

## • 论著 •

# 多药耐药相关蛋白4抑制剂对脓毒症急性肺损伤大鼠的保护作用

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨多药耐药相关蛋白4(MRP4)抑制剂对脓毒症急性肺损伤(ALI)大鼠的保护作用。**方法** 将60只雄性SD大鼠按随机数字表法分为假手术(Sham)组、脓毒症组及MRP4抑制剂MK571干预组,每组20只。采用盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)建立大鼠脓毒症模型,Sham组仅开腹不进行盲肠结扎和穿刺。MK571干预组于制模前30 min腹腔注射20 mg/kg MRP4抑制剂MK571,Sham组和脓毒症组给予等量生理盐水。术后24 h取大鼠股动脉血进行血气分析,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平;取肺组织计算湿/干质量(W/D)比值,采用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测MRP4蛋白表达。**结果** 与Sham组相比,脓毒症大鼠动脉血pH值和动脉血氧分压(PaO<sub>2</sub>)显著降低〔pH值:7.18±0.03比7.40±0.03,PaO<sub>2</sub>(mmHg,1 mmHg=0.133 kPa):63.15±6.24比98.05±2.58〕,而动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO<sub>2</sub>)明显升高(mmHg:56.60±8.30比37.85±3.18),血清TNF- $\alpha$ 水平亦显著升高(ng/L:146.24±19.99比25.77±9.83);肺组织W/D比值明显增加(7.75±0.47比4.09±0.58),MRP4蛋白表达显著上调(灰度值:0.153±0.006比0.087±0.005,均P<0.05)。与脓毒症组相比,MK571预处理后大鼠动脉血pH值(7.30±0.02比7.18±0.03)和PaO<sub>2</sub>水平(mmHg:80.30±5.34比63.15±6.24)显著升高,PaCO<sub>2</sub>明显降低(mmHg:29.25±3.24比56.60±8.30),血清TNF- $\alpha$ 水平显著降低(ng/L:97.96±16.72比146.24±19.99);肺组织W/D比值明显减少(5.89±0.51比7.75±0.47),MRP4蛋白表达显著下调(灰度值:0.124±0.006比0.153±0.006,均P<0.05)。**结论** MRP4抑制剂通过下调MRP4表达可明显改善脓毒症ALI大鼠肺功能,降低炎性因子水平,从而对ALI大鼠起到保护作用。

**【关键词】** 脓毒症; 肺损伤, 急性; 多药耐药相关蛋白4; 炎症; 大鼠

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**Protective effect of multidrug resistant associated protein 4 inhibitor on rats with sepsis-induced acute lung injury** Zheng Yanlei, Xia Wenfang, Zhou Qingshan, Su Bin, Zhang Huanming

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the protective effect of multidrug resistant associated protein 4 (MRP4) inhibitor on rats with sepsis-induced acute lung injury (ALI). **Methods** Sixty Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into sham group, sepsis group and MRP4 inhibitor MK571 treatment group, with 20 rats in each group. Sepsis model was reproduced by cecal ligation and puncture operation (CLP), and the rats in sham group were only received celiotomy without ligation and puncture. Rats in MK571 treatment group were intraperitoneally injected with MRP4 inhibitor MK571 (20 mg/kg) 30 minutes before model reproduction, while rates in sham group and sepsis group were given the same amount of normal saline. Twenty-four hours later, the femoral artery blood of mice was collected, and arterial blood gas analysis was measured. Serum tumor necrosis- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The lung tissues were collected, and the wet/dry weight ratio (W/D) was calculated. The expression of MRP4 protein in lung tissue was determined by Western Blot. **Results** Compared with sham group, arterial blood pH value and arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO<sub>2</sub>) were significantly lowered [pH value: 7.18±0.03 vs. 7.40±0.03; PaO<sub>2</sub> (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 63.15±6.24 vs. 98.05±2.58], while arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO<sub>2</sub>) was dramatically higher in the sepsis group (mmHg: 56.60±8.30 vs. 37.85±3.18), serum TNF- $\alpha$  level in the sepsis group was significantly increased (ng/L: 146.24±19.99 vs. 25.77±9.83), the W/D ratio of lung tissue was significantly increased (7.75±0.47 vs. 4.09±0.58), and the expression of MRP4 protein was up-regulated in the sepsis group (gray value: 0.153±0.006 vs. 0.087±0.005, all P < 0.05). Compared with the sepsis group, arterial blood

