

姜黄素对血栓刺激肺微血管内皮细胞血栓模型前炎症因子的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察姜黄素对血栓刺激肺微血管内皮细胞(LMVEC)中前炎症因子的影响。方法 取LMVEC,按随机数字表法分为6组。空白对照组不给予任何处理;LMVEC组用普通培养基培养LMVEC 7 h;短发夹(shRNA)组用shRNA腺病毒感染细胞72 h;不规则趋化因子(CX3CL1)过表达组用CX3CL1过表达腺病毒感染细胞72 h;shRNA+姜黄素组用shRNA腺病毒与40 μmol/L姜黄素共同处理LMVEC 72 h;CX3CL1过表达+姜黄素组用CX3CL1过表达腺病毒与40 μmol/L姜黄素共同处理LMVEC 72 h。各组再加入血栓自然沉淀12 h。观察每组细胞白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)的含量和CX3CL1、CX3CL1受体(CX3CR1)、IL-6、TNF-α的mRNA表达以及CX3CL1/CX3CR1、CX3CL1/核转录因子-κB(NF-κB)的蛋白表达水平,每组重复3次。结果 LMVEC组IL-6、TNF-α含量和mRNA表达以及CX3CR1、NF-κB蛋白表达均较空白对照组明显升高[IL-6(ng/L):207.90±16.69比85.93±20.32, TNF-α(ng/L):239.60±15.27比101.23±11.92;IL-6 mRNA:0.66±0.05比0.11±0.02, TNF-α mRNA:1.06±0.04比0.02±0.01;CX3CR1蛋白:3.94±0.58比1.00±0.31, NF-κB蛋白:1.20±0.07比1.00±0.10;均P<0.05];shRNA组、CX3CL1过表达组、shRNA+姜黄素组、CX3CL1过表达+姜黄素组IL-6含量均较LMVEC组降低(ng/L:183.60±11.52、159.27±15.02、117.03±7.91、119.97±11.43比207.90±16.69,均P<0.05);TNF-α含量除shRNA组较LMVEC组明显升高外(ng/L:282.00±5.63比239.6±15.27),CX3CL1过表达组、shRNA+姜黄素组、CX3CL1过表达+姜黄素组TNF-α含量均较LMVEC组明显降低(ng/L:216.97±9.20、203.97±19.03、191.97±17.50比239.6±15.27,均P<0.05)。CX3CL1过表达组、CX3CL1过表达+姜黄素组CX3CL1的mRNA表达水平均较空白对照组和LMVEC组显著增高(CX3CL1 mRNA:55 210.3±1 209.2、165 296.3±8 082.4比3.3±0.6、2.0±0.0,均P<0.01)。shRNA组IL-6 mRNA表达水平较LMVEC组明显升高(IL-6 mRNA:0.82±0.17比0.66±0.05),CX3CL1过表达组IL-6 mRNA表达水平较LMVEC组明显降低(IL-6 mRNA:0.29±0.03比0.66±0.05),加入姜黄素预处理后的变化更显著(1.06±0.03比0.66±0.05和0.15±0.01比0.66±0.05);shRNA组、CX3CL1过表达组、shRNA+姜黄素组TNF-α mRNA表达水平较LMVEC组均明显降低(TNF-α mRNA:0.41±0.04、0.88±0.07、1.01±0.02比1.06±0.04),CX3CL1过表达+姜黄素组TNF-α mRNA表达水平较LMVEC组明显升高(TNF-α mRNA:1.36±0.01比1.06±0.04)。shRNA组、CX3CL1过表达组、shRNA+姜黄素组、CX3CL1过表达+姜黄素组CX3CL1、CX3CR1、NF-κB蛋白表达水平均较LMVEC组降低(CX3CL1:0.41±0.07、0.59±0.09、0.69±0.61、1.02±0.23比1.33±0.33, CX3CR1:0.85±0.18、1.10±0.16、1.32±0.18、1.54±0.08比3.94±0.58, NF-κB:0.33±0.07、0.41±0.08、0.41±0.07、0.63±0.08比1.20±0.07)。结论 姜黄素能抑制血栓刺激LMVEC中IL-6、TNF-α、CX3CR1及NF-κB的分泌。

