

硫化氢对脂多糖致 ALI 大鼠肺组织线粒体的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察硫化氢(H_2S)对脂多糖(LPS)致急性肺损伤(ALI)大鼠肺组织线粒体超微结构及功能的影响。**方法** 40只健康雄性SD大鼠按随机数字表法分为对照组、LPS损伤组及低、中、高剂量NaHS组, 每组8只。LPS损伤组经舌下静脉注射LPS 5 mg/kg, 低、中、高剂量NaHS组注射LPS 3 h后腹腔注射0.78、1.56和3.12 mg/kg NaHS 2 mL/kg, 对照组经舌下静脉注射2 mL/kg生理盐水。制模后6 h处死大鼠取肺组织, 采用低温差速离心法提取肺组织线粒体, 透射电镜下观察线粒体超微结构改变; 采用硫代巴比妥酸法测定线粒体丙二醛(MDA)含量; 采用黄嘌呤氧化酶法测定超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)和三磷酸腺苷(ATP)酶活性; 应用全波长酶标仪测定线粒体活性和肿胀度。**结果** 透射电镜下显示, 对照组线粒体结构基本正常; LPS损伤组线粒体明显肿胀, 嵴数量减少或消失, 板层小体结构融合或消失, 粗面内质网脱颗粒现象明显; 低剂量NaHS组线粒体超微结构损伤程度减轻, 中、高剂量NaHS组则明显减轻。与对照组比较, LPS损伤组线粒体MDA含量明显升高(nmol/mg: 26.30 ± 1.45 比 11.16 ± 1.20), SOD、GSH-Px和ATP酶活性明显降低[SOD(U/mg): 18.78 ± 1.13 比 27.44 ± 1.97 , GSH-Px(U/mg): 63.91 ± 1.99 比 128.15 ± 3.47 , ATP酶(U/mg): 4.83 ± 0.25 比 9.92 ± 0.65]; 线粒体活性明显降低(A值: 0.164 ± 0.025 比 0.319 ± 0.045), 线粒体肿胀度明显升高(A值: 0.182 ± 0.012 比 0.273 ± 0.023), 差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$)。与LPS损伤组比较, 低、中、高剂量NaHS组线粒体MDA含量明显降低(nmol/mg: 21.89 ± 1.23 、 17.63 ± 1.56 、 12.19 ± 1.30 比 26.30 ± 1.45), SOD、GSH-Px和ATP酶活性明显升高[SOD(U/mg): 20.13 ± 0.85 、 21.38 ± 1.22 、 24.05 ± 1.56 比 18.78 ± 1.13 , GSH-Px(U/mg): 82.06 ± 1.65 、 101.45 ± 2.14 、 117.80 ± 2.12 比 63.91 ± 1.99 , ATP酶(U/mg): 5.34 ± 0.23 、 7.06 ± 0.37 、 8.78 ± 0.44 比 4.83 ± 0.25]; 线粒体活性明显升高(A值: 0.194 ± 0.018 、 0.230 ± 0.032 、 0.297 ± 0.038 比 0.164 ± 0.025), 而线粒体肿胀度明显降低(A值: 0.195 ± 0.008 、 0.219 ± 0.017 、 0.249 ± 0.018 比 0.182 ± 0.012), 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$); 且NaHS的保护作用呈剂量依赖性。**结论** LPS致ALI大鼠肺组织线粒体结构损伤、功能减弱; H_2S 可能通过降低LPS诱导的肺组织线粒体氧化损伤, 从而保护线粒体结构和功能, 并存在一定的量效关系。

【关键词】 肺损伤, 急性; 硫化氢; 脂多糖; 线粒体

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Effects of hydrogen sulfide on mitochondria of lung in rats with ALI induced by lipopolysaccharide