pH value ( $7.30 \pm 0.02$  vs.  $7.18 \pm 0.03$ ) and  $\text{PaO}_2$  (mmHg:  $80.30 \pm 5.34$  vs.  $63.15 \pm 6.24$ ) were significantly elevated in the MK571 treatment group, while  $\text{PaCO}_2$  was dramatically decreased (mmHg:  $29.25 \pm 3.24$  vs.  $56.60 \pm 8.30$ ), the serum level of TNF- $\alpha$  was significantly decreased (ng/L:  $97.96 \pm 16.72$  vs.  $146.24 \pm 19.99$ ), the W/D ratio of lung tissue was significantly reduced ( $5.89 \pm 0.51$  vs.  $7.75 \pm 0.47$ ), and MRP4 protein expression was significantly down-regulated (gray value:  $0.124 \pm 0.006$  vs.  $0.153 \pm 0.006$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** MRP4 inhibitor may improve lung function in rats with sepsis-induced ALI by down-regulating MRP4 protein expression and reducing levels of inflammatory cytokines, which exerts protective effect on ALI.

**【Key words】** Sepsis; Acute lung injury; Multidrug resistance-associated protein 4; Inflammation; Rat

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脓毒症(sepsis)常并发于严重烧/创伤、感染、休克及手术损伤等,进一步发展可导致多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),甚至死亡<sup>[1-2]</sup>。肺脏是脓毒症时最易受损的靶器官,早期即可出现急性肺损伤/急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ALI/ARDS)。尽管近年来开展了许多针对ALI的治疗研究<sup>[3]</sup>,但仍缺乏特异有效的治疗方法,患者病死率可高达40%左右<sup>[4-5]</sup>。脓毒症时,失控性炎症反应引起肺血管内皮屏障受损、血管通透性增加,进而导致肺水肿,是ALI的重要病理生理机制<sup>[6]</sup>。研究表明,脓毒症ALI的发生与细胞内环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)水平降低密切相关<sup>[7-8]</sup>。多药耐药相关蛋白4(MRP4)是机体主动转运细胞cAMP的跨膜蛋白<sup>[9]</sup>。Leite等<sup>[10]</sup>研究发现,MRP4抑制剂MK571可显著降低酵母聚糖诱导腹膜炎模型小鼠的血管渗透性、细胞迁移、组织水肿和炎性渗出。本研究通过盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)建立脓毒症大鼠模型,观察MK571对脓毒症ALI大鼠的保护作用。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 实验动物和分组:** 6周龄清洁级雄性SD大鼠60只,体质量220~280 g,购自北京华阜康生物科技股份有限公司,许可证号:SCXK(京)2014-0004。按随机数字表法将大鼠分为假手术(Sham)组、脓毒症组和MK571干预组,每组20只。手术前禁食12 h、自由饮水。

**1.2 模型建立及处理方法:** 采用CLP建立脓毒症大鼠模型。腹腔注射2%戊巴比妥钠50 mg/kg麻醉大鼠后,沿腹部正中线切2 cm大切口,开腹、暴露盲肠,在距盲肠根部1/2处结扎盲肠,用18G针头穿刺盲肠2次,并挤出少量肠内容物,还纳盲肠并缝合切口;Sham组只开腹进行盲肠探查、不结扎穿孔。术后大鼠皮下注射生理盐水30 mL/kg补液。MK571干预组于制模前30 min腹腔注射20 mg/kg MK571(美国Cayman公司);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 观察指标及方法

**1.3.1 动脉血气分析:** 于术后24 h取大鼠股动脉血1 mL,采用ALB5型全自动血气分析仪检测pH值、动脉血氧分压( $\text{PaO}_2$ )和动脉血二氧化碳分压( $\text{PaCO}_2$ )。

**1.3.2 血清细胞因子检测:** 于术后24 h取大鼠尾静脉血1 mL,静置15 min后离心取血清,-20℃保存。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平,操作按试剂盒(深圳欣博盛生物科技有限公司)说明书步骤进行。

