

血红素氧合酶-1/一氧化碳通路对脂多糖诱导大鼠Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞线粒体融合的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血红素氧合酶-1/一氧化碳(HO-1/CO)通路对脂多糖(LPS)诱导大鼠Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞(AECⅡ)线粒体融合的影响。方法 体外培养大鼠AECⅡ细胞株RLE-6TN,待细胞融合度达到85%时传代培养,并随机分为7组($n=5$):空白对照组细胞常规培养;LPS组加入10 mg/L的LPS制备内毒素攻击AECⅡ模型;外源性一氧化碳释放分子-2(CORM-2,体外CO释放剂)+LPS组(CL组)和氯高铁血红素(Hemin,HO-1诱导剂)+LPS组(HL组)分别加入100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的CORM-2或20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的Hemin预处理1 h,再加入10 mg/L LPS孵育;锌原卟啉-IX(ZnPP-IX,HO-1活性抑制剂)+LPS组(ZL组)加入10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的ZnPP-IX预处理0.5 h,然后加入10 mg/L的LPS孵育;CORM-2+ZnPP-IX+LPS组(CZL组)和Hemin+ZnPP-IX+LPS组(HZL组)先分别加入100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的CORM-2或20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的Hemin预处理1 h,其余处理同ZL组。LPS孵育24 h后,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定细胞上清液中白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)的含量;用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)测定HO-1、线粒体融合蛋白1和蛋白2(Mfn1、Mfn2)以及视神经萎缩蛋白1(OPA1)的蛋白表达。结果 与空白对照组比较,各处理组细胞上清液中IL-6和TNF- α 含量升高,HO-1蛋白表达上调,线粒体融合相关蛋白Mfn1、Mfn2和OPA1蛋白表达下调。与LPS组比较,给予CORM-2或Hemin预处理后,IL-6、TNF- α 含量均明显降低[IL-6(ng/L): 48.6 ± 3.7 、 48.4 ± 3.1 比 58.7 ± 2.5 ,TNF- α (ng/L): 40.7 ± 5.3 、 39.4 ± 4.3 比 51.8 ± 5.1],HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1蛋白表达均明显上调(HO-1蛋白: 0.873 ± 0.051 、 0.839 ± 0.061 比 0.671 ± 0.044 ,Mfn1蛋白: 0.673 ± 0.037 、 0.654 ± 0.025 比 0.568 ± 0.021 ,Mfn2蛋白: 0.676 ± 0.044 、 0.683 ± 0.035 比 0.571 ± 0.043 ,OPA1蛋白: 0.648 ± 0.031 、 0.632 ± 0.031 比 0.554 ± 0.032 ,均 $P<0.05$);而给予ZnPP-IX预处理后,IL-6、TNF- α 含量及HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1蛋白表达的变化趋势与CORM-2或Hemin预处理组相反,与LPS组比较差异均有统计学意义[IL-6(ng/L): 69.8 ± 5.1 比 58.7 ± 2.5 ,TNF- α (ng/L): 61.9 ± 3.3 比 51.8 ± 5.1 ,HO-1蛋白: 0.545 ± 0.023 比 0.671 ± 0.044 ,Mfn1蛋白: 0.406 ± 0.051 比 0.568 ± 0.021 ,Mfn2蛋白: 0.393 ± 0.051 比 0.571 ± 0.043 ,OPA1蛋白: 0.372 ± 0.050 比 0.554 ± 0.032 ,均 $P<0.05$]。CL组与HL组间,LPS组、CZL组与HZL组间上述各指标比较差异均无统计学意义。结论 HO-1/CO通路可上调LPS诱导的大鼠AECⅡ细胞线粒体融合蛋白表达,促进线粒体融合,从而减轻细胞炎症反应。

【关键词】 血红素氧合酶-1; 一氧化碳; 线粒体融合; 肺泡上皮细胞,Ⅱ型

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Effects of heme oxygenase-1/carbon monoxide pathway on the mitochondrial fusion in rat alveolar epithelial type II cells stimulated by lipopolysaccharide Jia Haojuan, Shi Jia, Dong Shu'an, Zhang Yuan, Yu Jianbo

