

姜黄素对脓毒症大鼠肝细胞的剂量保护效应

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【摘要】 目的 观察不同剂量姜黄素对脓毒症大鼠肝细胞的保护作用。**方法** 按随机数字表法将 100 只雄性 SD 大鼠分为假手术(Sham)组、脓毒症组及低、中、高剂量姜黄素干预组(L-cur、M-cur、H-cur 组),每组 20 只。采用盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)制备脓毒症动物模型;Sham 组仅开腹取出盲肠后还纳关腹。L-cur、M-cur、H-cur 组于术后即刻腹腔注射姜黄素 50、100、150 mg/kg, Sham 组和脓毒症组给予等量生理盐水。分别于术后 2、6、12、24 h 处死 5 只大鼠,取肝组织和血液标本,镜下观察肝组织病理改变;用原位末端标记试验(TUNEL)检测肝细胞凋亡情况并计算凋亡指数(AI),用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清降钙素原(PCT)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)和白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)水平。**结果** 光镜下观察显示,脓毒症组肝组织损伤严重,凋亡细胞增多,且随时间延长损伤程度和凋亡细胞进一步增加;但姜黄素各剂量组损伤程度明显轻于脓毒症组,以中剂量尤甚。Sham 组术后各时间点肝细胞 AI 及血清 PCT、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平均无明显变化。脓毒症组术后 2 h 起肝细胞 AI 及血清 PCT、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平即较 Sham 组明显升高[AI: (23.59 $\pm$ 2.00)% 比 (2.02 $\pm$ 0.13)%, PCT(μ g/L): 2.41 $\pm$ 0.21 比 0.81 $\pm$ 0.01, TNF- α (ng/L): 217.28 $\pm$ 14.24 比 80.02 $\pm$ 2.26, IL-1 β (ng/L): 61.84 $\pm$ 3.21 比 25.78 $\pm$ 1.29, 均 $P<0.05$],且随时间延长呈逐渐升高趋势, AI 于术后 24 h 达峰值[(52.05 $\pm$ 1.31)%], PCT、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 均于术后 12 h 达峰值[分别为 (8.68 $\pm$ 0.58) μ g/L、(314.13 $\pm$ 14.39)ng/L、(132.24 $\pm$ 2.58)ng/L]。姜黄素干预后可明显降低脓毒症大鼠肝细胞 AI 及血清 PCT、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平,以 M-cur 组降低尤为显著[AI: 2 h 为 (11.56 $\pm$ 0.96)% 比 (23.59 $\pm$ 2.00)%, 24 h 为 (30.35 $\pm$ 1.20)% 比 (52.05 $\pm$ 1.31)%; PCT(μ g/L): 2 h 为 1.13 $\pm$ 0.19 比 2.41 $\pm$ 0.21, 12 h 为 5.09 $\pm$ 0.42 比 8.68 $\pm$ 0.58; TNF- α (ng/L): 2 h 为 124.73 $\pm$ 7.47 比 217.28 $\pm$ 14.24, 12 h 为 168.68 $\pm$ 6.95 比 314.13 $\pm$ 14.39; IL-1 β (ng/L): 2 h 为 35.05 $\pm$ 1.00 比 61.84 $\pm$ 3.21, 12 h 为 84.06 $\pm$ 3.42 比 132.24 $\pm$ 2.58, 均 $P<0.05$]。**结论** 姜黄素能抑制脓毒症大鼠肝细胞炎症反应,阻止肝细胞凋亡,从而对肝脏起到保护作用,以 100 mg/kg 中剂量姜黄素作用最强。

【关键词】 姜黄素; 盲肠结扎穿孔术; 肝细胞; 脓毒症; 剂量保护效应

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The dose-dependent protective effect of curcumin on hepatocyte of rats with sepsis Yin Haiyan, Zhu Youfeng,