**1.3.3 肺组织湿/干质量(W/D)比值检测:** 于术后24 h麻醉大鼠取右肺组织,吸去表面水分称湿质量(W)后,置于70℃烤箱48 h称干质量(D),计算肺W/D比值。

**1.3.4 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测肺组织MRP4蛋白表达:** 于术后24 h麻醉大鼠取肺组织约100 mg,裂解后进行组织匀浆,4℃下离心取上清液,BCA法测定蛋白浓度。十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE),转至聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF)膜,加入含吐温的Tris-HCl缓冲液(TBS-T)洗涤,室温封闭1 h,加入兔抗鼠MRP4单克隆抗体(1:1 000稀释,美国赛信通公司)4℃孵育过夜,TBS-T洗涤,加入山羊抗兔多克隆荧光二抗(1:15 000稀释,美国LI-COR公司)室温避光孵育1 h,TBS-T洗涤;以 $\beta$ -肌动蛋白( $\beta$ -actin)为内参照。采用双色红外激光扫描成像系统扫描并分析蛋白条带,以目的蛋白与内参照条带的灰度值比值( $\text{MRP4}/\beta\text{-actin}$ )反映目的蛋白的表达量。

**1.4 统计学分析:** 应用SPSS 20.0软件分析数据,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,两两比较采用LSD-t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

**表1 MK571 预处理对脓毒症大鼠动脉血气分析、血清 TNF- $\alpha$  水平、肺 W/D 比值及 MRP4 蛋白表达的影响( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	动物数 (只)	动脉血气			血清 TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/L)	肺组织 W/D 比值	肺组织 MRP4 蛋白 (灰度值)
		pH 值	PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)			
Sham 组	20	7.40±0.03	98.05±2.58	37.85±3.18	25.77±9.83	4.09±0.58	0.087±0.005
脓毒症组	20	7.18±0.03 <sup>a</sup>	63.15±6.24 <sup>a</sup>	56.60±8.30 <sup>b</sup>	146.24±19.99 <sup>a</sup>	7.75±0.47 <sup>a</sup>	0.153±0.006 <sup>a</sup>
MK571 干预组	20	7.30±0.02 <sup>c</sup>	80.30±5.34 <sup>d</sup>	29.25±3.24 <sup>d</sup>	97.96±16.72 <sup>d</sup>	5.89±0.51 <sup>d</sup>	0.124±0.006 <sup>d</sup>

注: MK571 为多药耐药相关蛋白 4(MRP4)抑制剂, TNF- $\alpha$  为肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ , W/D 为湿/干质量比值, Sham 为假手术, PaO<sub>2</sub> 为动脉血氧分压, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 为动脉血二氧化碳分压; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与 Sham 组比较, <sup>a</sup>P<0.01, <sup>b</sup>P<0.05; 与脓毒症组比较, <sup>c</sup>P<0.01, <sup>d</sup>P<0.05

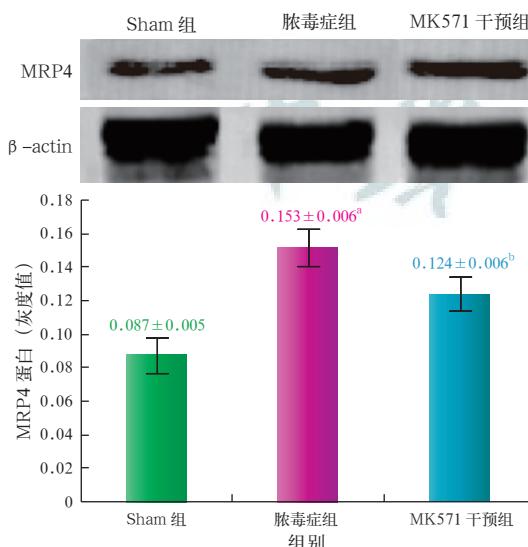
## 2 结果

**2.1 动脉血气分析(表1):**与 Sham 组比较, 脓毒症组大鼠 pH 值和 PaO<sub>2</sub> 显著降低, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 显著升高; 经 MRP4 抑制剂 MK571 预处理, 大鼠 pH 值和 PaO<sub>2</sub> 显著升高, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 明显下降(均 P<0.05)。

