

• 论著 •

血必净注射液对脓毒症小鼠骨髓造血干细胞分化的作用

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【摘要】目的 观察血必净注射液对脓毒症小鼠骨髓造血干细胞(HSC)分化的干预作用。**方法** 将54只雄性C57BL/6N小鼠按随机数字表法分为正常对照组、模型组、血必净组,每组18只。采用腹腔注射10 mg/kg大肠杆菌脂多糖(LPS)的方法复制脓毒症小鼠模型。制模当日开始,血必净组尾静脉注射血必净注射液20 mL/kg,每日1次,连续4 d;正常对照组及模型组均给予等量生理盐水,连续4 d。给药4 d后,分离小鼠股骨和胫骨骨髓细胞,采用流式细胞术检测各组骨髓HSC Lin⁻Sca-1⁺c-Kit⁺(LSK)及造血祖细胞Lin⁻Sca-1⁺c-Kit⁺(LS⁻K)的比例及不同类型HSC和祖细胞比例。**结果** 最终正常对照组纳入14只小鼠,模型组纳入17只,血必净组纳入12只。随时间延长,正常对照组小鼠体质量逐渐增加,模型组和血必净组小鼠体质量呈先降低后升高的趋势,于制模后96 h达峰值,但仍明显低于正常对照组(g: 19.81±0.27、19.58±0.39比22.23±0.30,均P<0.05)。与正常对照组比较,模型组LSK、LS⁻K、长期HSC(LT-HSC)、巨核-红系祖细胞(MEP)比例均显著增加[LSK:(16.62±1.28)%比(12.89±0.83)%、LS⁻K:(44.77±1.77)%比(30.34±0.90)%、LT-HSC:(6.88±0.48)%比(1.83±0.24)%、MEP:(13.89±1.26)%比(9.38±0.66)%,均P<0.05],多能造血祖细胞(MPP)比例明显降低[(2.41±0.34)%比(5.99±0.59)%、P<0.05]。与模型组比较,血必净组LSK、髓系祖细胞(CMP)显著减少[LSK:(12.35±0.69)%比(16.62±1.28)%、CMP:(0.31±0.05)%比(0.55±0.13)%、P<0.05],LS⁻K、LT-HSC、MEP均具有降低的趋势[LS⁻K:(42.75±2.48)%比(44.77±1.77)%、LT-HSC:(5.98±0.70)%比(6.88±0.48)%、MEP:(10.94±1.36)%比(13.89±1.26)%],但差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。3组间短期HSC(ST-HSC)和粒-巨噬系祖细胞(GMP)比例比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。**结论** 血必净注射液可改善脓毒症小鼠骨髓细胞的分化功能,这可能与血必净注射液抑制脓毒症小鼠骨髓HSC及祖细胞的病理性增殖有关。

【关键词】 血必净注射液; 脓毒症; 骨髓; 造血干细胞

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Effect of Xuebijing Injection on differentiation of bone marrow hematopoietic stem cells in septic mice