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the protective effect of different doses of curcumin on hepatocytes of rats with sepsis. **Methods** 100 healthy male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into sham operation group, sepsis group, and low, medium, high dose curcumin intervention groups (L-cur, M-cur, H-cur groups), with 20 rats in each group. The animal model of sepsis was reproduced by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) method, and in the sham operation group the cecum was just taken out and returned. In the L-cur, M-cur, H-cur groups curcumin was immediately injected after CLP with a dose of 50, 100, 150 mg/kg, respectively, and the rats in sham operation group and sepsis group were given the same amount of normal saline. Five rats in each group were sacrificed at 2, 6, 12, 24 hours after operation, and the hepatic tissues and blood samples were obtained. The pathological changes in hepatic tissues were observed under a microscope, and hepatocytes apoptosis and apoptosis index (AI) of hepatocytes were determined with transferase-mediated deoxyuridine triphosphate-biotin nick end labeling (TUNEL) method, and the levels of serum procalcitonin (PCT), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) were

determined with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method. **Results** Microscopic examination showed that the damage degree of hepatic tissues was significantly increased in sepsis group; the number of apoptotic cells and damage degree of hepatic tissues were increased gradually over time. The damage degree of hepatic tissues in curcumin groups was lessened as compared with sepsis group, especially in M-cur group. There were no significant changes in AI and serum PCT, TNF- α , and IL-1 β levels at any of the time points tested in the sham operation group. The AI, serum PCT, TNF- α , and IL-1 β levels in the sepsis group were significantly higher than those in the sham operation group from 2 hours after operation on [AI: (23.59 $\pm$ 2.00)% vs. (2.02 $\pm$ 0.13)%, PCT (μ g/L): 2.41 $\pm$ 0.21 vs. 0.81 $\pm$ 0.01, TNF- α (ng/L): 217.28 $\pm$ 14.24 vs. 80.02 $\pm$ 2.26, IL-1 β (ng/L): 61.84 $\pm$ 3.21 vs. 25.78 $\pm$ 1.29, all $P < 0.05$], and they showed a gradually increasing tendency. AI reached peak value at 24 hours after operation [(52.05 $\pm$ 1.31)%]; PCT, TNF- α and IL-1 β reached the peak values at 12 hours after operation [(8.68 $\pm$ 0.58) μ g/L, (314.13 $\pm$ 14.39) ng/L, (132.24 $\pm$ 2.58) ng/L, respectively]. Curcumin intervention significantly reduced the levels of AI, TNF- α , PCT and IL-1 β in hepatocytes of septic rats, especially in M-cur group [AI: (11.56 $\pm$ 0.96)% vs. (23.59 $\pm$ 2.00)% at 2 hours, (30.35 $\pm$ 1.20)% vs. (52.05 $\pm$ 1.31)% at 24 hours; PCT (μ g/L): 1.13 $\pm$ 0.19 vs. 2.41 $\pm$ 0.21 at 2 hours, 5.09 $\pm$ 0.42 vs. 8.68 $\pm$ 0.58 at 12 hours; TNF- α (ng/L): 124.73 $\pm$ 7.47 vs. 217.28 $\pm$ 14.24 at 2 hours, 168.68 $\pm$ 6.95 vs. 314.13 $\pm$ 14.39 at 12 hours; IL-1 β (ng/L): 35.05 $\pm$ 1.00 vs. 61.84 $\pm$ 3.21 at 2 hours, 84.06 $\pm$ 3.42 vs. 132.24 $\pm$ 2.58 at 12 hours; all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusions** Curcumin can inhibit the inflammatory reaction of hepatocytes of rats, prevent apoptosis, and protect the hepatocytes of rats with sepsis. The concentration of curcumin with the most significant effect is 100 mg/kg, which is the medium dosage.

