7 免疫荧光法检测凋亡诱导因子(AIF)的核转位:用Z-VAD-FMK预处理细胞后分组培养48 h,经乙醇、无水乙醇固定、曲通X-100穿透、封闭血清后,分别加入一抗和二抗孵育、染色、冲洗、封片,荧光显微镜下观察AIF的核转位情况。

1.8 统计学分析:使用SPSS 21.0软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA),两两比较采用独立样本t检验,方差齐性者采用最小显著差法(LSD)。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组细胞毒性比较(图1):与C组相比,HG组和HG+H₂组细胞毒性明显升高,但HG+H₂组细胞毒性较HG组明显降低(均 $P < 0.01$);而H₂组、M组与C组相比差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。



注: C组为空白对照组, H₂组为氢气对照组, HG组为高糖处理组, HG+H₂组为氢气治疗组, M组为高渗对照组; 与C组、H₂组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$; 与HG组比较, ^b $P < 0.01$

图1 H₂对高糖诱导大鼠雪旺细胞48 h后细胞毒性的影响

2.2 各组细胞内氧化应激损伤比较(表1):与C组相比,HG组和HG+H₂组细胞内 ONOO^- 含量均明显增多(均 $P < 0.01$),但HG+H₂组细胞内 ONOO^- 含量较HG组明显减少($P < 0.01$);而H₂组、M组细胞内 ONOO^- 含量与C组差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。说明影响 ONOO^- 生成增多的主要因素为高糖而非高渗,饱和富氢培养基可以有效抑制高糖诱导的 ONOO^- 增多。

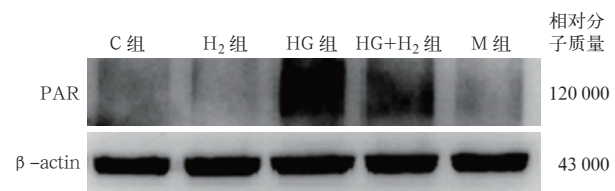
2.3 各组细胞内DNA损伤比较(表1):与C组相比,HG组和HG+H₂组细胞内8-OHdG含量明显增多,但HG+H₂组较HG组明显减少(均 $P < 0.01$);而H₂组、M组与C组差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。说明高糖可以导致细胞DNA损伤,而H₂对其具有保护作用。

2.4 各组细胞内PAR蛋白表达比较(表1;图2):与C组相比,HG组和HG+H₂组细胞内PAR蛋白表达均明显增高,但HG+H₂组较HG组明显降低(均 $P < 0.01$);而H₂组、M组与C组差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。说明高糖可以上调细胞内PAR蛋白表达,而H₂可以抑制此蛋白表达。

表1 H₂对高糖诱导大鼠雪旺细胞48 h后氧化应激损伤、DNA损伤及PAR表达的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数(孔)	ONOO^- (ng/L)	8-OHdG (ng/L)	PAR/ β -actin (积分A值)
C组	3	113.56 \pm 14.22	419.67 \pm 28.77	0.324 \pm 0.021
H ₂ 组	3	104.67 \pm 7.46	402.29 \pm 7.24	0.311 \pm 0.011
HG组	3	853.58 \pm 51.00 ^a	1177.37 \pm 60.97 ^a	0.603 \pm 0.028 ^a
HG+H ₂ 组	3	553.11 \pm 38.66 ^{ab}	732.06 \pm 54.29 ^{ab}	0.441 \pm 0.010 ^{ab}
M组	3	119.97 \pm 21.43	443.84 \pm 40.06	0.320 \pm 0.019

注: C组为空白对照组, H₂组为氢气对照组, HG组为高糖处理组, HG+H₂组为氢气治疗组, M组为高渗对照组; ONOO^- 为亚硝酸基阴离子, 8-OHdG为8-羟基脱氧鸟苷, PAR为多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖, β -actin为 β -肌动蛋白; 与C组、H₂组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$; 与HG组比较, ^b $P < 0.01$



C组为空白对照组, H₂组为氢气对照组, HG组为高糖处理组, HG+H₂组为氢气治疗组, M组为高渗对照组; PAR为多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖, β -actin为 β -肌动蛋白

图2 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测H₂对高糖诱导大鼠雪旺细胞48 h后PAR表达的影响

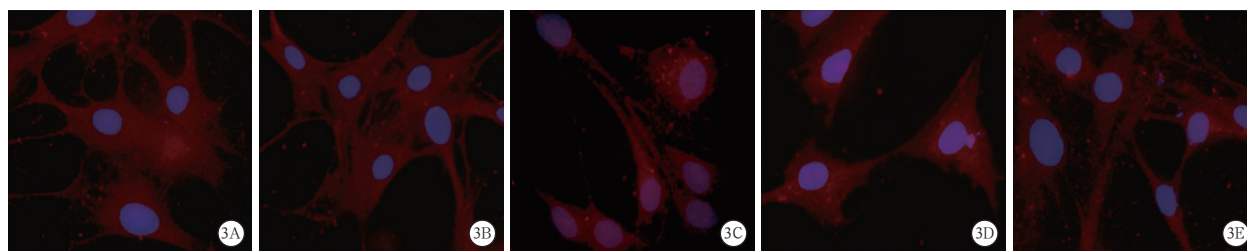


图3 荧光显微镜下观察各组大鼠雪旺细胞凋亡诱导因子(AIF)的表达 红色荧光代表AIF表达,蓝色荧光代表细胞核。空白对照组(C组,A)、氢气对照组(H₂组,B)和高渗对照组(M组,E)AIF均在细胞质中表达,只有很少部分在细胞核中表达;高糖处理组(HG组,C)细胞核和细胞质中均有AIF表达,且细胞核中AIF表达明显强于C组;氢气治疗组(HG+H₂组,D)细胞核中AIF表达明显弱于HG组,说明氢气可以抑制AIF的核转位 免疫荧光染色 高倍放大

