

• 论著 •

FK866 对脓毒症小鼠肝损伤的保护作用

何俊俐 沈贵月 刘安定 江晓静

430070 湖北武汉, 武汉总医院感染内科(何俊俐、沈贵月、江晓静); 430030 湖北武汉, 华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院实验医学中心(刘安定)

通讯作者: 江晓静, Email: xjiang2003@126.com

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2018.06.016

【摘要】目的 探讨烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(NAMPT)抑制剂FK866对脓毒症小鼠肝损伤的治疗效果及作用机制。**方法** 按随机数字表法将84只健康雄性C57BL/6J小鼠分为假手术组(Sham组)、盲肠结扎穿孔术致脓毒症肝损伤模型组(CLP组)、溶剂对照组(Vehicle+CLP组)和FK866干预组(FK866+CLP组),每组21只。FK866+CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组分别于制模前24、12和0.5 h腹腔注射FK866(10 mg/kg)或等体积二甲基亚砜。每组15只小鼠用于观察术后48 h存活情况;剩余6只小鼠于术后20 h处死取下腔静脉血和肝组织标本用于指标检测。采用比色法测定血清丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)和天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)水平,用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清NAMPT、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)和白细胞介素-6(IL-6)含量,用实时定量反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测肝组织TNF- α 、IL-6的mRNA表达,用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测肝组织NAMPT、胞质核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)抑制因子 α (I κ B α)和胞核NF- κ B的蛋白表达。**结果** 与Sham组比较, CLP组小鼠48 h存活率显著下降, 血清和肝脏NAMPT蛋白水平显著升高, 血清ALT、AST、TNF- α 、IL-6水平和肝组织TNF- α 、IL-6的mRNA表达明显升高, 胞质I κ B α 蛋白表达明显下降, 胞核NF- κ B蛋白表达明显升高, 说明CLP可以诱导NF- κ B活化和炎症反应及导致肝损伤。Vehicle+CLP组与CLP组各指标比较差异均无统计学意义。与Vehicle+CLP组比较, FK866+CLP组小鼠48 h存活率显著提高(53.33%比26.67%), 血清ALT、AST、TNF- α 、IL-6水平和肝组织TNF- α 、IL-6 mRNA表达显著降低[血ALT(U/L): 128.94±32.48比237.24±58.61, 血AST(U/L): 289.89±68.74比468.00±82.17, 血TNF- α (pg/L): 65.17±18.74比127.64±48.18, 血IL-6(ng/L): 31.78±5.23比60.87±13.12, 肝TNF- α mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 8.37±4.17比18.24±6.12, 肝IL-6mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 18.58±7.12比34.24±6.71], 胞质I κ B α 蛋白表达明显升高(I κ B α /GAPDH: 0.23±0.03比0.12±0.04), 胞核NF- κ B蛋白表达显著下降(NF- κ B/Lamin B1: 0.25±0.04比0.42±0.05), 差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。**结论** NAMPT抑制剂FK866可能通过抑制NF- κ B活化, 减轻炎症反应, 进而对脓毒症肝损伤小鼠肝组织起到保护作用。

【关键词】 烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶; FK866; 脓毒症; 肝损伤; 炎症; 核转录因子- κ B

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(81300343)

FK866 protects polymicrobial sepsis-induced liver injury in mice He Junli, Shen Guiyue, Liu Anding, Jiang Xiaojing

Department of Infectious Diseases, Wuhan General Hospital, Wuhan 430070, Hubei, China (He JL, Shen GY, Jiang XJ); Experimental Medicine Center, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, Hubei, China (Liu AD)