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effects of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) on structure and function of mitochondria of lung in rats with acute lung injury (ALI) induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS). **Methods** Forty healthy male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into control group, LPS injury group, and low-, middle-, and high-dose NaHS groups, with 8 rats in each group. The rats in LPS injury group were given LPS 5 mg/kg via sublingual vein, and those in low-, middle-, and high-dose NaHS groups were challenged by LPS for 3 hours followed by intraperitoneally injection of 0.78, 1.56 and 3.12 mg/kg NaHS respectively in a volume of 2 mL/kg. The rats in control group were given 2 mL/kg normal saline via sublingual vein. The rats were sacrificed at 6 hours after model reproduction, and the lung tissues were harvested on time. The mitochondria in lung tissues were isolated with differential centrifugation. The lung mitochondria ultra structures were observed with electron microscope. The content of

malondialdehyde (MDA) in mitochondria was determined with thiobarbituric acid method, and the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), and adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase) were determined with xanthine oxidase method. The mitochondrial activity and swelling were determined by multiscale spectrum. **Results** It was shown by transmission electron microscope that the mitochondrial structure in the control group was normal. The mitochondria in rat lung cells was swollen with disrupted or disintegrated cristae, the osmophilic lamellar bodies had fused or disappeared, and rough endoplasmic reticulum degranulation phenomenon was obvious in LPS injury group. The mitochondrial damage was slightly mitigated in the low-dose NaHS group, and it was significantly mitigated in the middle-dose and high-dose NaHS groups. Compared with control group, the MDA content in lung mitochondria in LPS injury group was significantly increased (nmol/mg: 26.30 ± 1.45 vs. 11.16 ± 1.20), and SOD, GSH-Px, and ATPase activities were significantly decreased [SOD (U/mg): 18.78 ± 1.13 vs. 27.44 ± 1.97 , GSH-Px (U/mg): 63.91 ± 1.99 vs. 128.15 ± 3.47 , ATPase (U/mg): 4.83 ± 0.25 vs. 9.92 ± 0.65]; as well as the activity of the mitochondria was significantly decreased (A value: 0.164 ± 0.025 vs. 0.319 ± 0.045), and the swelling of the mitochondria was significantly increased (A value: 0.182 ± 0.012 vs. 0.273 ± 0.023), all with significantly statistical differences (all $P < 0.01$). Compared with LPS injury group, the MDA contents in low-, middle-, and high-dose NaHS groups were significantly decreased (nmol/mg: 21.89 ± 1.23 , 17.63 ± 1.56 , 12.19 ± 1.30 vs. 26.30 ± 1.45), and the SOD, GSH-Px, and ATPase activities were significantly increased [SOD (U/mg): 20.13 ± 0.85 , 21.38 ± 1.22 , 24.05 ± 1.56 vs. 18.78 ± 1.13 ; GSH-Px (U/mg): 82.06 ± 1.65 , 101.45 ± 2.14 , 117.80 ± 2.12 vs. 63.91 ± 1.99 ; ATPase (U/mg): 5.34 ± 0.23 , 7.06 ± 0.37 , 8.78 ± 0.44 vs. 4.83 ± 0.25]; as well as the activity of the mitochondria was markedly increased (A value: 0.194 ± 0.018 , 0.230 ± 0.032 , 0.297 ± 0.038 vs. 0.164 ± 0.025), and the swelling of mitochondria was markedly decreased (A value: 0.195 ± 0.008 , 0.219 ± 0.017 , 0.249 ± 0.018 vs. 0.182 ± 0.012), all with significantly statistical differences (all $P < 0.05$). Moreover, the protective effect of NaHS showed a dose-dependent manner. **Conclusion** It could be concluded that LPS induce mitochondrial structural damage and functional impairment in rats with ALI induced by LPS, and H_2S have a beneficial effect against ALI induced by LPS with decreasing the mitochondrial lipid peroxidation level and protecting the cell structure and function, and the effect is correlated with the dosage.