[Key words] Curcumin; Cecal ligation and puncture; Hepatocyte; Sepsis; Dose protective effect

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脓毒症病死率较高,据统计医院总病死率达 28.6%,严重脓毒症及脓毒性休克患者病死率分别达到 25%~30% 和 40%~70%^[1-3],已成为重症加强治疗病房(ICU)首要死亡原因^[3-5]。尽管目前对于脓毒症的治疗药物及手段已有了较大进步,但仍缺乏有效的针对性治疗。既往研究表明,大黄、川芎嗪对脓毒症肝损害具有保护作用^[6-7]。而姜黄素对乙醇、四氯化碳等诱导的肝细胞损伤具有保护作用^[8],但对脓毒症时肝细胞是否具有保护作用尚不明确。本研究拟在细胞学及分子生物学水平观察姜黄素对脓毒症大鼠肝细胞保护的剂量。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物分组:3 月龄雄性 SD 大鼠,体质量 250~350 g,购自中山大学动物实验中心,动物合格证号:SCXK(粤)2013-0022。按随机数字表法分为假手术(Sham)组、脓毒症组及低、中、高剂量姜黄素干预组(L-cur、M-cur、H-cur 组),每组 20 只。

1.2 脓毒症模型制备及干预:采用盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)制备脓毒症动物模型,Sham 组仅开腹取出盲肠翻动后还纳腹腔,不结扎穿刺,术后立即皮下注射 10 mL/kg 林格液抗休克。干预组分别于术后即刻腹腔注射姜黄素 50、100、150 mg/kg(美国 Sigma 公司,用生理盐水稀释至 4 mL/kg);Sham 组和脓毒症组给予等量生理盐水。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 检测指标及方法:分别于术后 2、6、12、24 h 取 5 只大鼠,腹腔注射 2% 戊巴比妥钠麻醉后开腹,取血清、肝组织标本保存备检。

1.3.1 肝组织细胞形态学观察:取肝组织标本,用 10% 甲醛水溶液固定,经石蜡包埋、切片、苏木素-伊红(HE)染色、中性树胶封片,光镜下观察。

1.3.2 肝组织细胞凋亡检测:用原位末端缺刻标记试验(TUNEL)检测肝组织凋亡细胞,光镜下随机选取 10 个高倍视野($\times 400$),计数凋亡细胞数及细胞总数,计算肝细胞凋亡指数(AI)。

1.3.3 血清细胞因子检测:采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测降钙素原(PCT)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)含量,按试剂盒(武汉博士德生物工程有限公司)说明书操作。

1.4 统计学处理:应用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行统计,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进行组间均数两两比较,采用 t 检验进行两样本均数比较, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肝组织形态学改变(图 1):Sham 组肝小叶、肝窦及肝细胞形态基本正常。脓毒症组术后 2 h 即有不同程度肝细胞损伤及炎性细胞浸润,随时间延长损伤范围进一步扩大,至 24 h 可见较大面积肝细胞水肿和坏死,肝索及肝窦消失,局部残留肿胀的肝细胞及大量炎性细胞浸润。姜黄素各剂量组损伤明显

轻于同时间点脓毒症组,且中剂量组损伤程度最轻。

2.2 肝细胞凋亡情况(表 1):Sham 组各时间点仅有个别凋亡细胞。脓毒症组随时间延长凋亡细胞逐渐增多,术后各时间点 AI 均明显高于 Sham 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。姜黄素各剂量组凋亡细胞明显少于脓毒症组,且中剂量组 AI 低于低、高剂量组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.3 血清细胞因子变化比较(表 1):Sham 组各时

间点 PCT、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 均无明显改变。脓毒症组术后 2 h 起 PCT、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平即明显高于 Sham 组,且随时间延长呈持续升高趋势,均于 12 h 达高峰(均 $P < 0.05$)。姜黄素各剂量组各时间点 PCT、TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平均明显低于脓毒症组(均 $P < 0.05$),且中剂量组低于低、高剂量组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