2.5 各组AIF核转位比较(图3):C组、H₂组、M组AIF主要表达在细胞质中,而很少表达于细胞核中;HG组细胞核内AIF表达明显增多,而细胞质中表达相对减少;HG+H₂组细胞核内AIF表达明显少于HG组。说明高糖可以刺激AIF向细胞核内迁移,而H₂可以抑制高糖刺激引起的AIF核转位,由此减轻PARthanatos这一死亡过程。

3 讨论

雪旺细胞作为一种特殊的神经胶质细胞被广泛用于神经系统疾病的体外研究。有研究表明,雪旺细胞损伤可引起一系列的周围神经系统损伤,如神经脱髓鞘、降低神经传导速度、加速轴突萎缩以及抑制神经纤维的损伤、修复等^[13],这些都可导致DPN的发生^[14]。由于雪旺细胞通过非胰岛素途径吸收葡萄糖,所以对高糖较为敏感,易受其伤害^[15]。因为DPN所受损伤为可逆性^[16],所以本实验用高糖诱导雪旺细胞作为DPN体外模型进行相关研究。

PARthanatos是PARP-1激活导致的细胞死亡过程,其既不同于普通的细胞凋亡,也不同于一般的坏死和自噬,是一种特殊的程序性细胞坏死^[17]。PARP-1是一种特殊的DNA修复酶,是PARthanatos的关键物质。当各种伤害刺激导致DNA的单链或双链损伤时,PARP-1激活并启动修复程序对DNA进行修复,以维持基因稳定。但当DNA损伤严重或其他原因引起PARP-1过度激活时,则启动细胞的程序性死亡,即PARthanatos^[18]。有研究表明,在PARthanatos中,PARP-1过度激活可在细胞核中以自身为原料合成PAR,PAR由细胞核转位到细胞质中,并刺激线粒体释放AIF,将其由细胞质转移到细胞核,并在其中聚集。细胞核内过多的AIF可引起染色质浓集、大片DNA断裂,引发PARthanatos^[19],由于此过程不受caspase家族影响,故又为非caspase依赖性细胞凋亡^[20]。为防止caspase对实验的干扰,

本实验所用雪旺细胞均经广谱caspase不可逆抑制剂Z-VAD-FMK预处理。结果显示,高糖处理雪旺细胞可使其ONOO⁻生成明显增加,细胞毒性增强,加剧DNA损伤,大量表达PAR,促使AIF核转位,引发PARthanatos,造成细胞死亡。而经H₂处理后,这一过程受到明显抑制,证明H₂对PARthanatos具有保护作用,且这一作用不受caspase家族影响。但H₂是通过何种途径抑制PARthanatos还需要进一步研究。

综上所述,高糖可以通过PARthanatos途径引起雪旺细胞死亡,而H₂可以缓解这一死亡过程,从而对高糖诱导的雪旺细胞损伤具有保护作用。

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本刊常用不需要标注中文的缩略语

多器官功能衰竭 (multiple organ failure, MOF)
 脓毒症心肌抑制 (septic myocardial depression, SMD)
 重症加强治疗病房 (intensive care unit, ICU)
 容量负荷试验 (volume expansion, VE)
 凝血酶时间 (thrombin time, TT)
 凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT)
 凝血酶原活动度 (prothrombin activity, PTA)
 C-反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP)
 核转录因子 κ B (nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)
 肿瘤坏死因子 (tumor necrosis factor, TNF)
 缺氧诱导因子 (hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)
 乳酸脱氢酶 (lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)
 格拉斯哥昏迷评分 (Glasgow coma scale, GCS)
 盲肠结扎穿孔术 (cecal ligation and puncture, CLP)
 脉搏指示连续心排量
 (pulse-indicated continuous cardiac output, PiCCO)

全身炎症反应综合征 (systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS)
 多器官功能障碍综合征 (multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS)
 脓毒症相关性脑病 (sepsis associated encephalopathy, SAE)
 弥散性血管内凝血 (disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC)
 诱导型一氧化氮合酶 (inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)
 转化生长因子- β 1 (transforming growth factor- β 1, TGF- β 1)
 高迁移率族蛋白 B1 (high mobility group protein B1, HMGB1)
 丝裂素活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen activated protein kinase, MAPK)
 细胞外信号调节激酶 (extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK)
 单核细胞趋化因子-1 (monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, MCP-1)
 活化部分凝血活酶时间 (activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)
 序贯器官衰竭评分 (sequential organ failure assessment, SOFA)
 SOAP II 研究 (Shock Occurrence in Acutely ill Patients, 急性重症患者休克发生率研究)
 ProCESS 研究 (Protocolized Care for Early Septic Shock, 感染性休克早期程序化治疗研究)