Corresponding author: Jiang Xiaojing, Email: xjiang2003@126.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of nicotinamide phosphoribosyl transferase (NAMPT) inhibitor FK866 on polymicrobial sepsis-induced liver injury in mice. **Methods** Eighty-four healthy male C57BL/6J mice were divided into four groups by random number table method ($n=21$): sham group, sepsis-induced liver injury model by cecal ligation and perforation group (CLP group), vehicle+CLP group and FK866+CLP group. FK866 (10 mg/kg) or same volume dimethyl sulfoxide were given intraperitoneally into mice 24, 12 and 0.5 hours prior to CLP in the FK866+CLP group or the vehicle+CLP group, respectively. Fifteen mice in each group were used to observe the 48-hour survival after operation. The remaining 6 mice were sacrificed 20 hours after operation to harvest venous blood and liver tissue samples for index detection. The levels of serum alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were measured by colorimetry; the levels of serum NAMPT, tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); the mRNA expressions of TNF- α and IL-6 were measured by real-time quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR); the protein expressions of hepatic NAMPT, cytoplasmic I κ B α and nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) were measured by Western Blot. **Results** Compared with the sham group, the 48-hour survival in the CLP group was significantly decreased; serum and liver NAMPT protein levels were significantly increased, serum ALT, AST, TNF- α , IL-6 levels and mRNA expressions of TNF- α , IL-6 in liver tissue were significantly increased; the expression of cytoplasmic I κ B α protein was significantly decreased, and the expression of nuclear NF- κ B protein was significantly increased; which indicated that CLP induced NF- κ B

activation, inflammation and liver injury. There was no significant difference between the vehicle+CLP group and the CLP group. Compared with the vehicle+CLP group, the 48-hour survival in FK866+CLP group was significantly increased (53.33% vs. 26.67%); serum ALT, AST, TNF- α , IL-6 levels and mRNA expressions of TNF- α , IL-6 in liver tissue were significantly decreased [serum ALT (U/L): 128.94±32.48 vs. 237.24±58.61, serum AST (U/L): 289.89±68.74 vs. 468±82.17, serum TNF- α (pg/L): 65.17±18.74 vs. 127.64±48.18, serum IL-6 (ng/L): 31.78±5.23 vs. 60.87±13.12, liver TNF- α mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$): 8.37±4.17 vs. 18.24±6.12, liver IL-6 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$): 18.58±7.12 vs. 34.24±6.71], the expression of cytoplasmic I κ B α protein was significantly increased (I κ B α /GAPDH: 0.23±0.03 vs. 0.12±0.04), while expression of nuclear NF- κ B protein was significantly decreased (NF- κ B/Lamin B1: 0.25±0.04 vs. 0.42±0.05), with statistically significant differences (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** NAMPT inhibitor FK866 protects polymicrobial sepsis-induced liver injury via the inhibition of NF- κ B activation and inflammation.

【Key words】 Nicotinamide phosphoribosyl transferase; FK866; Sepsis; Liver injury; Inflammation; Nuclear factor- κ B

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China (81300343)

脓毒症是以全身炎症反应导致休克及多器官功能损伤为特征的复杂临床综合征,病情凶险,病死率高。尽管抗感染治疗及器官功能支持治疗取得了显著疗效,但脓毒性病死率仍高达30%~50%^[1-2]。肝脏是脓毒症过程中最易损伤的器官之一,肝损伤是脓毒症患者常见且严重的并发症,减轻肝损伤可降低脓毒症患者的病死率^[3]。研究表明,烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(NAMPT)是一种炎性因子,在多种炎症相关疾病中起重要作用^[4-7]。脓毒症患者NAMPT显著升高^[7];而NAMPT抑制剂FK866可以减轻小鼠急性肝衰竭^[8-9],但其在脓毒症肝损伤中的作用及机制尚不明确。本研究通过盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLIP)建立脓毒症小鼠模型,观察NAMPT的表达变化及其抑制剂FK866对脓毒症肝损伤的保护作用,进一步探讨其可能的作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要实验试剂: FK866购自美国Cayman公司; NAMPT抗体购自美国Santa Cruz公司; 小鼠血清NAMPT酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测试剂盒购自美国RayBiotech公司; 小鼠血清丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)和天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)检测试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所; 血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)和白细胞介素-6(IL-6)ELISA检测试剂盒购自美国R&D Systems公司; 细胞核蛋白与细胞质蛋白提取试剂盒、二喹啉甲酸(BCA)蛋白分析试剂盒和免疫化学发光(ECL)试剂盒均购自美国Thermo Fisher公司; 核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)抗体、核纤层蛋白B1(Lamin B1)抗体、3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)抗体、辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记羊抗兔IgG抗体购自英国Abcam公司; NF- κ B抑制因子 α (I κ B α)抗体购自美国Cell Signaling Technology公司; TRIzol试剂购自美国Invitrogen公