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the intervention effect of Xuebijing Injection on the differentiation of bone marrow hematopoietic stem cells (HSC) in septic mice. **Methods** Fifty-four male C57BL/6N mice were randomly divided into three groups: normal control group, model group and Xuebijing group, each group with 18 mice. The mouse models of sepsis were duplicated by intra-peritoneal injection of 10 mg/kg E. coli lipopolysaccharide (LPS) method. Starting from the day of modeling, Xuebijing Injection 20 mL/kg was intravenously injected into the tail vein in Xuebijing group, once a day for consecutive 4 days; the normal control and model groups were intravenously injected with normal saline at the same dose and site for 4 days. The bone marrow cells of the femur and tibia of the mice were isolated after 4 days of various treatments in the three groups, and the proportions of bone marrow HSC Lin⁻Sca-1⁺c-Kit⁺(LSK) and hematopoietic progenitor cells Lin⁻Sca-1⁺c-Kit⁺(LS⁻K) of each group were detected by flow cytometry. **Results** Finally, 14 mice were included in the normal control group, 17 in the model group, and 12 in the Xuebijing group. With the prolongation of time, the body weight of the normal control group gradually increased, the body masses of the model group and the Xuebijing group were decreased first and then increased, reaching a peak at 96 hours after the model was established, but they were still significantly lower than the body mass of normal control group (g: 19.81±0.27, 19.58±0.39 vs. 22.23±0.30, both P < 0.05). Compared with the normal control group, the proportions of LSK, LS⁻K, long-term HSC (LT-HSC), and megakaryocyte-erythroid progenitor cells (MEP) were all significantly increased in the model group [LSK: (16.62±1.28)% vs. (12.89±0.83)%、LS⁻K: (44.77±1.77)% vs. (30.34±0.90)%、LT-HSC: (6.88±0.48)% vs. (1.83±0.24)%、MEP: (13.89±1.26)% vs. (9.38±0.66)%、all P < 0.05], the proportion of multipotential progenitor cells (MPP) was significantly decreased [(2.41±0.34)% vs. (5.99±0.59)%、P < 0.05]. Compared with the model group, the LSK and myeloid progenitor (CMP) of the Xuebijing group were significantly reduced [LSK: (12.25±0.69)% vs. (16.62±1.28)%、CMP: (0.31±0.05)% vs. (0.55±0.13)%、both P < 0.05], and LS⁻K, LT-HSC, MEP showed a decreasing trend [LS⁻K: (42.75±2.48)% vs. (44.77±1.77)%、LT-HSC: (5.98±0.70)% vs. (6.88±0.48)%、MEP: (10.94±1.36)% vs. (13.89±1.26)%], but the differences were not statistically significant (all P > 0.05). There were no significant differences in the proportions of short-term HSC (ST-HSC) and granulocyte-macrophage progenitor cells (GMP) among the three septic groups (all P > 0.05). **Conclusion** Xuebijing Injection can improve the differentiation function of bone marrow cells in septic mice, which may be possibly related to

the inhibition of pathological proliferation of bone marrow hematopoietic stem cells and progenitor cells in septic mice by Xuebijing Injection.

【Key words】 Xuebijing Injection; Sepsis; Bone marrow; Hematopoietic stem cell

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脓毒症是急症重症医学面临的重要问题,其发病机制存在多种假说,普遍认为免疫功能紊乱与脓毒症的发生有密切关系^[1]。脓毒症的高炎症反应可耗竭大量免疫细胞,需要通过造血干细胞(HSC)不断增殖分化进行补充。研究显示,脓毒症的“炎症风暴”可导致HSC病理性增殖,不能分化为成熟免疫细胞,出现免疫抑制状态,导致脓毒症病死率增加^[2-3]。

中医认为,脓毒症的基本病机可以概括为毒、瘀、虚^[4-5],而脓毒症的发展期属于中医辨证中的瘀毒内阻证,当应用活血化瘀法治疗,基于“菌毒炎并治”理论^[6]以活血化瘀、扶正固本、清热解毒功效为主的血必净注射液在治疗脓毒症方面发挥了独特优势,不仅能明显缩短脓毒症病程而且能有效改善患者预后^[7-9]。但血必净注射液在调节脓毒症免疫功能方面的作用机制目前尚不十分明确,且研究大多集中在成熟免疫细胞层面^[10-11],如对辅助性T细胞及相关炎症介质的影响^[12]。本研究通过给予脓毒症小鼠血必净注射液,观察药物对脓毒症小鼠骨髓细胞的影响,进一步探讨血必净注射液改善脓毒症免疫功能的潜在作用机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物及分组:选择6~8周龄SPF级雄性C57BL/6N小鼠54只,体质量18~24 g,购于北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司,动物许可证号:SCXK(京)2016-0006。饲养于北京中医药大学实验动物中心普通环境,各组动物自由饮食、饮水。将小鼠按随机数字表法分为正常对照组、模型组、血必净组,每组18只。

1.2 脓毒症模型复制:采用腹腔注射10 mg/kg大肠杆菌脂多糖(LPS)的方法复制脓毒症小鼠模型。

1.3 伦理学:本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准(审批号: BUCM-4-2019091104-3050)。

