

## • 论著 •

# 通过抑制小窝蛋白磷酸化调控 Nrf2 信号通路可以对呼吸机相关性肺损伤起保护作用

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨在体动物抑制小窝蛋白-1(Cav-1)磷酸化是否可有效调节核因子E2相关因子(Nrf2)信号通路及下游效应分子表达,以及是否对呼吸机相关性肺损伤(VILI)起保护作用。**方法** 将90只健康雄性SD大鼠按随机数字表法分为9组,每组10只:假手术组(Sham)仅做气管切开而不通气;保护性通气(PV)1 h、2 h组;大潮气量(VT)通气(40 mL/kg)1 h、2 h组;酪氨酸蛋白激酶抑制剂PP<sub>2</sub>或罗格列酮(Rsg)预处理+大VT通气1 h、2 h组(PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg 1 h、2 h组)。两个预处理组分别于通气前1 h腹腔注射PP<sub>2</sub>(15 mg/kg)或灌胃Rsg(5 mg/kg)。制模后处死大鼠,收集支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF),用伊文思蓝(EB)实验检测肺血管通透性;用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测BALF中肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、转录激活因子蛋白1(AP-1)、核转录因子-κB(NF-κB)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)水平。取肺组织,计算肺湿/干质量比值(W/D),光镜下观察肺组织病理学改变;用比色法测定髓过氧化物酶(MPO)活性;用反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测Nrf2 mRNA表达;用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测磷酸化小窝蛋白-1酪氨酸残基14(pCav-1-Y14)、Cav-1、过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ(PPAR γ)、紧密连接蛋白闭合蛋白-5(claudin-5)蛋白表达及Nrf2在胞质和胞核中的蛋白表达;用免疫组化法检测PPAR γ、claudin-5阳性表达。**结果** Sham组和PV组肺组织无明显病理学改变,两组各指标均无差异。大VT组肺组织损伤严重,肺W/D比值、EB含量、MPO活性和BALF中TNF-α、AP-1、IL-8、NF-κB水平较Sham组及PV组明显升高,pCav-1-Y14、Cav-1表达均显著高于Sham组及PV组,PPAR γ、claudin-5表达则显著低于Sham组及PV组,并呈时间依赖性;胞核和胞质Nrf2表达与Sham组和PV组无统计学差异。PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理后,肺W/D比值、EB含量、MPO活性和BALF中TNF-α、AP-1、IL-8、NF-κB水平均较大VT组明显降低;肺组织Nrf2 mRNA表达明显增加;胞核内Nrf2蛋白表达较大VT组明显上调[核内Nrf2蛋白(灰度值):1 h为0.61±0.06、0.56±0.06比0.31±0.02、2 h为0.38±0.06、0.43±0.07比0.22±0.03,均P<0.05],各组胞质内Nrf2蛋白表达无差异。PP<sub>2</sub>预处理组pCav-1-Y14表达明显低于大VT组(灰度值:1 h为0.89±0.04比1.48±0.02,2 h为0.86±0.02比1.31±0.01,均P<0.05);PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理组PPAR γ、claudin-5的蛋白表达均明显高于大VT组[PPAR γ(灰度值):1 h为0.34±0.07、0.42±0.13比0.17±0.07,2 h为0.38±0.09、0.33±0.07比0.16±0.03;claudin-5(灰度值):1 h为0.33±0.05、0.38±0.07比0.14±0.03,2 h为0.30±0.06、0.31±0.04比0.17±0.04;均P<0.05]。**结论** 抑制Cav-1-Y14磷酸化可增加Nrf2的核内表达及其效应分子PPAR γ、claudin-5的表达,从而减轻肺组织炎症及降低毛细血管通透性。

**【关键词】** 小窝蛋白-1磷酸化; 核因子E2相关因子; 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ; 闭合蛋白-5; 呼吸机相关性肺损伤

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**Regulation of Nrf2 pathway to protect ventilator induce lung injury *in vivo* via inhibition of caveolin phosphorylation** Zhong Rong, Xiao Jun, Dai Chenguang, Yu Zhihui, Zhou Ji