司;反转录(RT)试剂盒及实时定量聚合酶链反应(PCR)试剂盒购自日本TaKaRa公司。

1.2 实验动物及分组处理: 84只清洁级健康雄性C57BL/6J小鼠,体重20~25 g,购自湖北省疾病控制中心,动物合格证号:42000600006808。按随机数字表法将小鼠分为假手术组(Sham组)、肝损伤模型组(CLIP组)、溶剂对照组(Vehicle+CLP组)和FK866干预组(FK866+CLP组)4组,每组21只。采用CLIP制备脓毒症肝损伤模型:腹腔注射戊巴比妥钠麻醉小鼠后仰卧位固定,开腹,游离盲肠,在距离盲肠盲端1.5 cm处用4-0丝线结扎,以12G针头在结扎处远端贯通穿孔,轻轻挤出肠内容物,最后将盲肠还纳于腹腔,缝合切口。Sham组除不结扎、穿刺盲肠外,其余操作相同。FK866+CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组分别于制模前24、12和0.5 h腹腔注射FK866(10 mg/kg)或等体积二甲基亚砜。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准,经华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2013-3-1)。

1.3 检测指标及方法: 每组15只小鼠用于观察术后48 h存活情况;剩余6只小鼠于术后20 h处死,取下腔静脉血和肝组织标本备检。

1.3.1 血清ALT、AST水平检测: 取血标本,离心后分离血清,采用比色法测定血清ALT、AST水平,严格按照试剂盒说明书步骤操作。

1.3.2 血清NAMPT、TNF- α 和IL-6水平检测: 取血标本,离心后分离血清,按照ELISA试剂盒步骤检测血清NAMPT、TNF- α 和IL-6水平。

1.3.3 RT-PCR检测肝组织TNF- α 、IL-6的mRNA表达: 提取肝组织总RNA,合成cDNA,进行PCR反应。TNF- α 、IL-6及内参照GAPDH引物由苏州金唯智生物科技有限公司合成。反应条件:95℃预变

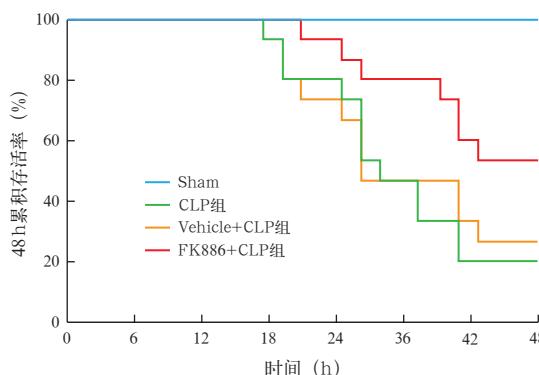
性3 min; 95 °C变性10 s、55 °C退火15 s, 72 °C延伸15 s, 共40个循环。采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法分析mRNA表达。

1.3.4 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测肝组织NAMPT、胞质IκBα和胞核NF-κB的蛋白表达:分别提取肝组织总蛋白、胞质蛋白和胞核蛋白,BCA法测定蛋白浓度。蛋白煮沸变性后,行十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)、转膜;封闭后加入一抗工作液4 °C孵育过夜;加入二抗工作液室温孵育1 h, ECL显色,上机检测。使用Image J图像软件测定各条带灰度值,以目的条带与内参的灰度值比值作为蛋白表达量。