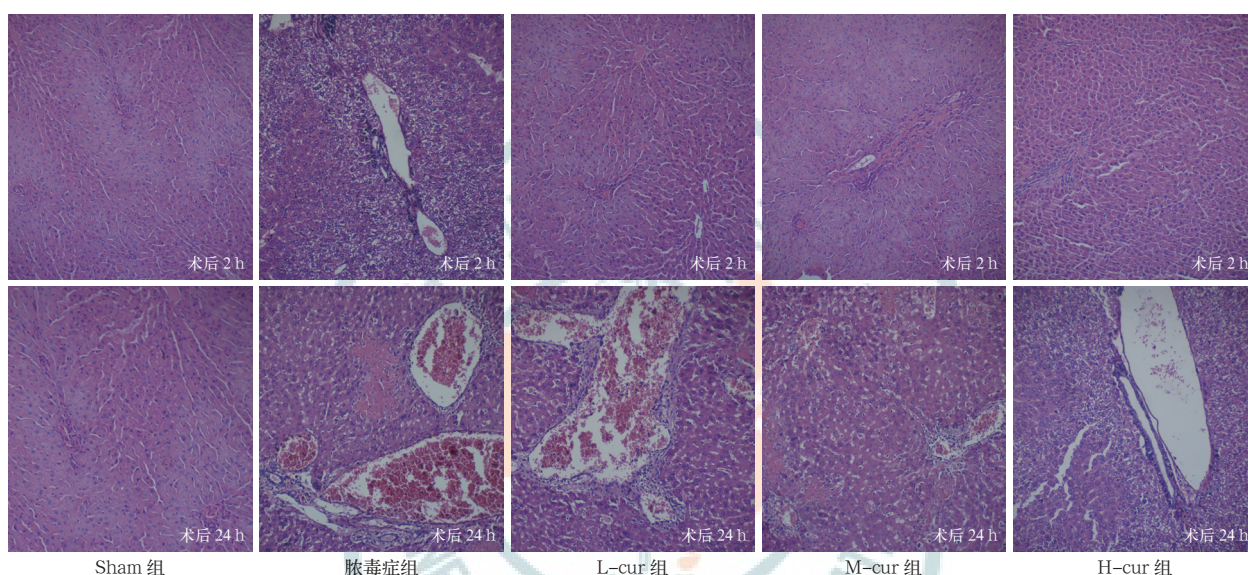


图 1 光镜下观察各组大鼠肝组织形态学改变 假手术(Sham)组术后 2 h 和 24 h 肝小叶、肝窦及肝细胞形态基本正常。脓毒症组术后 2 h 可见不同程度的中央静脉及肝窦内淤血扩张,肝细胞呈“气球”样变,部分汇管区可见炎性细胞浸润;术后 24 h 可见较大面积的肝细胞水肿和坏死,肝索及肝窦消失,局部残留肿胀的肝细胞及大量炎性细胞浸润。低、中、高剂量姜黄素(L-cur、M-cur、H-cur)干预组术后 2 h、24 h 中央静脉及肝窦内淤血扩张、汇管区炎性细胞浸润等损伤程度均明显轻于相应时间点脓毒症组,且 M-cur 组损伤轻于 L-cur 组和 H-cur 组 HE 染色 低倍放大

表 1 不同剂量姜黄素干预对脓毒症大鼠各时间点肝细胞 AI 及血清 PCT、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 含量变化的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	肝细胞 AI (%)				血清 PCT(μ g/L)			
		术后 2 h	术后 6 h	术后 12 h	术后 24 h	术后 2 h	术后 6 h	术后 12 h	术后 24 h
Sham 组	20	2.02 $\pm$ 0.13	2.10 $\pm$ 0.13	2.20 $\pm$ 0.05	2.14 $\pm$ 0.06	0.81 $\pm$ 0.01	0.12 $\pm$ 0.01	0.17 $\pm$ 0.01	0.10 $\pm$ 0.01
脓毒症组	20	23.59 $\pm$ 2.00 ^a	30.92 $\pm$ 1.69 ^{ad}	50.18 $\pm$ 2.11 ^{ad}	52.05 $\pm$ 1.31 ^{ad}	2.41 $\pm$ 0.21 ^a	5.56 $\pm$ 0.44 ^{ad}	8.68 $\pm$ 0.58 ^{ad}	6.12 $\pm$ 0.73 ^{ad}
L-cur 组	20	17.59 $\pm$ 1.43 ^{abc}	23.07 $\pm$ 1.18 ^{abcd}	33.76 $\pm$ 1.58 ^{abcd}	34.89 $\pm$ 1.76 ^{abcd}	1.68 $\pm$ 0.19 ^{abc}	3.79 $\pm$ 0.48 ^{abcd}	6.76 $\pm$ 0.68 ^{abcd}	4.50 $\pm$ 0.55 ^{abcd}
M-cur 组	20	11.56 $\pm$ 0.96 ^{ab}	18.36 $\pm$ 1.10 ^{abd}	28.25 $\pm$ 1.20 ^{abd}	30.35 $\pm$ 1.20 ^{abd}	1.13 $\pm$ 0.19 ^{ab}	2.38 $\pm$ 0.41 ^{abd}	5.09 $\pm$ 0.42 ^{abd}	2.91 $\pm$ 0.40 ^{abd}
H-cur 组	20	17.48 $\pm$ 1.94 ^{abc}	23.45 $\pm$ 2.01 ^{abcd}	34.25 $\pm$ 1.41 ^{abcd}	35.92 $\pm$ 1.79 ^{abcd}	1.35 $\pm$ 0.21 ^{abc}	3.82 $\pm$ 0.31 ^{abcd}	6.83 $\pm$ 0.58 ^{abcd}	4.53 $\pm$ 0.58 ^{abcd}