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of heme oxygenase-1/carbon monoxide (HO-1/CO) pathway on mitochondrial fusion in rat alveolar epithelial type II cells (AEC II) stimulated by lipopolysaccharide (LPS). **Methods** Once the cultured *in vitro* rat AEC II cells line RLE-6TN reached confluency of 85%, they were subcultured and randomly divided into seven groups ($n = 5$ each). RLE-6TN cells were routinely cultured in control group. The cells in LPS group was stimulated with 10 mg/L LPS to reproduce the model of endotoxin challenge in AEC II cells. The cells in carbon monoxide-releasing molecule-2 (CORM-2, *in vitro* CO release agent) + LPS group (CL group) and Hemin (HO-1 inducer) + LPS group (HL group) were pretreated with 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ CORM-2 or 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Hemin for 1 hour, respectively, followed by 10 mg/L LPS stimulation. The cells in zinc protoporphyrin-IX (ZnPP-IX, HO-1 inhibitor) + LPS group (ZL group) was pretreated with 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ZnPP-IX for 0.5 hour followed by 10 mg/L LPS stimulation. The cells in CORM-2 + ZnPP-IX + LPS group (CZL group) and Hemin + ZnPP-IX + LPS group (HZL group) were pretreated with 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ CORM-2 or 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Hemin respectively for 1 hour, and other treatments were similar to those previously described in ZL group. At 24 hours after LPS stimulation, interleukin-6 (IL-6)

and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) in the supernatant were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), the protein expressions of HO-1, mitochondrial fusion related proteins 1 and 2 (Mfn1, Mfn2) and optic atrophy 1 (OPA1) were determined by Western Blot. **Results** Compared with control group, IL-6 and TNF- α contents in the supernatant were increased, HO-1 protein expression was up-regulated, Mfn1, Mfn2 and OPA1 protein expressions were down-regulated in all treatment groups. Compared with LPS group, IL-6 and TNF- α contents were significantly decreased after CORM-2 or Hemin pretreatment [IL-6 (ng/L): 48.6 ± 3.7 , 48.4 ± 3.1 vs. 58.7 ± 2.5 ; TNF- α (ng/L): 40.7 ± 5.3 , 39.4 ± 4.3 vs. 51.8 ± 5.1], the protein expressions of HO-1, Mfn1, Mfn2 and OPA1 were significantly up-regulated (HO-1 protein: 0.873 ± 0.051 , 0.839 ± 0.061 vs. 0.671 ± 0.044 ; Mfn1 protein: 0.673 ± 0.037 , 0.654 ± 0.025 vs. 0.568 ± 0.021 ; Mfn2 protein: 0.676 ± 0.044 , 0.683 ± 0.035 vs. 0.571 ± 0.043 ; OPA1 protein: 0.648 ± 0.031 , 0.632 ± 0.031 vs. 0.554 ± 0.032 ; all $P < 0.05$); while opposite effects were found after ZnPP-IX preincubation, and there were significant differences in IL-6 and TNF- α contents and protein expressions of HO-1, Mfn1, Mfn2 and OPA1 as compared with those of LPS group [IL-6 (ng/L): 69.8 ± 5.1 vs. 58.7 ± 2.5 , TNF- α (ng/L): 61.9 ± 3.3 vs. 51.8 ± 5.1 , HO-1 protein: 0.545 ± 0.023 vs. 0.671 ± 0.044 , Mfn1 protein: 0.406 ± 0.051 vs. 0.568 ± 0.021 , Mfn2 protein: 0.393 ± 0.051 vs. 0.571 ± 0.043 , OPA1 protein: 0.372 ± 0.050 vs. 0.554 ± 0.032 ; all $P < 0.05$]. There were no significant differences in the parameters mentioned above between HL group and CL group, as well as among LPS, CZL and HZL groups. **Conclusion** HO-1/CO pathway promotes mitochondrial fusion and alleviates inflammatory response in LPS-induced rat AEC II cells.