1.4 统计学方法: 使用SPSS 13.0软件分析数据。用Kolmogorov-Smirnow法对计量资料进行正态性检验,正态分布的数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,方差齐时组间两两比较采用LSD检验,方差不齐时组间两两比较采用Tamhane T2检验;非正态分布的数据以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,多组间比较采用非参数Kruskal-Wallis H检验,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。48 h累积存活率采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

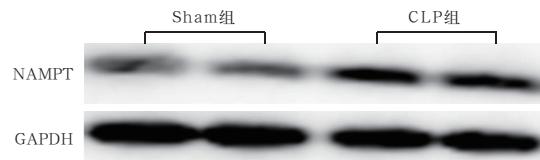
2.1 小鼠存活情况(图1): Sham组小鼠全部存活。CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组小鼠48 h存活率分别为20.00%和26.67%,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。FK866+CLP组小鼠48 h存活率为53.33%,明显高于CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组(均 $P < 0.05$),说明NAMPT抑制剂FK866可显著提高脓毒症小鼠存活率。



注:Sham组为假手术组,CLP组为盲肠结扎穿孔术致脓毒症肝损伤模型组,Vehicle+CLP组为溶剂对照组,FK866+CLP组为烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(NAMPT)抑制剂FK866干预组

图1 各组小鼠术后48 h Kaplan-Meier生存曲线

2.2 血清和肝组织NAMPT表达(图2;表1): CLP组血清和肝组织NAMPT蛋白水平均较Sham组明显升高(均 $P < 0.01$)。



Sham组为假手术组,CLP组为盲肠结扎穿孔术致脓毒症肝损伤模型组,NAMPT为烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶,GAPDH为3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶

图2 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测各组小鼠肝组织NAMPT蛋白表达

表1 脓毒症小鼠血清和肝组织中NAMPT蛋白表达($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	血清NAMPT(μg/L)	肝NAMPT/GAPDH
Sham组	6	51.38 ± 11.29	0.23 ± 0.08
CLP组	6	123.47 ± 31.74 ^a	0.56 ± 0.11 ^a

注:Sham组为假手术组,CLP组为盲肠结扎穿孔术致脓毒症肝损伤模型组;NAMPT为烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶,GAPDH为3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶;与Sham组比较,^a $P < 0.01$

2.3 血清ALT、AST水平(表2):与Sham组比较,CLP组、Vehicle+CLP组和FK866+CLP组血清ALT、AST水平均显著升高(均 $P < 0.01$);但FK866+CLP组血清ALT、AST水平均较CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组明显下降(均 $P < 0.05$)。

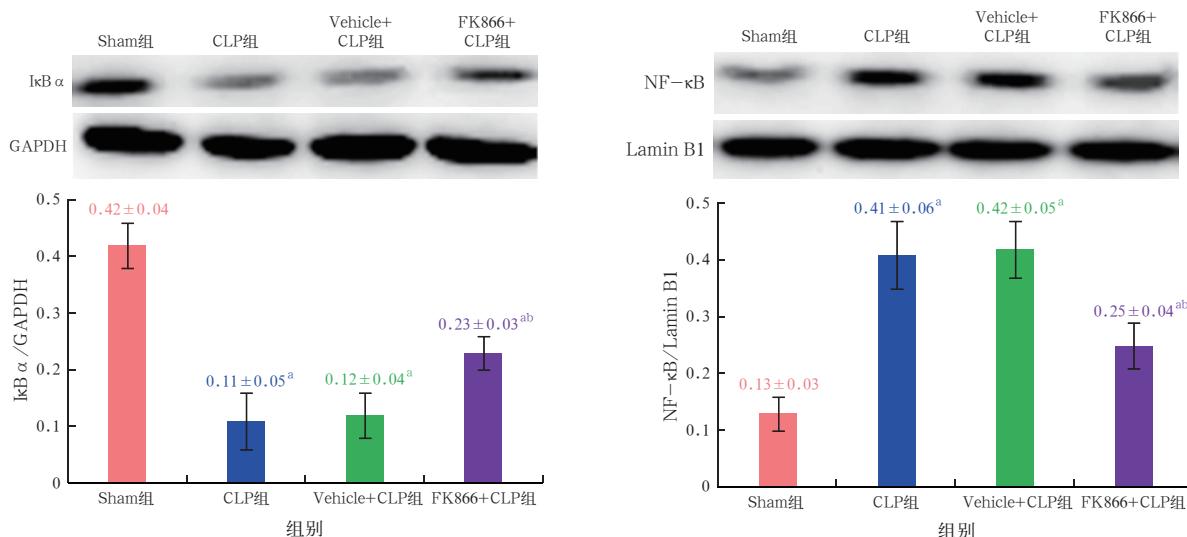
表2 FK866对脓毒症小鼠血清ALT、AST水平的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	ALT(U/L)	AST(U/L)
Sham组	6	24.68 ± 8.74	47.45 ± 12.38
CLP组	6	219.61 ± 42.37 ^a	459.78 ± 67.58 ^a
Vehicle+CLP组	6	237.24 ± 58.61 ^a	468.00 ± 82.17 ^a
FK866+CLP组	6	128.94 ± 32.48 ^{ab}	289.89 ± 68.74 ^{ab}