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate whether the inhibition of caveolin-1 (Cav-1) phosphorylation will regulate effectively nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor (Nrf2) signal pathway and downstream effector molecules and protest against ventilation induced lung injury (VILI) in an animal model *in vivo*. **Methods** Ninety male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into nine groups (each n = 10): sham group in which rats did not receive ventilation but received tracheotomy; lung protective ventilation (PV) for 1 hour or 2 hours group; mechanical

ventilation (MV) at high volume tidal (VT, 40 mL/kg) for 1 hour or 2 hours group; protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor PP<sub>2</sub> or rosiglitazone (Rsg) pretreatment + high VT ventilation for 1 hour or 2 hours groups. The two pretreatment groups were given intraperitoneal injection PP<sub>2</sub> 15 mg/kg or intragastric administration of Rsg 5 mg/kg 1 hour before ventilation respectively. The rats were sacrificed after model reproduction, and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was collected. Pulmonary vascular permeability was measured by Evans blue (EB). The levels of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), activator protein-1 (AP-1), nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B), and interleukin-8 (IL-8) in BALF were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Then the lung tissues were collected, the lung wet/dry ratio (W/D) was calculated, the changes in pathology was observed with light microscope, and myeloperoxidase (MPO) activity was determined by colorimetric analysis. Nrf2 mRNA was determined by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The expressions of Cav-1 tyrosine residues 14 phosphorylation (pCav-1-Y14), Cav-1, peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor  $\gamma$  (PPAR  $\gamma$ ) and claudin-5 as well as Nrf2 in cytoplasm and nucleus were determined by Western Blot. The positive expressions of PPAR  $\gamma$  and claudin-5 in lung tissues were assayed with immunohistochemistry staining.

**Results** There were no obvious pathological changes in the lung tissue in sham group and PV groups, and there were no significant differences in all the parameters between the two groups either. However, the injury in lung tissue was severe in the high VT groups in which W/D ratio, EB contents, MPO activity, and TNF- $\alpha$ , AP-1, IL-8, NF- $\kappa$ B levels in BALF as well as the protein expressions of Cav-1 and pCav-1-Y14 were significantly higher than those of sham group and PV groups, and the protein expressions of PPAR  $\gamma$  and claudin-5 were significant lower than those of sham group and PV groups with a dose-dependent manner; but Nrf2 expressions in cytoplasm and nucleus did not show a statistical increase. After pretreatment of PP<sub>2</sub> or Rsg, W/D ratio, MPO activity, EB contents, TNF- $\alpha$ , AP-1, IL-8, and NF- $\kappa$ B in BALF were significantly decreased as compared with those of high VT group, and RT-PCR showed significant up-regulation of Nrf2 mRNA in lung tissues too. Moreover, there was a statistically significant increase in expressed Nrf2 proteins in nucleus in PP<sub>2</sub> or Rsg groups as compared with those of high VT groups [Nrf2 in nucleus (gray value): 0.61  $\pm$  0.06, 0.56  $\pm$  0.06 vs. 0.31  $\pm$  0.02 at 1 hour, 0.38  $\pm$  0.06, 0.43  $\pm$  0.07 vs. 0.22  $\pm$  0.03 at 2 hours; all  $P < 0.05$ ], but no significant difference was found in the expression of Nrf2 protein in the cytoplasm among all groups. The protein expressions of pCav-1-Y14 in PP<sub>2</sub> pretreatment groups were significantly lower than those of high VT groups (gray value: 0.89  $\pm$  0.04 vs. 1.48  $\pm$  0.02 at 1 hour, 0.86  $\pm$  0.02 vs. 1.31  $\pm$  0.01 at 2 hours; both  $P < 0.05$ ); but expressed PPAR  $\gamma$  proteins and expressed claudin-5 proteins in PP<sub>2</sub> or Rsg pretreatment groups were significantly higher than those of high VT groups [PPAR  $\gamma$  (gray value): 0.34  $\pm$  0.07, 0.42  $\pm$  0.13 vs. 0.17  $\pm$  0.07 at 1 hour, 0.38  $\pm$  0.09, 0.33  $\pm$  0.07 vs. 0.16  $\pm$  0.03 at 2 hours; claudin-5 (gray value): 0.33  $\pm$  0.05, 0.38  $\pm$  0.07 vs. 0.14  $\pm$  0.03 at 1 hour; 0.30  $\pm$  0.06, 0.31  $\pm$  0.04 vs. 0.17  $\pm$  0.04 at 2 hours; all  $P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusions** The inhibition of Cav-1-Y14 phosphorylation can increase the expression of Nrf2 in the nucleus, then result in an increase in the protein expressions of PPAR  $\gamma$  and claudin-5 of its effector molecules. This effect can reduce the inflammation and capillary permeability of lung tissue in the model of VILI.