【关键词】 姜黄素; 肺微血管内皮细胞; 白细胞介素-6; 肿瘤坏死因子-α; 核转录因子-κB; 不规则趋化因子

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Effects of curcumin on pro-inflammatory factors in pulmonary microvascular endothelial cell thrombus model stimulated by thrombus

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the effects of curcumin on pro-inflammatory factors in the lung microvascular endothelial cells (LMVEC) model stimulated by thrombus. **Methods** The LMVECs were divided into six groups according to the random number table method. No treatment was given to the blank control group; the model group was cultured for 7 hours in normal medium; the curcumin group was treated with 40 μmol/L curcumin for 72 hours; the shRNA group was infected with shRNA adenovirus for 72 hours; the irregular chemokines (CX3CL1) overexpression group was infected with CX3CL1 overexpressing adenovirus for 72 hours; the shRNA+curcumin group infected with shRNA adenovirus and treated with 40 μmol/L curcumin together for 72 hours; CX3CL1 overexpression + curcumin group infected with CX3CL1 overexpressing adenovirus and treated with 40 μmol/L curcumin together for

72 hours. After each group was given the corresponding pretreatment, the thrombus natural precipitation was added each group for 12 hours. The contents of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), the mRNA expression levels of CX3CL1, CX3CL1 receptor (CX3CR1), IL-6, TNF- α and the protein expression levels of CX3CL1/CX3CR1, CX3CR1/NF- κ B in various groups were observed, repeat 3 times in each group. **Results** The contents and mRNA expression of IL-6, TNF- α and protein expression of CX3CR1, NF- κ B in the LMVEC group were significantly higher than those in blank control group [IL-6 (ng/L): 207.90 \pm 16.69 vs. 85.93 \pm 20.32, TNF- α (ng/L): 239.60 \pm 15.27 vs. 101.23 \pm 11.92; IL-6 mRNA: 0.66 \pm 0.05 vs. 0.11 \pm 0.02, TNF- α mRNA: 1.06 \pm 0.04 vs. 0.02 \pm 0.01; CX3CR1 protein: 3.94 \pm 0.58 vs. 1.00 \pm 0.31, NF- κ B protein: 1.20 \pm 0.07 vs. 1.00 \pm 0.10; all $P < 0.05$]; the contents of IL-6 in shRNA group, CX3CL1 overexpression group, shRNA + curcumin group, CX3CL1 overexpression + curcumin group were all obviously lower than those in LMVEC group (ng/L: 183.60 \pm 11.52, 159.27 \pm 15.02, 117.03 \pm 7.91, 119.97 \pm 11.43 vs. 207.90 \pm 16.69, all $P < 0.01$); the content of TNF- α was markedly increased in shRNA group compared with that of LMVEC group (ng/L: 282.00 \pm 5.63 vs. 239.6 \pm 15.27), while the contents of TNF- α in CX3CL1 overexpression group, shRNA+ curcumin group, CX3CL1 overexpression + curcumin group were all lower than those in LMVEC group (ng/L: 216.97 \pm 9.20, 203.97 \pm 19.03, 191.97 \pm 17.50 vs. 239.6 \pm 15.27, all $P < 0.05$). The mRNA expression levels in CX3CL1 overexpression group and CX3CL1 overexpression + curcumin group were significantly higher than those in the blank control group and the LMVEC group (CX3CL1 mRNA: 55 210.3 \pm 1 209.2, 165 296.3 \pm 8 082.4 vs. 3.3 \pm 0.6, 2.0 \pm 0.0, all $P < 0.01$). The mRNA expression level of IL-6 in shRNA group was higher than that in LMVEC group (0.82 \pm 0.17 vs. 0.66 \pm 0.05), the mRNA expression level of IL-6 in CX3CL1 overexpression was lower than that in LMVEC group (0.29 \pm 0.03 vs. 0.66 \pm 0.05), the changes after pretreatment with curcumin were more significant (1.06 \pm 0.03 vs. 0.66 \pm 0.05 and 0.15 \pm 0.01 vs. 0.66 \pm 0.05); the mRNA expressions of TNF- α in shRNA group, CX3CL1 overexpression group, shRNA+ curcumin group were significantly lower than those in LMVEC group (0.41 \pm 0.04, 0.88 \pm 0.07, 1.01 \pm 0.02 vs. 1.06 \pm 0.04), the mRNA expression level of TNF- α in CX3CL1 overexpression + curcumin group was significantly higher than that in LMVEC group (1.36 \pm 0.01 vs. 1.06 \pm 0.04). The protein expression of CX3CL1, CX3CR1, NF- κ B in shRNA group, CX3CL1 overexpression group, shRNA + curcumin group, CX3CL1 overexpressing + curcumin group were significantly higher than those in the LMVEC group (CX3CL1 protein: 0.41 \pm 0.07, 0.59 \pm 0.09, 0.69 \pm 0.61, 1.02 \pm 0.23 vs. 1.33 \pm 0.33, CX3CR1 protein: 0.85 \pm 0.18, 1.10 \pm 0.16, 1.32 \pm 0.18, 1.54 \pm 0.08 vs. 3.94 \pm 0.58, NF- κ B protein: 0.33 \pm 0.07, 0.41 \pm 0.08, 0.41 \pm 0.07, 0.63 \pm 0.08 vs. 1.20 \pm 0.07). **Conclusion** Curcumin can inhibit the secretion of IL-6, TNF- α , CX3CR1 and NF- κ B in thrombus-stimulated LMVEC model.