注:Sham组为假手术组,CLP组为盲肠结扎穿孔术致脓毒症肝损伤模型组,Vehicle+CLP组为溶剂对照组,FK866+CLP组为烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(NAMPT)抑制剂FK866干预组;ALT为丙氨酸转氨酶,AST为天冬氨酸转氨酶;与Sham组比较,^a $P < 0.01$;与CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.4 血清和肝组织TNF-α、IL-6表达(表3):与Sham组比较,CLP组、Vehicle+CLP组和FK866+CLP组血清TNF-α、IL-6含量以及肝组织TNF-α、IL-6的mRNA表达水平均显著升高(均 $P < 0.01$);但FK866+CLP组血清TNF-α、IL-6含量以及肝组织TNF-α、IL-6的mRNA表达水平均较CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组明显下降(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.5 肝组织IκBα活化情况(图3):与Sham组比较,CLP组、Vehicle+CLP组和FK866+CLP组胞质IκBα蛋白表达水平明显下降,胞核NF-κB蛋白表达水平明显升高(均 $P < 0.01$);但FK866+CLP组胞质IκBα蛋白表达和胞核NF-κB蛋白表达水平均较CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组下降或升高幅度明显减小(均 $P < 0.05$)。



Sham组为假手术组, CLP组为盲肠结扎穿孔术致脓毒症肝损伤模型组, Vehicle+CLP组为溶剂对照组, FK866+CLP组为烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(NAMPT)抑制剂(FK866)干预组; IκB α为核转录因子-κB抑制因子α, GAPDH为3'-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶, Lamin B1为核纤层蛋白B1;与Sham组比较,^aP<0.01;与CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组比较,^bP<0.05

图3 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测各组小鼠肝组织胞质IκB α蛋白和胞核NF-κB蛋白表达

表3 FK866对脓毒症小鼠血清及肝组织TNF-α、IL-6表达的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	血TNF-α (pg/L)	血IL-6 (ng/L)
Sham组	6	23.38 ± 6.14	1.23 ± 0.07
CLP组	6	123.13 ± 34.64 ^a	57.37 ± 7.54 ^a
Vehicle+CLP组	6	127.64 ± 48.18 ^a	60.87 ± 13.12 ^a
FK866+CLP组	6	65.17 ± 18.74 ^{ab}	31.78 ± 5.23 ^{ab}

组别	动物数 (只)	肝TNF-α mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$)	肝IL-6 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$)
Sham组	6	1.00 ± 0.17	1.00 ± 0.32
CLP组	6	16.65 ± 4.75 ^a	32.87 ± 5.34 ^a
Vehicle+CLP组	6	18.24 ± 6.12 ^a	34.24 ± 6.71 ^a
FK866+CLP组	6	8.37 ± 4.17 ^{ab}	18.58 ± 7.12 ^{ab}