**【Key words】** Phosphorylation of caveolin-1; Nrf2; Peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor  $\gamma$ ; Claudin-5; Ventilator-induced lung injury

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传统大潮气量(VT)通气产生的周期性牵拉可使肺上皮及内皮细胞生成较多的活性氧簇(ROS)并导致氧化还原失衡,从而引发并放大肺部炎症反应,是导致呼吸机相关性肺损伤(VILI)的重要机制之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>。核因子E2相关因子2(Nrf2)是机体抗氧化、抗炎症反应的重要调节中枢<sup>[3]</sup>,对它起调控作用的是小窝蛋白-1(Cav-1)<sup>[4-5]</sup>。Cho等<sup>[6-7]</sup>发现Nrf2依赖基因Pparg可编码过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体  $\gamma$ (PPAR  $\gamma$ ),而PPAR  $\gamma$ 的表达取决于Nrf2。PPAR  $\gamma$ 在调节基因介人的炎症反应中至关重要<sup>[8]</sup>,可对抗炎症引发的内皮细胞紧密连接蛋白,特别是闭合蛋白-5(claudin-5)下调及旁细胞渗透性增高<sup>[9]</sup>。本课题组前期研究证实,大VT通气所

致牵拉应力升高可增加Cav-1表达,并在短时间内引起酪氨酸激酶磷酸化,且伴有小窝蛋白酪氨酸残基14(Cav-1-Y14)磷酸化(pCav-1-Y14),从而抑制Cav-1磷酸化,改善VILI<sup>[10-12]</sup>。因此,我们设想大VT通气可增加Cav-1表达并抑制Nrf2的转录活性,引发PPAR  $\gamma$ 表达降低,从而加重氧化通气损伤及炎症反应,增加紧密连接蛋白及旁细胞渗透性;抑制Cav-1磷酸化可减轻上述机械通气引起的损伤,为VILI的防治提供新的理论基础。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 实验动物分组及模型制备:**健康雄性SD大鼠,体质量220~250 g,由广西医科大学实验动物中心提供,许可证号:SCXK桂2009-0002。按随机数字

表法分为9组,每组10只。腹腔注射水合氯醛麻醉大鼠后气管插管。假手术(Sham)组仅行气管切开而不通气;机械通气各组大鼠行气管切开机械通气。

**1.2 机械通气参数设置及处理方法:**呼吸频率60次/min,吸呼比1:2。保护性通气(PV)1 h、2 h组(PV 1 h、2 h组)VT 6 mL/kg,呼气末正压(PEEP)5 cmH<sub>2</sub>O(1 cmH<sub>2</sub>O=0.098 kPa);大VT通气1 h、2 h组VT 30 mL/kg,PEEP为0;酪氨酸蛋白激酶抑制剂PP<sub>2</sub>或罗格列酮(Rsg)预处理+大VT通气1 h、2 h组(PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg 1 h、2 h组)在通气前1 h腹腔注射PP<sub>2</sub> 15 mg/kg或灌胃Rsg 5 mg/kg。本实验动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

### 1.3 检测指标及方法

**1.3.1 伊文思蓝(EB)实验:**通气后各组取5只大鼠经颈外静脉注入EB<sup>[8]</sup>,1 h后处死取右肺中叶,用分光光度计测肺组织EB含量以反映肺血管通透性。

**1.3.2 肺组织病理学观察及弥漫性肺泡损伤系统评分(DAD):**取左肺上叶组织,多聚甲醛溶液固定,苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,由病理科医师按双盲法光镜下观察,从肺间质内中性粒细胞浸润、肺泡内出血、肺泡内纤维素渗出、肺间质水肿、肺泡内中性粒细胞浸润5个方面,按照正常、轻、中、重度分别评为0~3分,各项指标之和为DAD评分。

**1.3.3 免疫组化法检测肺PPAR $\gamma$ 和claudin-5表达:**取左肺上叶组织,多聚甲醛溶液固定,免疫组化染色,光镜下随机取5个不重叠视野观察棕黄色颗粒(阳性产物),用病理图像分析系统计算阳性颗粒的吸光度(A)值即PPAR $\gamma$ 和claudin-5的蛋白量。