**2.2 血清细胞因子水平(表1):**与 Sham 组相比, 脓毒症组大鼠血清 TNF- $\alpha$  水平显著升高; MRP4 抑制剂 MK571 预处理可明显降低脓毒症大鼠血清 TNF- $\alpha$  水平(均 P<0.05)。

**2.3 肺组织 W/D 比值(表1):**与 Sham 组相比, 脓毒症组大鼠肺组织 W/D 比值明显增加; MRP4 抑制剂 MK571 预处理可使脓毒症大鼠肺组织 W/D 比值显著降低(均 P<0.05)。

**2.4 肺组织 MRP4 蛋白表达(表1; 图1):**与 Sham 组相比, 脓毒症组肺组织 MRP4 蛋白表达明显上调; MRP4 抑制剂 MK571 预处理后, 脓毒症大鼠肺组织 MRP4 蛋白表达显著下调(均 P<0.05)。



注: MK571 为多药耐药相关蛋白 4(MRP4)抑制剂,  
Sham 为假手术,  $\beta$ -actin 为  $\beta$ -肌动蛋白;  
与 Sham 组比较, <sup>a</sup>P<0.01; 与脓毒症组比较, <sup>b</sup>P<0.05

**图1 MK571 预处理对脓毒症大鼠肺组织 MRP4 蛋白表达的影响**

## 3 讨论

研究表明, 脓毒症 ALI 的发生发展与机体失控性炎症反应有关<sup>[11]</sup>。cAMP 是细胞内重要的第二信使, 通过提高细胞内 cAMP 水平可以抑制炎性因子对肺血管内皮的损伤<sup>[12]</sup>, cAMP 通过下游效应分子 Epac 间接发挥抗炎作用。Epac 可以通过激活 Rap1 来调节细胞增殖、分化、炎症反应以及细胞黏附等病理生理过程<sup>[13]</sup>。已有研究表明, 核转录因子- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B) 与炎症反应关系密切<sup>[14-15]</sup>; 而 Epac 通过抑制 NF- $\kappa$ B 通路干扰转录因子基因表达, 从而发挥其抗炎效应<sup>[16]</sup>。脓毒症时, 细胞内 cAMP 水平下降导致 Epac 对 NF- $\kappa$ B 通路的抑制作用下降, 进而释放 TNF- $\alpha$  等炎性因子, 引起肺组织损伤<sup>[17]</sup>。TNF- $\alpha$  是体内炎症反应关键细胞因子, 也是导致脓毒症肺损伤的重要因子之一<sup>[18]</sup>。研究表明, 阻断 NF- $\kappa$ B 通路可以减少 TNF- $\alpha$  等炎性因子释放, 从而减轻全身炎症反应导致的肺损伤<sup>[19]</sup>。MRP4 主要参与内源分子如 cAMP 的跨膜转运, 抑制 MRP4 可增加细胞内 cAMP 的水平<sup>[9]</sup>。研究发现, MRP4 抑制剂 MK571 可增加细胞内 cAMP 的水平, 从而防止肺动脉高压的发生<sup>[20]</sup>。

本研究通过建立 CLP 脓毒症大鼠模型显示, 与 Sham 组相比, 脓毒症大鼠肺组织 MRP4 蛋白表达显著上调, 动脉血 pH 值和 PaO<sub>2</sub> 水平显著降低, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 水平明显升高, 血清 TNF- $\alpha$  水平显著升高, 肺组织 W/D 比值明显增加; 给予 MRP4 抑制剂 MK571 干预后, 肺组织 MRP4 蛋白表达下调, 血气分析结果提示肺功能显著改善, 血清炎性因子水平降低, 肺组织含水量减少, 说明 MK571 对脓毒症 ALI 大鼠具有保护作用。根据相关文献报道, 我们推测 MK571 的保护机制与抑制 MRP4 间接提高细胞内 cAMP 水平, 通过其下游效应分子 Epac 发挥抗炎作用有关, 但需要进一步研究证实。

综上所述, MRP4 抑制剂 MK571 可以显著减轻

脓毒症大鼠 ALI, 可能成为有效防治脓毒症 ALI 的新药物, 但其临床有效性以及安全性仍需要进一步研究明确。

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