【Key words】 Curcumin; Pulmonary microvascular endothelial cells; Interleukin-6; Tumor necrosis factor- α ; Transcription factor- κ B; Chemokine fractalkine

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急性肺栓塞(APE)是由各种栓子堵塞肺动脉而致肺循环障碍的疾病,近年来我国 APE 的发病率呈上升趋势^[1]。本课题组前期研究显示,肺栓塞大鼠会出现广泛的炎症反应,血清和肺组织中前炎症细胞因子肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素(IL-1 β 、IL-8)、不规则趋化因子(CX3CL1)及 CX3CL1 受体(CX3CR1)水平均显著高于对照组, CX3CL1 的升高程度与 TNF- α 呈正相关^[2]。还有研究也显示,脂多糖(LPS)能诱导人支气管上皮细胞核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)、CX3CL1 等的表达^[3]。为明确 CX3CL1/CX3CR1 信号通路是否在 APE 的发展过程中起一定作用以及姜黄素的干预效果,本研究拟构建 CX3CL1 短发夹 RNA(shRNA)腺病毒模型及其过表达载体,通过细胞培养,阻断或过度表达 CX3CL1/CX3CR1 信号通路,从细胞层面探讨血栓刺激肺微血管内皮细胞(LMVEC)前炎症因子的变化,以及姜黄素的干预作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验分组及处理方法: 构建 CX3CL1 过表达腺病毒载体及 CX3CL1 shRNA 腺病毒。取 LMVEC, 按

随机数字表法分为 6 组。空白对照组不给予任何处理; LMVEC 组加入普通培养基培养 LMVEC 7 h; shRNA 组用 shRNA 腺病毒感染细胞 72 h; CX3CL1 过表达组用 CX3CL1 过表达腺病毒感染细胞 72 h; shRNA+姜黄素组用 shRNA 腺病毒感染细胞,同时加入 40 μ mol/L 姜黄素预处理 72 h; CX3CL1 过表达+姜黄素组用 CX3CL1 过表达腺病毒感染细胞,同时加入 40 μ mol/L 姜黄素预处理 72 h。各组处理 72 h 后抽取大鼠静脉血,并制成长约 5 mm 的血栓。向各组培养的 LMVEC 中加入血栓自然沉淀(以血栓铺满 2/3 大小为宜)复制细胞血栓模型,12 h 后冲去血栓进行检测,每组重复 3 次。

1.2 检测指标及方法

1.2.1 各组 LMVEC 中 IL-6、TNF- α 含量检测: 上述 6 组最后 1 次给药结束后收集细胞,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测各组 LMVEC 中 IL-6、TNF- α 含量。

1.2.2 各组 LMVEC 中 CX3CL1、CX3CR1、IL-6、TNF- α 的 mRNA 表达测定: 上述 6 组给药结束后收集细胞,采用聚合酶链反应(PCR)检测各组