[Key words] Acute lung injury; Hydrogen sulfide; Lipopolysaccharide; Mitochondria

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急性肺损伤 (ALI) 的主要病理特点为弥漫性肺泡毛细血管损伤^[1]。研究显示,位于革兰阴性 (G^-) 杆菌表面的脂多糖 (LPS) 诱导的 ALI 能引起线粒体结构及功能异常,并能影响其他细胞器甚至整个细胞的功能,从而加重 ALI^[2]。因此,线粒体功能障碍在 LPS 所致 ALI 中发挥着重要作用,改善线粒体功能可能是治疗 LPS 所致 ALI 的重要手段。硫化氢 (H_2S) 是继一氧化氮 (NO) 和一氧化碳 (CO) 之后发现的一种新的气体信号分子。研究表明,外源性静脉或吸入 H_2S 对 ALI 可产生明显的治疗作用^[3-5],但具体机制尚不清楚。本实验采用 LPS 诱导大鼠 ALI 模型,从结构及功能等方面观察 H_2S 供体硫氢化钠 (NaHS) 对 ALI 大鼠肺组织线粒体超微结构及功能的影响,并探讨其作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组: 健康雄性 SD 大鼠 40 只,体重 (280 ± 30) g,由河北省实验动物中心提供,动物合格证号: 1507048。按随机数字表法分为对照组、LPS 损伤组及低、中、高剂量 NaHS 组,每组 8 只。

1.2 动物模型制备及处理: 腹腔注射 10% 水合氯醛 350 mg/kg 麻醉大鼠, LPS 损伤组大鼠经舌下静脉注

射 LPS (*E.coli*, O127 : B8, 美国 Sigma 公司) 5 mg/kg, 低、中、高剂量 NaHS 组分别于注射 LPS 3 h 后腹腔注射 0.78、1.56 和 3.12 mg/kg NaHS 2 mL/kg, 对照组经舌下静脉注射 2 mL/kg 生理盐水。制模后 6 h 处死动物取肺组织备检。

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 肺组织细胞线粒体超微结构观察: 4% 戊二醛固定肺组织,二甲砷酸缓冲液冲洗后脱水、环氧树脂浸透、包埋、超薄切片,醋酸铀-枸橼酸铅双染,透射电镜下观察线粒体超微结构改变。

1.3.2 肺组织线粒体的提取: 取右肺上叶组织制成 10% 肺组织匀浆液,参照文献[6]方法采用低温差速离心法提取肺组织线粒体,并制成线粒体悬液。

1.3.3 肺组织线粒体丙二醛 (MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 (GSH-Px)、三磷酸腺苷酶 (ATP 酶) 测定: 取线粒体悬液,用硫代巴比妥酸法测定 MDA 含量,采用黄嘌呤氧化酶法测定 SOD、GSH-Px、ATP 酶活性,操作按试剂盒 (南京建成生物工程研究所) 说明书进行。

1.3.4 线粒体活性测定: 取 100 μ L 线粒体悬液放入

全波长酶标仪酶标板微孔中,加 5 g/L 噻唑蓝 (MTT) 40 μ L, 30 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育 30 min,再加 100 μ L 异丙醇 20 min 后,读取 570 nm 处吸光度 (A) 值代表线粒体活性。

1.3.5 线粒体肿胀度测定: 参照文献 [7] 方法,取线粒体悬液,用反应缓冲液调整线粒体蛋白含量至 0.5 mg/mL。用全波长酶标仪测定 540 nm 处 A 值, A 值越小说明线粒体肿胀度越高。

1.4 统计学处理: 应用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行统计分析。用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 法进行正态性检验,正态分布计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,各组变量间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较方差齐时用 LSD 检验,方差不齐时用 Kruskal-Wallis 法检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肺组织细胞形态学改变 (图 1): 对照组线粒体结构基本正常; LPS 损伤组线粒体超微结构显著受损; 各剂量 NaHS 组线粒体超微结构损伤程度较 LPS 损伤组减轻,以中、高剂量更为明显。