注: Sham组为假手术组, CLP组为盲肠结扎穿孔术致脓毒症肝损伤模型组, Vehicle+CLP组为溶剂对照组, FK866+CLP组为烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(NAMPT)抑制剂FK866干预组; TNF-α为肿瘤坏死因子-α, IL-6为白细胞介素-6;与Sham组比较,^aP<0.01;与CLP组和Vehicle+CLP组比较,^bP<0.05

3 讨论

NAMPT又称前B细胞克隆增强因子(PBEF)和脏脂肪素(visfatin),是合成烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NAD)⁺最关键的限速酶,通过合成NAD参与细胞物质代谢、DNA修复及染色体结构和功能调节等过程,在细胞发育分化、能量代谢及信号转导等过程中起着重要的作用。另外有研究表明,NAMPT参与了炎症反应的调控,与多种炎症相关性疾病密切相关^[4-6]。刘畅等^[10]研究表明,NAMPT可促进炎性细胞移行、浸润及其诱导炎症反应,在急性肺损伤/急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ALI/ARDS)中起重要作用。赵邦术等^[11]研究表明,NAMPT可诱导炎症

反应及氧化损伤,促进细胞凋亡,进而发生内毒素致心肌损伤。李新明等^[12]研究显示,NAMPT抑制剂FK866可抑制炎症反应,减少细胞凋亡,进而减轻肠缺血/再灌注所致的肾损伤。Jia等^[7]研究表明,在脓毒症患者及脓毒症模型动物中,NAMPT含量明显升高,抑制NAMPT表达可减少脓毒症时中性粒细胞凋亡及抑制炎症反应。Guo等^[8]研究表明,在D-半乳糖胺/脂多糖(LPS)、刀豆蛋白A两种急性肝衰竭小鼠模型中,血清及肝脏中NAMPT含量升高,NAMPT抑制剂FK866可以显著减轻肝细胞损伤。本研究结果显示,NAMPT蛋白在脓毒症小鼠血清及肝组织中显著增加; NAMPT抑制剂FK866可显著提高脓毒症小鼠的存活率,减轻肝细胞损伤,降低血清ALT、AST水平。以上研究均表明,NAMPT抑制剂FK866可减轻脓毒症肝损伤,对肝脏发挥保护作用。

脓毒症是由细菌和(或)其产物LPS等有害物质进入体循环,主要通过Toll样受体4(TLR4)激活单核/巨噬细胞系统,释放大量的促炎因子如TNF-α、IL-6、IL-8及IL-1β等;同时,机体产生抗炎因子如IL-4、转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)和IL-10等,控制炎症反应,随着病情的进展,导致全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)与代偿性抗炎反应综合征(CARS)并存。脓毒症是严重感染、创伤及大手术后常见的并发症^[13]。脓毒症引起的肝损伤与炎性因子的过度产生、一氧化氮(NO)生成、氧自由基损伤、氧供需失衡、能量合成障碍等因素有关^[14],从

以上因素治疗可以减轻脓毒症肝损伤。有研究显示, CLP致脓毒症时血清 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-1 β 等细胞因子及肝细胞凋亡指数显著升高;而抑制脓毒症大鼠肝细胞炎症反应、减少肝细胞凋亡可减轻脓毒症肝损伤^[15]。诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)被激活时可产生大量的 NO, NO 可通过线粒体途径参与脓毒性炎症反应所介导的肝损伤;而抑制 iNOS 的过度表达,降低炎性因子水平,可减轻脓毒症肝损伤^[16]。本研究结果显示,血清炎性因子 TNF- α 、IL-6 在脓毒症小鼠中显著升高;NAMPT 抑制剂 FK866 可显著降低 TNF- α 、IL-6 的血清含量。以上研究结果提示,FK866 对脓毒症小鼠肝损伤的保护作用与其抑制炎症反应有关。