LMVEC 中 CX3CL1、CX3CR1、IL-6、TNF- α 的 mRNA 表达水平。以获得的的目的基因与 β 肌动蛋白 (β -actin) 的比值作为目的基因的表达量。

1.2.3 各组 CX3CL1/CX3CR1、CX3CL1/NF- κ B 的蛋白表达测定：采用蛋白异硫氰酸荧光素 (FIFC) 标记试剂盒标记重组蛋白，制备细胞爬片，加入 FITC 标记的 CX3CL1/CX3CR1 和 CX3CL1/NF- κ B，室温作用 10 min，用磷酸盐缓冲液 (PBS) 洗涤 4 次，封片后用激光共聚焦显微镜观察 CX3CL1/CX3CR1、CX3CL1/NF- κ B 的细胞定位情况，用 Image J 软件分析其荧光值，各组细胞荧光强度 = 测得荧光值 / 空白对照荧光值。

1.3 统计学方法：使用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件分析数据，符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，采用单因素方差分析，组间两两比较采用 LSD- t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同处理方法各组 LMVEC 中 IL-6、TNF- α 含量比较 (表 1)：与空白对照组比较，LMVEC 组 IL-6、TNF- α 均显著升高，差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)；与 LMVEC 组比较，shRNA 组、CX3CL1 过表达组、shRNA+ 姜黄素组、CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组 IL-6 含量均降低；TNF- α 含量除 shRNA 组明显升高外，其余各组均降低，且以加入姜黄素的各组变化更显著。

表 1 不同处理方法各组 LMVEC IL-6、TNF- α 含量比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数 (孔)	IL-6 (ng/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)
空白对照组	3	85.93 \pm 20.32	101.23 \pm 11.92
LMVEC 组	3	207.90 \pm 16.69 ^a	239.60 \pm 15.27 ^b
shRNA 组	3	183.60 \pm 11.52 ^{ab}	282.00 \pm 5.63 ^{ab}
CX3CL1 过表达组	3	159.27 \pm 15.02 ^{ab}	216.97 \pm 9.20 ^a
shRNA+ 姜黄素组	3	117.03 \pm 7.91 ^{ab}	203.97 \pm 19.03 ^{ab}
CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组	3	119.97 \pm 11.43 ^{ab}	191.97 \pm 17.50 ^{ab}

注：与空白对照组比较，^a $P < 0.05$ ；与 LMVEC 组比较，^b $P < 0.05$

2.2 不同处理方法各组 LMVEC 中 CX3CL1、CX3CR1、IL-6、TNF- α mRNA 表达水平比较 (表 2)：与空白对照组和 LMVEC 组比较，CX3CL1 过表达组和 CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组 CX3CL1 mRNA 表达水平均显著增高 (均 $P < 0.01$)。LMVEC 组 IL-6、TNF- α mRNA 均显著升高 (均 $P < 0.01$)；与 LMVEC 组比较，shRNA 组、shRNA+ 姜黄素组 IL-6 mRNA 表达水平均明显升高；CX3CL1 过表达组、CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组 IL-6 mRNA 表达水平均显著降低 (均 $P < 0.05$)，CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组 TNF- α mRNA 表达水平升高，shRNA 组、CX3CL1 过表达组 TNF- α mRNA 表达水平均明显降低 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

表 2 不同处理方法各组 CX3CL1、CX3CR1、IL-6、TNF- α mRNA 表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数 (孔)	CX3CL1 mRNA ($\times 10^{-5}$)	CX3CR1 mRNA
空白对照组	3	3.3 \pm 0.6	0.27 \pm 0.03
LMVEC 组	3	2.0 \pm 0.0	0.35 \pm 0.04
shRNA 组	3	3.3 \pm 0.6	0.33 \pm 0.05
CX3CL1 过表达组	3	55 210.3 \pm 1 209.2 ^{ab}	0.24 \pm 0.04
shRNA+ 姜黄素组	3	3.0 \pm 0.0	0.29 \pm 0.03
CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组	3	165 296.3 \pm 8 082.4 ^{ab}	0.28 \pm 0.05