2.2 肺组织线粒体 MDA 含量及 SOD、GSH-Px、ATP 酶活性 (表 1): 与对照组比较, LPS 损伤组线粒体 MDA 含量明显升高, SOD、GSH-Px、ATP 酶活性明显降低 (均 $P < 0.01$); 与 LPS 损伤组比较, 各剂量 NaHS 组线粒体 MDA 含量明显降低, SOD、GSH-Px、ATP 酶活性明显升高 (均 $P < 0.05$), 呈剂量依赖性。

2.3 肺组织线粒体活性和线粒体肿胀度 (表 1): 与对照组比较, LPS 损伤组线粒体活性明显降低, 而

线粒体肿胀度明显升高 (均 $P < 0.01$); 与 LPS 损伤组比较, 各剂量 NaHS 组线粒体活性明显升高, 而线粒体肿胀度明显降低 (均 $P < 0.05$), 呈剂量依赖性。

3 讨论

ALI 主要治疗手段有机械通气 (保护性肺通气策略)、激素、干细胞及肺移植等 [8-12]; 目前有关严重急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 的治疗主要集中在肺复张、俯卧位通气、高频振荡通气、吸入性 NO、体外生命支持等挽救性措施 [8]; 而对间充质干细胞 (MSC) 治疗 ALI 作用机制的研究发现, MSC 可通过归巢和分化作用、免疫调节、增加肺水清除、降低肺泡-毛细血管通透性、抗菌和抗氧化应激作用减轻 ALI 程度, 降低病死率, 但其治疗时机、剂量、方式尚不确定。因此, 仍缺乏针对 ALI 的有效药物及特效治疗方法, ALI 病死率仍高达 40% [13]。

线粒体是一个复杂而敏感的细胞器, 其功能障碍在 ALI 过程中发挥重要作用 [14]。ALI 可导致线粒体结构和功能异常, 异常的线粒体又会使线粒体等细胞器或整个细胞发生变化, 加重 ALI [15]。严重感染、脓毒症仍是 ALI 最主要的病因 [16]。G⁻ 杆菌脓毒症引起肺血管通透性增加, 导致严重低氧血症及非心源性肺水肿 [17]。LPS 刺激一系列细胞活化及炎性介质产生, 诱导 ALI 发生, 此时肺组织产生大量氧自由基, 使线粒体肿胀及活性降低, 脂质过氧化增加, 膜的流动性降低, 线粒体 SOD、GSH-Px、ATP 酶活性降低, MDA 含量增加, 线粒体结构受损 [18]。

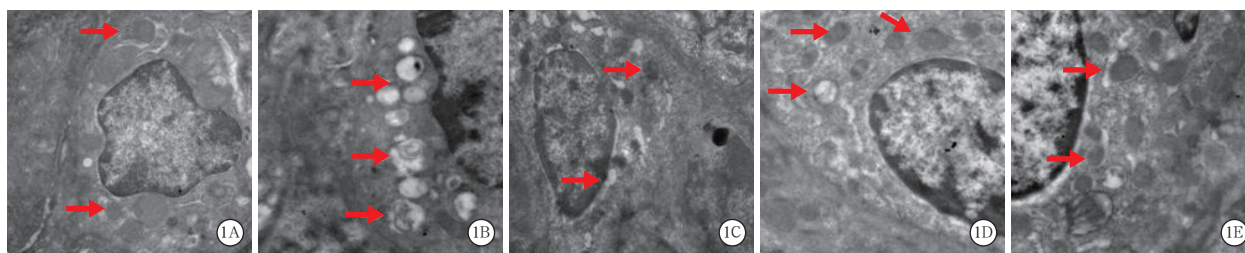


图 1 透射电镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织细胞线粒体超微结构改变 对照组 (A) 细胞线粒体、粗面内质网等结构基本正常, 嗜碱性板层小体数目、结构基本正常; 脂多糖 (LPS) 损伤组 (B) 线粒体肿胀、嵴数量减少或消失, 嗜碱性板层小体结构显著融合或消失; 低剂量硫氢化钠 (NaHS) 组 (C) 细胞超微结构损伤有所缓解; 中剂量 (D)、高剂量 (E) NaHS 组细胞超微结构损伤程度明显缓解; 箭头所示为线粒体 醋酸铀-枸橼酸铅双染 $\times 25000$