NF- κ B 是多种炎症基因转录的重要转录因子。体外实验显示, LPS 可引起 RAW264.7 巨噬细胞 NF- κ B 核转位,启动炎症反应;而抑制 NF- κ B 活化可起到抗炎作用^[17]。王君等^[18]研究显示,抑制 NF- κ B 表达可抑制 CLP 致脓毒症小鼠过度炎症反应,从而减轻急性肝损伤。Matsuda 等^[19]研究显示,在肠缺血 / 再灌注小鼠模型中, FK866 可以通过抑制 NF- κ B 活性从而减轻肺损伤。本实验结果显示,脓毒症可以活化肝组织 NF- κ B,从而介导多种炎性因子如 TNF- α 和 IL-6 的表达及释放;而 FK866 可以抑制脓毒症诱导的 NF- κ B 活化。提示 FK866 可能通过下调 NF- κ B 炎症通路,从而抑制炎症反应,进而对脓毒症肝损伤起到保护作用。

综上,本研究显示, NAMPT 抑制剂 FK866 可能通过下调 NF- κ B 活化,抑制炎症反应,从而减轻脓毒症小鼠肝脏损伤。NAMPT 可能是脓毒症潜在的治疗靶点。

参考文献

- [1] Dombrovskiy VY, Martin AA, Sunderram J, et al. Rapid increase in hospitalization and mortality rates for severe sepsis in the United States: a trend analysis from 1993 to 2003 [J]. Crit Care Med, 2007, 35 (5): 1244–1250. DOI: 10.1097/CCM.000000000000261890. 41311.E9.
- [2] Meyer N, Harhay MO, Small DS, et al. Temporal trends in incidence, sepsis-related mortality, and hospital-based acute care after sepsis [J]. Crit Care Med, 2018, 46 (3): 354–360. DOI: 10.1097/CCM.0000000000002872.
- [3] Yan J, Li S, Li S. The role of the liver in sepsis [J]. Int Rev Immunol, 2014, 33 (6): 498–510. DOI: 10.3109/08830185.2014.889129.
- [4] Luk T, Malam Z, Marshall JC. Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor (PBCE)/visfatin: a novel mediator of innate immunity [J]. J Leukoc Biol, 2008, 83 (4): 804–816. DOI: 10.1189/jlb.0807581.
- [5] Garten A, Schuster S, Penke M, et al. Physiological and pathophysiological roles of NAMPT and NAD metabolism [J]. Nat Rev Endocrinol, 2015, 11 (9): 535–546. DOI: 10.1038/nrendo.2015.117.
- [6] Tilg H, Moschen AR. Role of adiponectin and PBCE/visfatin as regulators of inflammation: involvement in obesity-associated diseases [J]. Clin Sci (Lond), 2008, 114 (4): 275–288. DOI: 10.1042/CS20070196.
- [7] Jia SH, Li Y, Parodo J, et al. Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor inhibits neutrophil apoptosis in experimental inflammation and clinical sepsis [J]. J Clin Invest, 2004, 113 (9): 1318–1327. DOI: 10.1172/JCI19930.
- [8] Guo E, Li R, Yang J, et al. FK866 attenuates acute hepatic failure through c-jun-N-terminal kinase (JNK)-dependent autophagy [J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7 (1): 2206. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-017-02318-7.
- [9] Moschen AR, Gerner R, Schroll A, et al. A key role for Pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor in experimental hepatitis [J]. Hepatology, 2011, 54 (2): 675–686. DOI: 10.1002/hep.24416.
- [10] 刘畅, 张虹, 程鹏雁, 等. 前 B 细胞克隆增强因子对急性肺损伤 / 急性呼吸窘迫综合征大鼠肺组织细胞黏附分子的影响 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2013, 25 (3): 159–163. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2013.03.010. Liu C, Zhang H, Cheng PY, et al. The influence of pre-B-cell colony enhancing factor on adhesive molecule in pulmonary cells in rats with acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress syndrome [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2013, 25 (3): 159–163. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2013.03.010.
- [11] 赵邦术, 刘玲, 刘新伟. 烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶在内毒素致大鼠心肌损伤中的作用 [J]. 中华麻醉学杂志, 2014, 34 (6): 750–752. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-1416.2014.06.030. Zhao BS, Liu L, Liu XW. Role of nicotinamide phosphoribosyl-transferase in lipopolysaccharide-induced myocardial injury in rats [J]. Chin J Anesthesiol, 2014, 34 (6): 750–752. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-1416.2014.06.030.