组别	样本数 (孔)	IL-6 mRNA	TNF- α mRNA
空白对照组	3	0.11 \pm 0.02	0.02 \pm 0.01
LMVEC 组	3	0.66 \pm 0.05 ^a	1.06 \pm 0.04 ^a
shRNA 组	3	0.82 \pm 0.17 ^{ab}	0.41 \pm 0.04 ^{ab}
CX3CL1 过表达组	3	0.29 \pm 0.03 ^{ab}	0.88 \pm 0.07 ^{ab}
shRNA+ 姜黄素组	3	1.06 \pm 0.03 ^{ab}	1.01 \pm 0.02 ^a
CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组	3	0.15 \pm 0.01 ^b	1.36 \pm 0.01 ^{ab}

注：与空白对照组比较，^a $P < 0.01$ ；与 LMVEC 组比较，^b $P < 0.05$

2.3 不同处理方法各组 LMVEC 中 CX3CL1/CX3CR1 和 CX3CL1/NF- κ B 蛋白表达水平比较 (图 1 ~ 2；表 3)：与空白对照组比较，LMVEC 组 CX3CR1、NF- κ B 的蛋白表达升高；与 LMVEC 组比较，shRNA 组、CX3CL1 过表达组、shRNA+ 姜黄素组 CX3CL1、CX3CR1、NF- κ B 的蛋白表达水平降低 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

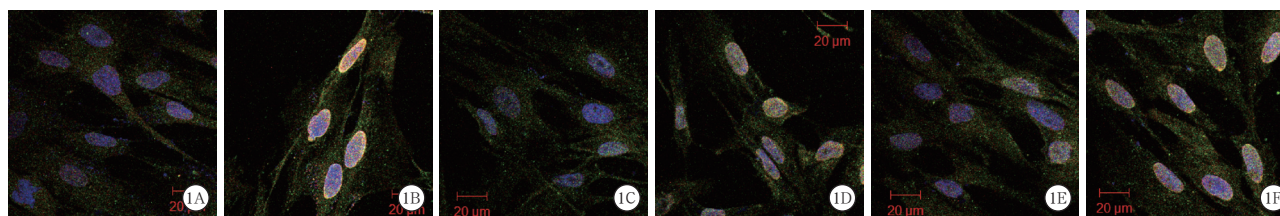


图 1 姜黄素对各组细胞 CX3CL1/CX3CR1 共表达的影响 (激光共聚焦 高倍放大)

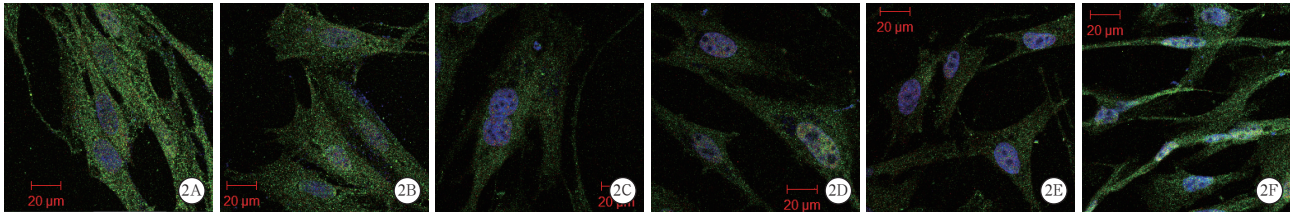


图 2 姜黄素对各组细胞 CX3CL1/NF-κB 共表达的影响(激光共聚焦 高倍放大)

表 3 不同处理方法各组 CX3CL1、CX3CR1、NF-κB 的蛋白表达水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数 (孔)	CX3CL1 蛋白 (荧光强度)	CX3CR1 蛋白 (荧光强度)	NF-κB 蛋白 (荧光强度)
空白对照组	3	1.00 ± 0.30	1.00 ± 0.31	1.00 ± 0.10
LMVEC 组	3	1.33 ± 0.33	3.94 ± 0.58 ^a	1.20 ± 0.07 ^a
shRNA 组	3	0.41 ± 0.07 ^{ab}	0.85 ± 0.18 ^b	0.33 ± 0.07 ^{ab}
CX3CL1 过表达组	3	0.59 ± 0.09 ^b	1.10 ± 0.16 ^b	0.41 ± 0.08 ^{ab}
shRNA+ 姜黄素组	3	0.69 ± 0.61 ^b	1.32 ± 0.18 ^b	0.41 ± 0.07 ^{ab}
CX3CL1 过表达 + 姜黄素组	3	1.02 ± 0.23	1.54 ± 0.08 ^{ab}	0.63 ± 0.08 ^{ab}