[Key words] Heme oxygenase-1; Carbon monoxide; Mitochondrial fusion; Alveolar epithelial type II cell

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脓毒症最常累及的靶器官为肺脏,脓毒症急性肺损伤(ALI)的发病机制尚未阐明,但肺泡上皮细胞(AEC)损伤及毛细血管内皮细胞通透性增加是其重要发病学基础,并己达成共识。II型肺泡上皮细胞(AEC II)有增殖成新AEC II细胞、分化为AEC I细胞、合成和分泌肺泡表面活性物质等功能,在ALI中具有重要作用^[1]。线粒体融合是通过合并正常线粒体,使受损线粒体恢复正常^[2]。血红素氧合酶-1(HO-1)有抗炎、抗氧化应激、抗细胞凋亡和调控细胞自噬等作用^[3]。本课题组前期研究表明,脂多糖(LPS)诱导大鼠内毒素休克ALI时,线粒体融合减少^[4],其机制尚未明确。HO-1是血红素代谢限速酶,可催化血红素产生等摩尔胆绿素/胆红素、游离铁和(一氧化碳)CO^[5]。目前HO-1/CO通路对LPS诱导大鼠AEC II细胞线粒体融合的影响尚不明确,本研究则针对该问题进行探讨。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要实验材料及试剂:大鼠AEC II细胞株RLE-6TN(美国ATCC公司);胎牛血清(FBS)和DMEM培养基(美国Gibco公司),青霉素和链霉素(南京凯基生物公司),胰蛋白酶、LPS、体外CO释放剂外源性一氧化碳释放分子-2(CORM-2)、HO-1诱导剂氯高铁血红素(Hemin)、HO-1活性抑制剂锌原卟啉-IX(ZnPP-IX)及兔抗大鼠线粒体融合蛋白1和蛋白2(Mfn1、Mfn2)、视神经萎缩蛋白1(OPA1)、HO-1单克隆抗体(单抗,美国Sigma公司), β -肌动蛋白(β -actin)-抗(美国Santa Cruz公司),山羊抗兔二抗(北京康为世纪生物科技有限公司);

白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)试剂盒(南京建成科技有限公司),BCA蛋白定量试剂盒(美国Thermo公司),聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF)膜(美国Millipore公司)。

1.2 细胞培养:大鼠AEC II细胞株RLE-6TN培养于含有10%FBS、1%青链双抗的DMEM培养基,置于37℃、5%CO₂饱和湿度的细胞培养箱中,每24h更换1次培养液,待细胞融合度达到85%时,用0.25%胰酶消化传代。

1.3 实验分组及处理:将细胞以 2×10^5 /mL密度接种于96孔板,并随机分为7组($n=5$):空白对照组、LPS组、CORM-2+LPS组(CL组)、Hemin+LPS组(HL组)、ZnPP-IX+LPS组(ZL组)、CORM-2+ZnPP-IX+LPS组(CZL组)和Hemin+ZnPP-IX+LPS组(HZL组)。空白对照组细胞常规培养;LPS组加入10 mg/L的LPS制备内毒素攻击AEC II模型;CL组和HL组分别加入100 μ mol/L的CORM-2或20 μ mol/L的Hemin预处理1h,再加入10 mg/L LPS孵育;ZL组加入10 μ mol/L的ZnPP-IX预处理0.5h,再加入10 mg/L的LPS孵育;CZL组和HZL组先分别加入100 μ mol/L CORM-2或20 μ mol/L Hemin预处理1h,余处理同ZL组。各组给予LPS孵育24h。

1.4 检测指标及方法

1.4.1 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定TNF- α 、IL-6含量:用无菌管收集细胞培养液上清液,离心20 min取上清液,如保存过程中有沉淀形成则再次离心,于-80℃保存待用。采用ELISA试验检测TNF- α 、IL-6含量,严格按照试剂盒说明书操作。

1.4.2 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Bolt)检测蛋白表达:收集细胞,弃去培养液,用磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)洗3次,RIPA裂解液裂解细胞,采用BCA蛋白定量试剂盒进行蛋白定量。取50 μg蛋白样品,加热5 min使蛋白变性,以12%分离胶进行十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE),随后转移至PVDF膜上,用5%脱脂奶粉封闭2 h,分别加入稀释度为1:1000的HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2和OPA1兔抗大鼠单抗和β-actin一抗,摇匀2 h,4℃下孵育过夜,含吐温20的磷酸盐缓冲液(TBST)洗膜3次,每次5 min,加入稀释度1:3000的山羊抗兔二抗,室温摇床杂交1.5 h;TBST漂洗3次,每次5 min,进行增强化学发光反应。应用Image J软件分析条带灰度值,以目的蛋白与内参照灰度值比值作为目的蛋白表达量。