- [12] 李新明, 胡胜, 袁又能, 等. FK866 对小鼠肠缺血再灌注致急性肾损伤的保护作用 [J]. 中华实验外科杂志, 2016, 33 (6): 1565–1568. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1001-9030.2016.06.039. Li XM, Hu S, Yuan YN, et al. FK866 attenuates acute renal injury induced by intestinal ischemia reperfusion in mice [J]. Chin J Exp Surg, 2016, 33 (6): 1565–1568. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1001-9030.2016.06.039.
- [13] 于洋. 脓毒症流行病学的研究进展 [J]. 临床急诊杂志, 2015, 16 (6): 416–418, 420. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1009-5918.2015.06.004. Yu Y. Research progress of epidemiology on sepsis [J]. J Clin Emerg Call, 2015, 16 (6): 416–418, 420. DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.1009-5918.2015.06.004.
- [14] 王晓琴. 脓毒症肝功能障碍发病机制的研究进展 [J]. 中国急救医学, 2016, 36 (3): 224–228. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-1949.2016.03.005. Wang XQ. Research and development on the pathogenesis of sepsis liver dysfunction [J]. Chin J Crit Care Med 2016, 36 (3): 224–228. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-1949.2016.03.005.
- [15] 尹海燕, 邱敏珊, 何丹, 等. 姜黄素对脓毒症大鼠肝细胞的保护作用 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2017, 29 (2): 162–166. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.02.013. Yin HY, Qiu MS, He D, et al. Protective effect of curcumin on hepatocytes in rats with sepsis [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2017, 29 (2): 162–166. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.02.013.
- [16] 桑珍珍, 许云, 盛英杰, 等. 重组人促红细胞生成素对感染致急性肝脏损伤大鼠的保护作用 [J]. 中华急诊医学杂志, 2014, 23 (12): 1327–1332. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1671-0282.2014.12.007. Sang ZZ, Xu Y, Sheng YJ, et al. Protective effects of recombinant human erythropoietin against acute liver injury induced by sepsis in rats [J]. Chin J Emerg Med, 2014, 23 (12): 1327–1332. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1671-0282.2014.12.007.
- [17] 石星星, 姚建华, 王成, 等. α -7烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体激动剂通过抑制核转录因子- κ B 活化可减轻脂多糖诱导的巨噬细胞炎症反应 [J]. 中华危重病急救医学, 2017, 29 (4): 300–305. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.04.003. Shi XX, Yao JH, Wang C, et al. α -7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist attenuated the lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammatory response via inhibiting the activation of nuclear factor- κ B [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2017, 29 (4): 300–305. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.04.003.
- [18] 王君, 朱光发, 李丛峰, 等. 靶向核转录因子- κ B P65 小干扰 RNA 对脓毒症所致小鼠急性肝损伤的影响 [J]. 中国急救医学, 2012, 32 (2): 108–111, 后插 2. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-1949.2012.02.004. Wang J, Zhu FG, Li CF, et al. Influence of siRNA targeting NF- κ B P65 on septic acute liver injury in mice [J]. Chin J Crit Care Med, 2012, 32 (2): 108–111, inset 2. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-1949.2012.02.004.
- [19] Matsuda A, Yang WL, Jacob A, et al. FK866, a visfatin inhibitor, protects against acute lung injury after intestinal ischemia-reperfusion in mice via NF- κ B pathway [J]. Ann Surg, 2014, 259 (5): 1007–1017. DOI: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000000329.

(收稿日期: 2018-04-18)