**1.3.4 肺湿/干质量比值(W/D)测定:**取左肺中叶称湿质量(W),置于60℃烤箱中烘烤72 h至恒重后称干质量(D),计算W/D比值。

**1.3.5 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)**检测胞质和胞核中Nrf2以及肺组织pCav-1-Y14、Cav-1、PPAR $\gamma$ 、claudin-5表达:取左肺下叶100 mg,提取

胞质及胞核蛋白,用BCA法提取总蛋白并定量,经凝胶电泳、转膜、封闭后加一抗、二抗,发光、显影后进行图像分析,以目的蛋白与内参3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)的灰度值比值作为表达量。

**1.3.6 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测细胞因子:**取右肺支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF),检测肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、转录激活因子蛋白1(AP-1)、核转录因子- $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)水平,按试剂盒(北京达科为生物科技公司)说明书操作。

**1.3.7 比色法测定髓过氧化物酶(MPO)活性:**取液氮冻存的左肺下叶组织制备匀浆,测定MPO活性,按试剂盒(南京建成生物工程研究所)说明书操作。

**1.3.8 反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测Nrf2 mRNA表达:**取肺副叶提取总RNA。按GeneBank公布的Nrf2和 $\beta$ -肌动蛋白( $\beta$ -actin)参考cDNA序列,利用引物设计软件Oligo6.7设计PCR引物。扩增产物经琼脂糖凝胶电泳后,用图像分析系统分析A值,以目的基因与内参基因A值比值为表达量。

**1.4 统计学分析:**采用SPSS 18.0软件分析数据,计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用t检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 肺组织病理学改变及DAD评分:**图1显示,Sham组肺组织正常;PV组无明显肺组织损伤;大VT组肺泡结构部分甚至完全破坏,大量炎性细胞浸润;PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理后肺损伤程度明显减轻。表1显示:大VT组DAD评分明显高于Sham组,而PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理均可明显降低大VT大鼠DAD评分(均 $P<0.05$ )。

**2.2 肺组织和BALF中各项指标(表1):**Sham组与PV组肺W/D比值、EB含量、MPO活性和BALF中TNF- $\alpha$ 、AP-1、IL-8、NF- $\kappa$ B水平无差异(均 $P>0.05$ );大VT组各指标较Sham组及PV组呈时间

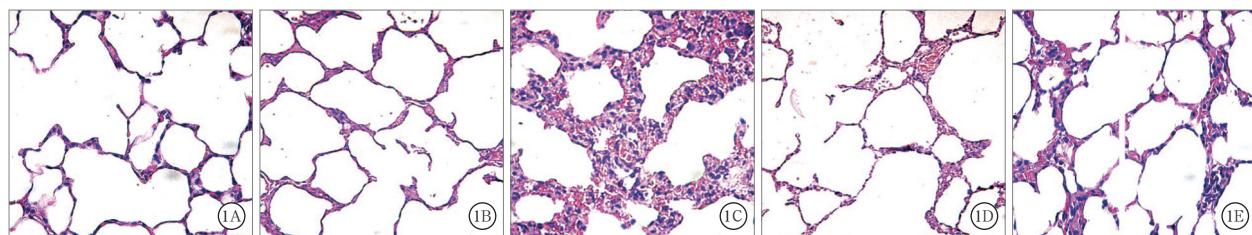


图1 光镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织病理学改变 假手术(Sham)组(A)肺组织结构正常;保护性通气1 h组(B)肺组织结构较完整;大潮气量(VT)通气1 h组(C)肺泡间隔增厚,肺泡腔内可见较多炎性细胞,部分肺泡腔内有血性渗出液;酪氨酸蛋白激酶抑制剂(PP<sub>2</sub>)+大VT通气1 h组(D)和罗格列酮+大VT通气1 h组(E)肺组织损伤程度较大VT通气1 h组明显减轻 HE染色 高倍放大