1.5 统计学处理:应用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。先将实验数据进行正态性检验,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较方差齐时采用Bonferroni检验,方差不齐时则采用Tamhane T2检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

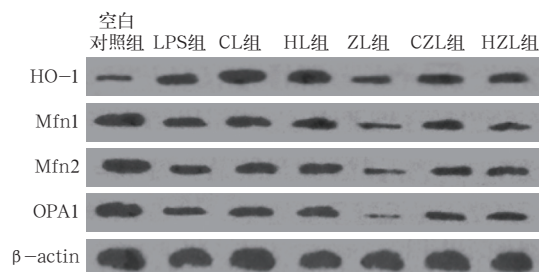
2 结果

2.1 各组细胞上清液中IL-6、TNF-α的含量比较(表1):与空白对照组比较,各处理组细胞上清液中IL-6、TNF-α含量均显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。与LPS组比较,给予CORM-2或Hemin预处理后IL-6、TNF-α含量均明显降低,而给予ZnPP-IX预处理后IL-6、TNF-α含量进一步升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。CL组与HL组间,LPS组、CZL组与HZL组间IL-6和TNF-α含量差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

组别	样本数(孔)	IL-6 (ng/L)	TNF-α (ng/L)
空白对照组	5	40.4 ± 4.3	13.2 ± 2.0
LPS组	5	58.7 ± 2.5 ^a	51.8 ± 5.1 ^a
CL组	5	48.6 ± 3.7 ^{ab}	40.7 ± 5.3 ^{ab}
HL组	5	48.4 ± 3.1 ^{ab}	39.4 ± 4.3 ^{ab}
ZL组	5	69.8 ± 5.1 ^{ab}	61.9 ± 3.3 ^{ab}
CZL组	5	59.8 ± 4.2 ^a	50.7 ± 3.6 ^a
HZL组	5	60.8 ± 2.9 ^a	49.8 ± 5.2 ^a

注:LPS组为脂多糖组,CL组为外源性一氧化碳释放分子-2(CORM-2)+LPS组,HL组为氯高铁血红素(Hemin)+LPS组,ZL组为锌原卟啉-IX(ZnPP-IX)+LPS组,CZL组为CORM-2+ZnPP-IX+LPS组,HZL组为Hemin+ZnPP-IX+LPS组;IL-6为白细胞介素-6,TNF-α为肿瘤坏死因子-α;与空白对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与LPS组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.2 各组细胞HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1的蛋白表达比较(图1~2):与空白对照组比较,各处理组细胞HO-1蛋白表达明显上调,线粒体融合相关蛋白Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1表达明显下调(均 $P < 0.05$)。与LPS组比较,给予CORM-2或Hemin预处理后细胞HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1蛋白表达均明显上调,而给予ZnPP-IX预处理后各蛋白表达均明显下调(均 $P < 0.05$)。CL组与HL组间,LPS组、CZL组与HZL组间HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1蛋白表达比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