1.4 给药方法:制模当日开始,血

必净组经尾静脉注射血必净注射液20 mL/kg,每日1次;正常对照组及模型组均注射等量生理盐水,均连续4 d。

1.5 检测指标及方法

1.5.1 不同处理方法各组小鼠体质量测定:记录各组小鼠给药前和给药后

24、48、72、96 h体质量。

1.5.2 各组小鼠骨髓HSC Lin⁻Sca-1⁺c-Kit⁺(LSK)及造血祖细胞Lin⁻Sca-1⁻c-Kit⁺(LS⁻K)水平测定:于给药4 d后处死小鼠,分离股骨和胫骨,采用磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)将全部骨髓冲出并制成单细胞悬液,裂解红细胞后进行细胞计数,重悬为 1×10^7 个/mL浓度的细胞悬液,取500 μL加入生物素-谱系(CD11b、CD3e、CD45R、Ly-6G、TER-119),冰上孵育15 min,离心,洗涤后重悬细胞,加入BV605-链霉亲和素,藻红蛋白-Cy7-干细胞抗原-1(PE-Cy7-Sca-1),别藻蓝蛋白-eFluor780-干细胞因子受体(APC-eFluor780-c-Kit),PE-CD34, BV421-CD16/CD32, APC-CD135各2 μL,7-氨基放线菌D(7-AAD)5 μL,避光孵育染色60 min,离心,洗涤后用0.5%多聚甲醛水溶液固定,采用流式细胞术检测LSK及LS⁻K比例。参照文献[13]标记不同类型HSC及祖细胞比例。

1.6 统计学处理:使用Prism 6软件分析数据,符合正态分布的计量数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同处理各组小鼠预后比较:给药后4 d,正常对照组剩余14只小鼠(1只死亡,3只感染);模型组剩余17只小鼠(1只死亡);血必净组剩余12只小鼠(1只死亡,5只感染)。

2.2 不同处理方法各组小鼠不同时间点体质量的变化比较(表1):给药前,各组小鼠体质量比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);给药后24 h和48 h,模型组及血必净组小鼠体质量明显减轻,给药后72 h和96 h,两组小鼠体质量均逐渐增加,但4个时间点模型组、血必净组体质量均较正常对照组明显减少(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表1 各组小鼠不同时间点的体质量的变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	体质量(g)				
		给药前	给药后24 h	给药后48 h	给药后72 h	给药后96 h
正常对照组	14	20.66±0.33	20.83±0.30	21.25±0.28	21.59±0.29	22.23±0.30
模型组	17	20.18±0.34	17.84±0.24 ^a	17.34±0.24 ^a	18.48±0.27 ^a	19.81±0.27 ^a
血必净组	12	20.27±0.21	18.04±0.35 ^a	17.25±0.28 ^a	18.33±0.35 ^a	19.58±0.39 ^a

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$

2.3 各组小鼠骨髓中 LSK 及祖细胞 LS⁻K 比例比较(表2):与正常对照组比较,模型组 LSK、LS⁻K 比例显著增加(均 $P < 0.05$);与模型组比较,血必净组 LSK、LS⁻K 比例显著减少(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表2 不同处理方法各组小鼠骨髓中 LSK 及 LS⁻K 比例比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	LSK(%)	LS ⁻ K(%)
正常对照组	14	12.89 ± 0.83	30.34 ± 0.90
模型组	17	16.62 ± 1.28 ^a	44.77 ± 1.77 ^a
血必净组	12	12.35 ± 0.69 ^b	42.75 ± 2.48 ^b

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与模型组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.4 各组小鼠骨髓中不同类型 HSC 比例比较(表3):模型组和血必净组长期 HSC(LT-HSC)比例均较正常对照组显著增加(均 $P < 0.05$);血必净组 LT-HSC 比例较模型组有下降趋势,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。各组短期 HSC(ST-HSC)比例两两比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。模型组和血必净组多能造血祖细胞(MPP)比例均较正常对照组显著减少(均 $P < 0.05$);血必净组 MPP 比例较模型组显著减少($P < 0.05$)。

2.5 各组小鼠骨髓中不同类型造血祖细胞比例比较(表3):模型组髓系祖细胞(CMP)比例与正常对照组比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);血必净组 CMP 比例均较正常对照组和模型组显著减少($P < 0.05$)。各组粒-巨噬系祖细胞(GMP)比例两两比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。模型组巨核-红系祖细胞(MEP)比例较正常对照组显著增加($P < 0.05$);血必净组 MEP 比例较模型组有下降趋势,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

脓毒症是指因感染引起的宿主反应失调导致危及生命的器官功能障碍。脓毒症发病率大约为300例/10万人,病死率超过30%^[14-15]。任何感染都可能导致脓毒症的发生,其中最常见的诱因是肺炎、腹腔感染以及尿路感染^[16-17]。目前,对于脓毒症的治疗仍以抗感染为主,辅以液体复苏等支持疗法^[18],缺乏有效的治疗药物。