表1 各组大鼠肺组织损伤情况和BALF中各细胞因子水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	动物数(只)	DAD评分(分)	W/D比值	EB(μg/g)	MPO(U/g)	TNF-α(ng/L)	AP-1(ng/L)	IL-8(ng/L)	NF-κB(ng/L)
Sham组	10	0.61±0.04	4.63±0.43	13.47±0.41(5)	0.70±0.03	52.68±4.24	0.51±0.06	21.19±2.25	0.76±0.14
PV 1 h组	10	0.62±0.05	4.61±0.25	13.62±0.42(5)	0.71±0.03	56.03±3.97	0.57±0.08	21.70±2.09	0.79±0.08
PV 2 h组	10	0.61±0.05	4.67±0.28	13.45±0.27(5)	0.72±0.03	62.26±4.05	0.66±0.05	24.26±2.11	0.89±0.06
大VT 1 h组	10	6.79±0.48 <sup>ab</sup>	6.00±0.22 <sup>ab</sup>	17.83±0.61(5) <sup>ab</sup>	2.00±0.08 <sup>ab</sup>	358.96±7.92 <sup>ab</sup>	1.63±0.08 <sup>ab</sup>	235.30±12.44 <sup>ab</sup>	4.02±0.28 <sup>ab</sup>
大VT 2 h组	10	10.19±0.74 <sup>ab</sup>	6.97±0.09 <sup>ab</sup>	23.69±1.37(5) <sup>ab</sup>	2.52±0.12 <sup>ab</sup>	462.08±9.82 <sup>ab</sup>	2.66±0.10 <sup>ab</sup>	344.28±7.24 <sup>ab</sup>	6.77±0.51 <sup>ab</sup>
PP <sub>2</sub> 1 h组	10	5.61±0.46 <sup>c</sup>	5.06±0.17 <sup>c</sup>	15.47±0.42(5) <sup>c</sup>	1.28±0.04 <sup>c</sup>	291.95±9.55 <sup>c</sup>	1.06±0.10 <sup>c</sup>	182.08±10.55 <sup>c</sup>	2.29±0.11 <sup>c</sup>
PP <sub>2</sub> 2 h组	10	7.44±0.44 <sup>c</sup>	6.10±0.10 <sup>c</sup>	20.28±0.54(5) <sup>c</sup>	1.74±0.03 <sup>c</sup>	392.35±16.73 <sup>c</sup>	1.59±0.08 <sup>c</sup>	240.86±12.46 <sup>c</sup>	5.31±0.23 <sup>c</sup>
Rsg 1 h组	10	5.78±0.23 <sup>c</sup>	5.12±0.23 <sup>c</sup>	15.34±0.48(5) <sup>c</sup>	1.30±0.03 <sup>c</sup>	300.05±8.51 <sup>c</sup>	1.18±0.13 <sup>c</sup>	181.33±12.05 <sup>c</sup>	2.37±0.14 <sup>c</sup>
Rsg 2 h组	10	7.32±0.45 <sup>c</sup>	6.19±0.14 <sup>c</sup>	20.50±0.74(5) <sup>c</sup>	1.75±0.04 <sup>c</sup>	398.36±15.56 <sup>c</sup>	1.60±0.11 <sup>c</sup>	246.46±13.06 <sup>c</sup>	5.37±0.17 <sup>c</sup>

注:Sham组为假手术组,PV组为保护性通气组,大VT组为大潮气量通气组,PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg组为酪氨酸激酶抑制剂PP<sub>2</sub>或罗格列酮预处理+大VT通气组;BALF为支气管肺泡灌洗液,DAD为弥漫性肺泡损伤系统评分,W/D为肺湿/干质量比值,EB为伊文思蓝,MPO为髓过氧化物酶,TNF-α为肿瘤坏死因子-α,AP-1为转录激活因子蛋白1,IL-8为白细胞介素-8,NF-κB为核转录因子-κB;与Sham组比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05;与PV组同期比较,<sup>b</sup>P<0.05;与大VT组同期比较,<sup>c</sup>P<0.05;括号内为动物数