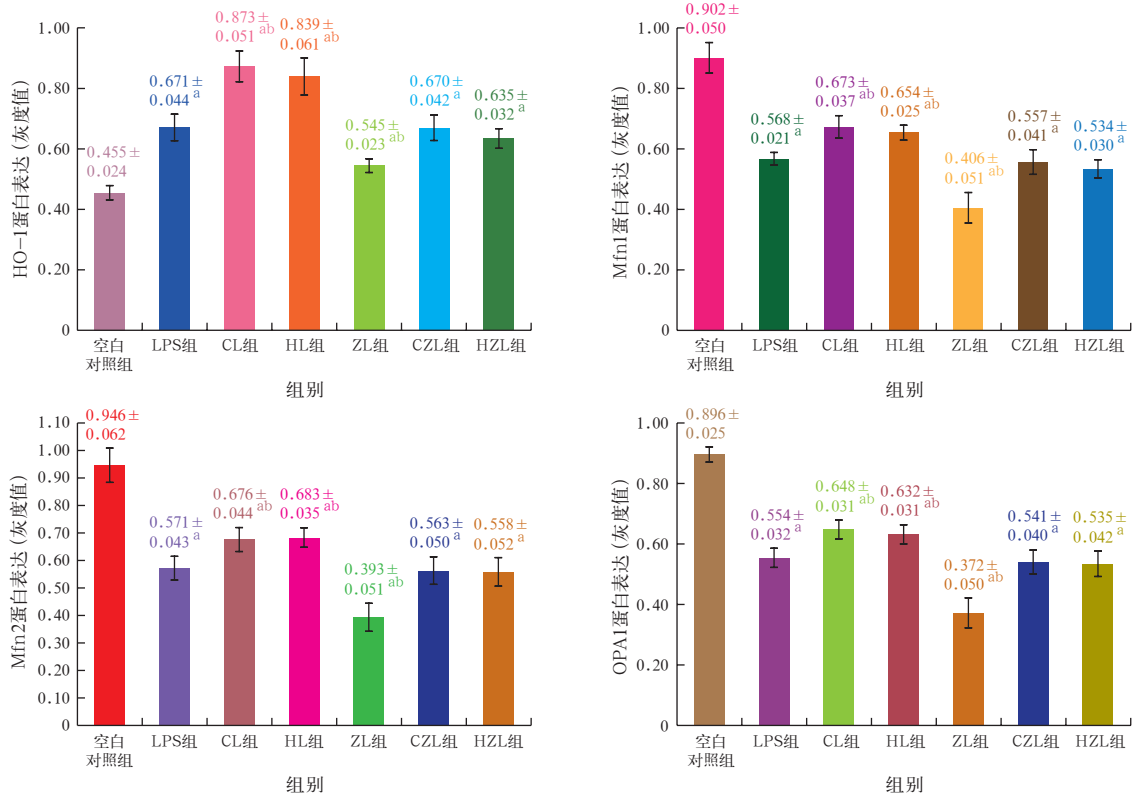


LPS组为脂多糖组,CL组为外源性一氧化碳释放分子-2(CORM-2)+LPS组,HL组为氯高铁血红素(Hemin)+LPS组,ZL组为锌原卟啉-IX(ZnPP-IX)+LPS组,CZL组为CORM-2+ZnPP-IX+LPS组,HZL组为Hemin+ZnPP-IX+LPS组;HO-1为血红素氧合酶-1,Mfn1、Mfn2为线粒体融合蛋白1和蛋白2,OPA1为视神经萎缩蛋白1,β-actin为β-肌动蛋白

图1 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测各组大鼠Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1蛋白表达

3 讨论

脓毒症可引起机体炎症反应失调,进一步导致多器官功能障碍。研究表明,血浆IL-6、IL-8水平是脓毒症患者发生凝血功能障碍的独立危险因素,而凝血功能障碍与患者预后呈明显相关关系^[6]。脓毒症ALI是临床上常见危重病之一,病死率高达35.1%~46.1%,新的干预方法值得探索^[7]。本研究中参照文献[8]报道的方法并结合预实验结果,采用10 mg/L的LPS制备内毒素攻击大鼠AEC II模型,并于LPS孵育24 h后检测指标。LPS是革兰阴性(G⁻)菌的组成成分,是引起脓毒症肺损伤的重要物质,可诱导多种炎症因子表达^[9-10]。IL-6和TNF-α水平能反映机体感染状态,可用于辅助诊断脓毒症^[11]。其中,IL-6可诱导其他细胞因子产生,促进炎症反应发生,导致细胞和组织的炎症损伤^[12]。异常表达的TNF-α与其受体结合,可导致溶酶体受损,直接损伤AEC II,引起炎症反应^[13-14]。本研究表明,给予LPS处理后大鼠AEC II细胞上清液中IL-6和TNF-α含量升高,提示炎症反应加剧,表明内毒素攻击大鼠AEC II模型制备成功。有研究表明,LPS



注：LPS组为脂多糖组，CL组为外源性一氧化碳释放分子-2 (CORM-2)+LPS组，HL组为氯高铁血红素(Hemin)+LPS组，ZL组为锌原卟啉-IX (ZnPP-IX)+LPS组，CZL组为CORM-2+ZnPP-IX+LPS组，HZL组为Hemin+ZnPP-IX+LPS组；HO-1为血红素氧合酶-1，Mfn1、Mfn2为线粒体融合蛋白1和蛋白2，OPA1为视神经萎缩蛋白1；与空白对照组比较，^a*P*<0.05；与LPS组比较，^b*P*<0.05