注:与空白对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与 LMVEC 组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

为阐明姜黄素干预对血栓刺激 LMVEC 前炎症细胞因子的影响,本研究从基因—受体—核转录因子—细胞因子方面进行了探讨:先验证血栓刺激 LMVEC 成功,再验证抑制或过表达 CX3CL1 在 LMVEC 中的作用,最后证明姜黄素的作用。

中医学医学认为,姜黄能行气、活血散风和通经止痛。近年来研究证实:姜黄素有抗炎、抗凝、降血脂、抑制肿瘤生长等的作用^[4];姜黄素也能通过抑制 NF-κB 抑制因子(IκB)降解,阻断细胞因子诱导 NF-κB 的激活和炎症因子释放,从而发挥抗炎作用^[5];姜黄素对炎症性肠病大鼠 NF-κB、IL-1β 和 IL-10 的 mRNA 表达也均有抑制作用^[6]。本课题组前期的研究也显示,姜黄素能抑制肺栓塞大鼠肺组织中 NF-κB 的表达^[7]。Olszanecki 等^[8]发现,姜黄素能抑制急性肺损伤小鼠中性粒细胞髓过氧化物酶活性,减轻炎症反应,保护肺组织。姜黄素也可减轻实验性胰腺炎组织中性粒细胞的浸润^[9]。本研究采用姜黄素干预血栓刺激 LMVEC,结果显示,姜黄素能显著抑制其 IL-6 和 TNF-α 的表达,提示姜黄素具有抗炎作用。

CX3CL1 具有黏附和趋化活性,是 CX3C 家族的唯一成员^[10],能与 CX3CR1 结合,介导炎症细胞与血管内皮细胞的紧密黏附。CX3CL1 对炎症细胞在血管壁上的募集和内皮细胞的损伤有重要作用^[11-12]。既往研究显示,APE 大鼠 TNF-α、CX3CL1、CX3CR1

均显著升高^[1]。姜黄素能抑制 APE 大鼠 TNF-α、IL-1β、IL-8、NF-κB、CX3CL1、CX3CR1 等的表达水平,并减轻肺组织病理学损伤^[13-15];抑制 TNF-α 诱导人脐静脉内皮细胞(HUVEC)CX3CL1 的表达^[16],这与 Sukkar 等^[17]的研究结果相符。CX3CL1 的调控机制还可能涉及 NF-κB。Yang 等^[18]认为, TNF-α 能通过 NF-κB 信号通路调控黏附分子如细胞间黏附分子(ICAM)/血管细胞黏附分子(VCAM)及 CX3CL1/人单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)的表达,从而促进人单核细胞白血病细胞株-1(THP-1)与血管内皮细胞、HUVEC 的黏附。Cimato 等^[19]研究表明,动脉粥样硬化中是炎症细胞因子而不是胆固醇调控了 CX3CL1 的表达。Cao 等^[20]研究表明,人真皮微血管内皮细胞-1 在 TNF-α 刺激下,通过活化 NF-κB 信号通路,诱导 CXCL8、CX3CL1 和 CXCL16 等趋化因子,这与既往研究结果人支气管上皮细胞存在 LPS/NF-κB/CX3CL1 信号通路^[3]符合。本研究结果显示,不论过表达或抑制 CX3CL1,姜黄素均能抑制模型 CX3CR1 及 NF-κB,提示姜黄素抑制血栓刺激 LMVEC 的前炎症细胞因子表达与 CX3CL1 无关。姜黄素能抑制血栓刺激 LMVEC 的 IL-6、TNF-α、CX3CR1 及 NF-κB 分泌。本研究的不足在于 APE 的主要机制不是炎症反应。下一步可以研究血管内皮细胞损伤后炎症与凝血之间的关系。

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