表2 各组大鼠肺组织Nrf2 mRNA表达、胞核和胞质Nrf2蛋白表达及肺组织pCav-1、Cav-1、PPAR γ、claudin-5蛋白表达( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	动物数(只)	Nrf2 mRNA(A值)	Nrf2蛋白(灰度值)		pCav-1-Y14蛋白(灰度值)	Cav-1蛋白(灰度值)	PPAR γ蛋白(灰度值)	claudin-5蛋白(灰度值)
			胞核	胞质				
Sham组	10	0.37±0.03	0.16±0.04	0.60±0.03	0.84±0.06	0.94±0.07	0.24±0.06	0.24±0.03
PV 1 h组	10	0.31±0.02	0.20±0.02	0.62±0.05	0.89±0.06	0.95±0.05	0.28±0.05	0.32±0.04
PV 2 h组	10	0.37±0.03	0.21±0.04	0.61±0.02	0.97±0.03	0.96±0.06	0.27±0.03	0.30±0.04
大VT 1 h组	10	0.36±0.02	0.31±0.02	0.59±0.03	1.48±0.02 <sup>ab</sup>	1.24±0.07 <sup>ab</sup>	0.17±0.07 <sup>ab</sup>	0.14±0.03 <sup>ab</sup>
大VT 2 h组	10	0.30±0.01	0.22±0.03	0.62±0.05	1.31±0.01 <sup>ab</sup>	1.28±0.06 <sup>ab</sup>	0.16±0.03 <sup>ab</sup>	0.17±0.04 <sup>ab</sup>
PP <sub>2</sub> 1 h组	10	0.48±0.03 <sup>c</sup>	0.61±0.06 <sup>abc</sup>	0.61±0.04	0.89±0.04 <sup>c</sup>	1.28±0.05 <sup>ab</sup>	0.34±0.07 <sup>abc</sup>	0.33±0.05 <sup>ac</sup>
PP <sub>2</sub> 2 h组	10	0.77±0.06 <sup>c</sup>	0.38±0.06 <sup>abc</sup>	0.60±0.02	0.86±0.02 <sup>c</sup>	1.34±0.04 <sup>ab</sup>	0.38±0.09 <sup>abc</sup>	0.30±0.06 <sup>ac</sup>
Rsg 1 h组	10	0.62±0.05 <sup>c</sup>	0.56±0.06 <sup>abc</sup>	0.62±0.04	1.41±0.01 <sup>ab</sup>	1.26±0.06 <sup>ab</sup>	0.42±0.13 <sup>abc</sup>	0.38±0.07 <sup>ac</sup>
Rsg 2 h组	10	0.72±0.07 <sup>c</sup>	0.43±0.07 <sup>abc</sup>	0.61±0.03	1.51±0.03 <sup>ab</sup>	1.27±0.07 <sup>ab</sup>	0.33±0.07 <sup>abc</sup>	0.31±0.04 <sup>ac</sup>

注:Sham组为假手术组,PV组为保护性通气组,大VT组为大潮气量通气组,PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg组为酪氨酸激酶抑制剂PP<sub>2</sub>或罗格列酮预处理+大VT通气组;Nrf2为核因子E2相关因子2,pCav-1为磷酸化小窝蛋白-1,Cav-1为小窝蛋白-1,PPAR γ为过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ,claudin-5为闭合蛋白-5;与Sham组比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05;与PV组同期比较,<sup>b</sup>P<0.05;与大VT组同期比较,<sup>c</sup>P<0.05

依赖性升高(均P<0.05);PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理均可明显降低大VT通气大鼠肺组织和BALF中各项指标(均P<0.05),而两个预处理组间无差异。

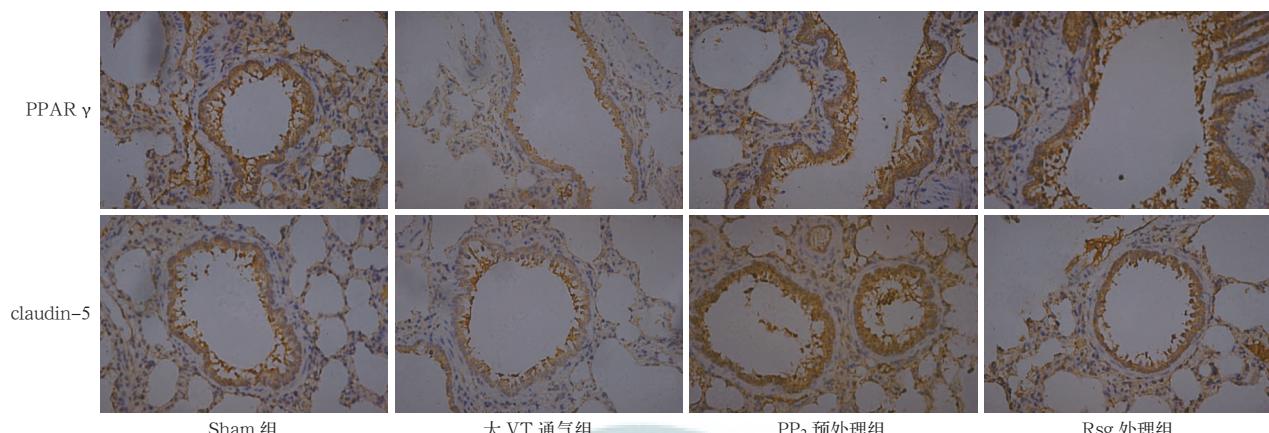
**2.3 肺组织Nrf2 mRNA表达(表2):**Sham组、PV组及大VT组肺组织Nrf2 mRNA表达无差异(均P>0.05);PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理均可明显上调肺组织Nrf2 mRNA表达(均P<0.05),但两个预处理组无差异。