表 1 各组大鼠肺组织细胞线粒体 MDA 含量和 SOD、GSH-Px、ATP 酶活性以及线粒体活性和肿胀度的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	MDA (nmol/mg)	SOD (U/mg)	GSH-Px (U/mg)	ATP 酶 (U/mg)	线粒体活性 (A 值)	线粒体肿胀度 (A 值)
对照组	8	11.16 $\pm$ 1.20	27.44 $\pm$ 1.97	128.15 $\pm$ 3.47	9.92 $\pm$ 0.65	0.319 $\pm$ 0.045	0.273 $\pm$ 0.023
LPS 损伤组	8	26.30 $\pm$ 1.45 ^a	18.78 $\pm$ 1.13 ^a	63.91 $\pm$ 1.99 ^a	4.83 $\pm$ 0.25 ^a	0.164 $\pm$ 0.025 ^a	0.182 $\pm$ 0.012 ^a
低剂量 NaHS 组	8	21.89 $\pm$ 1.23 ^b	20.13 $\pm$ 0.85 ^c	82.06 $\pm$ 1.65 ^b	5.34 $\pm$ 0.23 ^b	0.194 $\pm$ 0.018 ^c	0.195 $\pm$ 0.008 ^c
中剂量 NaHS 组	8	17.63 $\pm$ 1.56 ^{bd}	21.38 $\pm$ 1.22 ^b	101.45 $\pm$ 2.14 ^{bd}	7.06 $\pm$ 0.37 ^{bd}	0.230 $\pm$ 0.032 ^{bc}	0.219 $\pm$ 0.017 ^b
高剂量 NaHS 组	8	12.19 $\pm$ 1.30 ^{bdf}	24.05 $\pm$ 1.56 ^{bdf}	117.80 $\pm$ 2.12 ^{bdf}	8.78 $\pm$ 0.44 ^{bdf}	0.297 $\pm$ 0.038 ^{bdf}	0.249 $\pm$ 0.018 ^{bd}

注: MDA 为丙二醛, SOD 为超氧化物歧化酶, GSH-Px 为谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶, ATP 酶为三磷酸腺苷酶, LPS 为脂多糖, NaHS 为硫氢化钠; 与对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$; 与 LPS 损伤组比较, ^b $P < 0.01$, ^c $P < 0.05$; 与低剂量 NaHS 组比较, ^d $P < 0.01$, ^e $P < 0.05$; 与中剂量 NaHS 组比较, ^f $P < 0.01$

线粒体肿胀时可出现线粒体通透性转换障碍,即增加线粒体渗透性转换孔(MPTP),导致A值降低,A值越低表示线粒体肿胀越明显。因此,肺组织线粒体中酶活性、代谢产物含量及线粒体活性和肿胀度可反映ALI时线粒体功能状态,肺组织细胞超微结构改变可反映ALI时肺组织线粒体结构状态。

H₂S在炎症相关疾病及器官功能损伤中发挥重要的器官保护作用,如急性胰腺炎^[19]、脓毒症^[20]、缺血/再灌注损伤^[21-22]、呼吸机相关性肺损伤^[23]、油酸致肺损伤^[4]、内毒素性肺损伤^[24]等。本实验结果显示,LPS诱导ALI大鼠肺组织细胞线粒体超微结构损伤明显,线粒体肿胀度和MDA含量明显增加,线粒体活性及其中所含SOD、GSH-Px和ATP酶活性明显降低;而给予NaHS可逆转上述线粒体损伤,且呈一定量效关系。

综上所述,H₂S可改善LPS所致ALI,且存在一定量效关系。但由于H₂S的药理学剂量与毒理学剂量比较接近,故本研究并未针对量效关系作出明确结论,有关研究正在进行中。

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