研究表明,急性感染时由于机体需要大量成熟

免疫细胞抵抗病原体,会产生“紧急造血”,来源于骨髓中前体细胞的单核细胞通过血液循环到达感染病灶,并进一步分化成巨噬细胞及树突细胞行使免疫功能^[19]。脓毒症的发病与感染密切相关,表现为复杂的免疫紊乱状态,高炎症反应和免疫抑制状态共存,最初出现中性粒细胞增多和过度的炎症反应,随着免疫细胞耗竭出现严重的免疫抑制状态,进而导致难以控制的感染和其他并发症^[20-23]。有研究显示,脓毒症小鼠骨髓细胞中不成熟粒细胞异常增殖^[3]。同时,Skirecki 等^[24]对脓毒性休克患者外周血的研究发现, HSC 及其不同亚群向血液循环迁移,而且这一现象与患者的病死率呈正相关。因此,HSC 可能是脓毒症研究的一个新方向。以往研究者更多注重成熟免疫细胞及其相关介质因子,甚少有关于成熟免疫细胞前体 HSC 的研究,因而本研究基于脓毒症可能抑制骨髓 HSC 的分化,进而导致骨髓 HSC 异常增殖的假说从另一角度探索脓毒症的发病机制。

血必净注射液是由我国著名急救医学专家王今达教授以王清任的血府逐瘀汤为基础,根据“三证三法”辨证原则研制而成的静脉注射液,是国家食品药品监管局批准治疗全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)、脓毒症和多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)的中成药,其作用主要包括抑制炎症因子的过度释放、改善免疫功能紊乱和凝血功能障碍等^[25-26]。近年来研究显示,血必净注射液能显著降低重症社区获得性肺炎患者的病死率^[27],彰显了其巨大的疗效潜力和临床应用价值。

本研究结果显示,模型组 LSK 比例明显高于正常对照组,提示脓毒症会造成 HSC 病理性增殖,抑制骨髓 HSC 分化为成熟细胞,与以往研究结果^[2]一致;与模型组比较,血必净组 LSK 比例明显降低,提示血必净注射液能有效缓解这种抑制作用,下调骨髓 HSC 的比例并改善其分化功能。进一步探讨脓毒症抑制骨髓 HSC 分化的机制,本研究显示,与正常对照组比较,模型组 LSK 中的 LT-HSC 比例明显增多,而 MPP 比例明显减少,提示脓毒症对骨髓 HSC 分化的抑制作用可能发生在 LT-HSC 向

表3 各组小鼠骨髓中 LT-HSC、ST-HSC、MPP、CMP、GMP、MEP 比例比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	LT-HSC(%)	ST-HSC(%)	MPP(%)	CMP(%)	GMP(%)	MEP(%)
正常对照组	14	1.83 ± 0.24	1.88 ± 0.35	5.99 ± 0.59	0.52 ± 0.06	6.33 ± 1.02	9.38 ± 0.66
模型组	17	6.88 ± 0.48 ^a	1.36 ± 0.24	2.41 ± 0.34 ^a	0.55 ± 0.13	6.73 ± 0.53	13.89 ± 1.26 ^a
血必净组	12	5.98 ± 0.70 ^a	1.09 ± 0.25	1.18 ± 0.14 ^{ab}	0.31 ± 0.05 ^{ab}	7.99 ± 1.16	10.94 ± 1.36

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与模型组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

MPP 分化的过程中,与以往研究结果^[21]一致;同时 CMP、MEP 等祖细胞比例有上升趋势,提示与 MPP 继续分化相关。与模型组比较,血必净组 LT-HSC 有下降趋势,提示血必净注射液改善脓毒症小鼠骨髓细胞分化的机制可能与减少其骨髓 HSC 的病理性增殖有关;同时,MPP 显著下降,CMP、MEP 有下降趋势,提示血必净注射液可能通过改善脓毒症小鼠免疫功能而促进造血祖细胞的进一步分化,以补充前期高炎症反应耗竭的成熟免疫细胞。

综上所述,脓毒症可促使骨髓 HSC 病理性增殖,并抑制小鼠骨髓 HSC 分化为成熟细胞;同时血必净注射液能改善脓毒症小鼠骨髓细胞的分化作用,其机制可能与减少脓毒症小鼠骨髓 HSC 及祖细胞的病理性增殖有关。

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