**2.4 胞质和胞核Nrf2蛋白表达(表2):**Sham组、PV组及大VT组胞核内Nrf2蛋白表达无差异(均P>0.05);PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理均能明显提高胞核内Nrf2蛋白表达(均P<0.05),但两个预处理组无差异。各组胞质Nrf2蛋白表达均无显著差异。

**2.5 肺组织pCav-1-Y14、Cav-1、PPAR γ、claudin-5**

蛋白表达(表2):Sham组、PV组各蛋白表达无差异;大VT组pCav-1-Y14、Cav-1表达较Sham组及PV组显著升高,PPAR γ、claudin-5表达显著降低(均P<0.05);PP<sub>2</sub>预处理组pCav-1-Y14表达显著高于大VT组(P<0.05),但Cav-1表达与大VT组无差异;PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理组PPAR γ、claudin-5表达均明显高于大VT组(均P<0.05),但两个预处理组无差异。

**2.6 肺组织PPAR γ和claudin-5阳性表达(图2):**PPAR γ和claudin-5蛋白阳性产物为细胞核着色为主的棕黄色颗粒。Sham组可见大量PPAR γ和claudin-5阳性表达,PPAR γ主要表达于肺泡上皮细胞及肺血管内皮细胞,claudin-5主要表达于肺



**图2** 光镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ (PPAR $\gamma$ )和紧密连接蛋白闭合蛋白-5(claudin-5)的阳性表达  
PPAR $\gamma$ 、claudin-5蛋白阳性产物为细胞核着色为主的棕黄色颗粒。假手术(Sham)组有大量PPAR $\gamma$ 、claudin-5阳性表达,PPAR $\gamma$ 主要表达于肺血管上皮细胞及内皮细胞,claudin-5主要表达于肺血管内皮细胞;大潮气量(VT)通气组PPAR $\gamma$ 、claudin-5阳性表达减少;酪氨酸激酶抑制剂PP<sub>2</sub>或罗格列酮预处理均可增加大VT通气大鼠PPAR $\gamma$ 、claudin-5阳性表达 免疫组化染色 高倍放大

血管内皮细胞;而大VT组阳性表达明显减少;PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理均可明显增加大VT通气大鼠肺组织PPAR $\gamma$ 和claudin-5的阳性表达。

### 3 讨论

Papaiahgari等<sup>[2]</sup>最先证实大VT通气可导致Nrf2基因缺失鼠氧化还原失衡,从而增加了VILI的易感性。然而,我们并不清楚Nrf2信号链及其效应分子是如何调控的,以及这种调控在VILI中的作用。因此我们进行了本研究并观察到大VT可使pCav-1-Y14及Cav-1的表达快速升高,但核内Nrf2蛋白表达无显著变化;而使用PP<sub>2</sub>预处理后,核内Nrf2蛋白表达较PV组及Sham组显著升高。相关研究已证实Cav-1无论在细胞质还是细胞核均可抑制Nrf2的转录活性<sup>[4]</sup>。Cav-1抑制Nrf2信号链,除了增加与Keap1蛋白的交互反应并将Nrf2锁定在胞质内,同时通过特定的蛋白酶系统促进Nrf2解离来达到抑制作用外<sup>[4]</sup>,还可通过扣留Nrf2在小窝细胞膜而限制其移动来完成<sup>[5]</sup>。近期一项实验证实,在Cav-1静默细胞Keap1蛋白降低,直接导致Nrf2转录活性增加<sup>[13]</sup>。研究已证实Cav-1-Y14是Cav-1唯一的可被酪氨酸激酶磷酸化的位点<sup>[14]</sup>,亦是改变其分子构象、为调控蛋白分子提供结合位点,形成相关蛋白复合物并继发影响下游信号链活性的关键<sup>[15]</sup>。因此,在大VT使Cav-1磷酸化增加的情况下,Cav-1的分子构象发生改变,因而可能增加了更多Cav-1与Nrf2的结合位点,并将Nrf2扣留在小窝细胞膜内,从而使Nrf2移动到核中减少。而抑制Cav-1磷酸化则可增加细胞核中Nrf2