图2 各组大鼠Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞HO-1、Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1蛋白表达的比较

刺激体外人肺腺癌细胞株 A549, 可使细胞间黏附分子-1 (ICAM-1) 和 TNF- α 等细胞因子释放增多, 诱导细胞炎症损伤^[10], 与本研究结果一致。

近年来, 线粒体功能障碍在脓毒症中的作用逐渐受到重视^[15]。线粒体融合可使毗邻的线粒体相互连接、相互融合, 有利于物质交换, 从而有效发挥线粒体功能^[2]。与线粒体融合相关的蛋白主要有分布于其外膜的 Mfn1/2 和内膜的 OPA1。线粒体融合主要分为 3 步: ① 第一步: 相邻线粒体的 HR2 (与 Mfn1/2 相似分子结构之一) 相互作用形成同源二聚体 (Mfn1-Mfn1 或 Mfn2-Mfn2) 或更有效的异源二聚体 (Mfn1-Mfn2); ② 第二步: 两个线粒体外膜靠近启动外膜融合; ③ 第三步: OPA1 介导线粒体内膜相互融合^[16-17]。研究表明, 单独敲除 Mfn1 或 Mfn2 基因均会减慢线粒体融合速率; 敲除 OPA1 基因可导致线粒体片段化, 丧失融合功能^[18-19]。还有研究表明, 线粒体融合功能障碍可导致线粒体呼吸复合物活性下降、线粒体膜电位降低、线粒体嵴结构破坏等, 从而引起细胞凋亡^[20-21]。本研究结果表明, 给予 LPS 处理后大鼠 AEC II 细胞 Mfn1、Mfn2、

OPA1 蛋白表达下调, 提示 LPS 诱导大鼠 AEC II 损伤, 可使线粒体融合减少。

Hemin 和 ZnPP 是常用的 HO-1 诱导剂和活性抑制剂^[4]。CORM-2 是一种新型体外 CO 释放剂, 溶解后可缓慢释放 CO, 是一种安全的外源性 CO 给予方式^[22]。HO-1 诱导剂或体外 CO 释放剂产生的 CO 与 HO-1 有相似的生理功能, 如抗炎。Tsoyi 等^[23] 研究结果显示, Hemin 和 CORM-2 可下调脓毒症小鼠血清 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平。尹晓晗等^[24] 研究表明, HO-1 高表达可减少炎症因子释放, 减轻肠道炎症反应。牛占丛等^[25] 研究显示, 在盲肠结扎穿孔术 (CLP) 致脓毒症肺损伤小鼠模型中, Hemin 预处理可增加 HO-1 表达, 降低血清 IL-6、C-反应蛋白 (CRP) 和高迁移率族蛋白 B1 (HMGB1) 水平, 提高脓毒症肺损伤小鼠的存活率。

本研究结果显示, LPS 攻击可使大鼠 AEC II 细胞 HO-1 蛋白表达增多, 与前期研究结果一致^[4]。本研究中参照文献 [4, 8] 报道的方法, 并结合前期预实验结果, 确定了 CORM-2、Hemin、ZnPP-IX 的剂量和作用时间。结果表明, 给予大鼠 AEC II 细胞

Hemin 或 CORM-2 预处理后可诱导 HO-1 蛋白表达增加, IL-6、TNF- α 含量降低, 线粒体融合相关蛋白 Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1 表达增多; 与此相反, 给予 ZnPP-IX 预处理后 HO-1 蛋白表达被阻断, IL-6、TNF- α 含量增多, 线粒体融合相关蛋白 Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1 表达减少。提示 HO-1/CO 通路可上调 LPS 诱导的 AEC II 细胞线粒体融合相关蛋白 Mfn1、Mfn2、OPA1 表达, 从而促进线粒体融合, 减轻 AEC II 细胞炎症反应。

综上所述, HO-1/CO 通路可以促进线粒体融合, 减轻 AEC II 细胞炎症反应, 但具体机制仍有待进一步探讨。

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