组别	动物数 (只)	血清 TNF- α (ng/L)				血清 IL-1 β (ng/L)			
		术后 2 h	术后 6 h	术后 12 h	术后 24 h	术后 2 h	术后 6 h	术后 12 h	术后 24 h
Sham 组	20	80.02 $\pm$ 2.26	82.31 $\pm$ 2.57	80.73 $\pm$ 1.84	78.73 $\pm$ 1.84	25.78 $\pm$ 1.29	30.77 $\pm$ 1.40	40.61 $\pm$ 0.93	38.47 $\pm$ 0.77
脓毒症组	20	217.28 $\pm$ 14.24 ^a	262.96 $\pm$ 20.59 ^a	314.13 $\pm$ 14.39 ^{ad}	264.96 $\pm$ 16.31 ^{ad}	61.84 $\pm$ 3.21 ^a	88.85 $\pm$ 2.50 ^{ad}	132.24 $\pm$ 2.58 ^{ad}	115.20 $\pm$ 3.96 ^{ad}
L-cur 组	20	169.65 $\pm$ 11.29 ^{abc}	175.77 $\pm$ 5.83 ^{abcd}	228.38 $\pm$ 10.37 ^{abcd}	216.29 $\pm$ 13.54 ^{abcd}	44.13 $\pm$ 2.67 ^{abc}	69.20 $\pm$ 2.86 ^{abcd}	102.14 $\pm$ 2.26 ^{abcd}	92.70 $\pm$ 2.55 ^{abcd}
M-cur 组	20	124.73 $\pm$ 7.47 ^{ab}	132.24 $\pm$ 14.80 ^{abd}	168.68 $\pm$ 6.95 ^{abd}	151.90 $\pm$ 13.22 ^{abd}	35.05 $\pm$ 1.00 ^{ab}	56.99 $\pm$ 2.05 ^{abd}	84.06 $\pm$ 3.42 ^{abd}	76.25 $\pm$ 2.88 ^{abd}
H-cur 组	20	167.53 $\pm$ 14.56 ^{abc}	178.78 $\pm$ 12.29 ^{abcd}	225.80 $\pm$ 16.01 ^{abcd}	217.06 $\pm$ 8.30 ^{abcd}	45.39 $\pm$ 2.79 ^{abc}	67.73 $\pm$ 3.92 ^{abcd}	99.35 $\pm$ 3.37 ^{abcd}	90.69 $\pm$ 1.79 ^{abcd}

注: Sham 为假手术, L-cur、M-cur、H-cur 分别为低、中、高剂量姜黄素; AI 为凋亡指数, PCT 为降钙素原, TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子- α , IL-1 β 为白细胞介素-1 β ; 与 Sham 组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与脓毒症组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$; 与 M-cur 组比较, ^c $P < 0.05$; 与本组前一时间点比较, ^d $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