的蛋白表达并增加其转录活性。本研究证实,抑制Cav-1磷酸化的大VT组Nrf2核内蛋白表达明显增加,而各组胞质Nrf2蛋白水平无差异,这符合在静息状态下细胞质中Nrf2经历了Keap1调节的迅速解离并在氧化应激后迅速移动到细胞核,从而使细胞质Nrf2蛋白保持稳定的观点,与Volonte等<sup>[5]</sup>的实验结果一致。我们还发现,大VT组Nrf2 mRNA表达与PV组并无差异,与Tao等<sup>[16]</sup>的实验结果一致。研究证实Keap1空间构象发生改变,在细胞质和细胞核阻断Nrf2泛素化是引起Nrf2聚集及活化的主要方式<sup>[17-18]</sup>,故Nrf2活化主要涉及蛋白水平的变化而不涉及Nrf2 mRNA的变化。本实验也发现PP<sub>2</sub>或Rsg预处理组Nrf2 mRNA表达显著升高,可能是与其他转录因子,特别是PPAR $\gamma$ 交互反应的结果<sup>[7]</sup>。

Cho等<sup>[7]</sup>最早发现PPAR $\gamma$ 是Nrf2的下游效应物,Nrf2基因的缺失与否决定了PPAR $\gamma$ 是否有更高的表达和激活。本实验亦发现,Nrf2核内蛋白表达明显升高时,肺组织PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白表达亦明显升高。多项研究均证实PPAR $\gamma$ 有明显的抗炎效应<sup>[7-8, 19]</sup>。本实验亦发现,PPAR $\gamma$ 对炎性转录因子及促炎因子有明显的调控作用。当肺组织PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白表达降低时,炎性转录因子及促炎因子均明显升高,反之则结果相反。需要注意的是,Cho等<sup>[7]</sup>在研究中还发现当PPAR $\gamma$ 表达水平降低时,肺组织中Nrf2表达减弱,这意味着PPAR $\gamma$ 亦能反向调节Nrf2并通过上游信号链使Nrf2激活。本实验亦发现,当用配体激活PPAR $\gamma$ 时,Rsg预处理组核

内 Nrf2 水平亦有明显升高。

Li 等<sup>[9]</sup>在研究中首次证实 PPAR γ 对细胞旁通路有重要的调控作用,发现免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)所致间质性肺炎患者 PPAR γ 、claudin-5 蛋白表达均降低,且伴有肺毛细血管通透性增加,但 PPAR γ 激动剂可逆转 HIV 引起的紧密连接蛋白下调,并可使 claudin-5 保持在合理水平。研究已证实 claudin-5 是唯一集中在血管内皮各细胞间交界处的蛋白且并不分布在上皮细胞交界处,这提示 claudin-5 是血管内皮细胞紧密连接成分的特异蛋白,是微血管屏障功能完整性的重要标志<sup>[20]</sup>。本实验亦观察到,当 PPAR γ 蛋白表达水平降低时,claudin-5 蛋白表达水平亦降低,则此时肺 W/D 比值及肺血管通透性均明显升高,反之则结果相反。这与 Jang 等<sup>[21]</sup>在丙烯醛引发肺损伤的鼠类模型中发现 claudin-5 表达降低可使实验鼠对损伤的敏感性增加的实验结果相似,亦与 Chen 等<sup>[22]</sup>证实 claudin-5 表达降低可减弱辛伐他汀减少 LPS 引发肺渗出效应的结果相似。

综上,抑制 Cav-1-Y14 磷酸化可增加 Nrf2 的核内表达,从而增加其效应分子 PPAR γ 及 claudin-5 的表达,这对减轻肺组织炎症、降低肺毛细血管旁渗透性具有十分重要的意义。

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