脓毒症具有高发病率、高病死率、高治疗费的“三高”特点,对人类健康已构成了严重威胁^[9]。肝脏作为全身的代谢和解毒器官,在脓毒症过程中起到非常重要的作用。脓毒症发生时促使炎性细胞因子、氧自由基及蛋白酶等形成“瀑布式”级联反应,使非特异性免疫系统过度活化激活诱导细胞凋亡。这一过程可以引起胃肠道上皮细胞、肝细胞大量凋亡,并相继出现其他器官细胞大量凋亡,最终导致多器官功能衰竭。2014 年中国严重脓毒症/脓毒性休克治疗指南增加了中药治疗脓毒症的内容^[10],充分发挥了中医在危重症治疗中的特色与优势。中药不仅可直接破坏内毒素结构使其生物学活性及免疫源性减弱或消失,还可通过增强机体免疫吞噬能力来提高对内毒素的清除能力,同时还可拮抗多种炎性介质,从而减轻器官的损伤程度^[10-12]。

姜黄素是从姜科姜黄属植物如郁金、姜黄、莪术等的根茎中提取的一种天然活性成分,具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗癌、清除自由基、抗微生物等功效,在慢性炎症中,姜黄素能起到很好的防护作用^[13-14]。炎症环境中,姜黄素可以抑制产生活性氧簇酶类如脂肪氧化酶、环氧化酶、黄嘌呤脱氢酶及诱导型一氧化氮合酶的活性^[15];还能抑制巨噬细胞产生脂多糖和干扰素(IFN)诱导的氮氧化物、蛋白激酶活性及成纤维细胞中相关基因的表达,从而起到治疗作用。近年来姜黄素在风湿性关节炎^[16-17]、炎症性肠道疾病^[18-19]、1 型糖尿病^[20-21]等自身免疫性疾病方面的作用也越来越引起人们的重视,其机制可能是姜黄素通过调节 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6、IFN 和核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)等各种炎性细胞因子改善疾病症状,从而达到治疗效果。

目前研究显示,姜黄素对于内毒素诱导的脓毒症和脓毒性休克有保护作用,能改善心脏、肺、肝、肾、小肠等多个器官的功能,从而降低死亡率^[22-24]。还有研究表明,姜黄素可通过提高超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性,抑制细胞色素 C(Cyt C)活性,从而减轻或防治多种因素诱导的肝细胞损伤^[25-26]。本研究结果显示,姜黄素能改善脓毒症大鼠肝细胞损伤,100 mg/kg 姜黄素作用最强,分析原因认为与姜黄素药代动力学有关:姜黄素主要经肝脏代谢,首关效应明显,且经历肠肝循环后大部分可被转化清除。本研究采用的经腹腔给药减少了首关效应,能提高姜黄素的生物利用度,同时也避免了大剂量姜黄素

会使肝细胞损伤加重的可能性。在给大鼠口服姜黄素进行的实验研究中发现,在血浆中仅能检测到极少量姜黄素原型,而肝脏和肠道黏膜组织中的浓度也只有 0.1~0.8 mmol/L^[27-29]。如经静脉注射姜黄素,则可在胆汁中发现大量的姜黄素及其代谢产物,且静脉注射后 5 h 内有超过一半的药物从胆汁被排泄^[30]。本研究结果显示姜黄素对脓毒症大鼠肝细胞的保护作用在一定范围内具有剂量依赖性。

综上,姜黄素能抑制脓毒症大鼠肝细胞炎症反应,减少炎性介质释放,对肝细胞起到保护作用;100 mg/kg 中剂量姜黄素作用强于低剂量和高剂量姜黄素。

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论著类、综述类文稿需附中、英文摘要。论著类文章采用结构式摘要,包括目的(Objective)、方法(Methods)、结果(Results, 应给出主要数据和统计值)及结论(Conclusions)四部分,各部分冠以相应的标题,其中结果部分应包括关键性或主要的数据。综述类文章可采用指示性摘要。摘要采用第三人称撰写。摘要中不列图表,不引用文献,不加评论和解释。

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