

• 论著 •

亚低温对复苏后猪心肌 β -肾上腺素能受体信号通路的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察亚低温对心搏骤停(CA)猪心肺复苏(CPR)后心肌 β -肾上腺素能受体(β -AR)信号通路的影响,探讨其心肌保护作用的机制。**方法** 选择健康雄性长白猪复制CA-CPR模型(右心室致颤,8 min后进行CPR),并按随机数字表法分为两组($n=8$):亚低温组于自主循环恢复(ROSC)后20 min内使用亚低温治疗仪将动物体温诱导为33℃并维持6 h;对照组则用冷热毯将动物体温维持在(38.0±0.5)℃。实验过程中持续监测动物心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、左室内压上升或下降最大速率($\pm dp/dt_{max}$) ;分别在CA前及ROSC后0.5、1、3、6 h用热稀释法测量心排血量(CO),并收集静脉血检测心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)水平;于CA前及ROSC后6 h用心脏超声测量左室射血分数(LVEF)。ROSC后6 h处死动物并留取心肌组织标本,用实时荧光定量反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测 β_1 -AR mRNA表达,用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测腺苷酸环化酶(AC)、环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)含量,用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测G蛋白耦联受体激酶2(GRK2)蛋白表达。**结果** 两组动物复苏后HR较基础值明显升高,CO、 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 明显下降,MAP无明显变化,血清cTnI水平明显升高。与对照组比较,亚低温组动物ROSC后0.5、1、3 h HR明显降低(次/min:142.80±12.83比176.88±15.14,115.80±11.48比147.88±18.53,112.60±7.40比138.50±12.02,均P<0.01),ROSC后1 h和3 h CO明显升高(L/min:3.97±0.40比3.02±0.32,4.00±0.11比3.11±0.59,均P<0.01),ROSC后3 h和6 h $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 明显升高(+dp/dt max(mmHg/s):3402.5±612.7比2130.0±450.6,3857.5±510.4比2562.5±633.9;-dp/dt max(mmHg/s):2935.0±753.2比1732.5±513.6,3520.0±563.6比2510.0±554.3,均P<0.05),ROSC后3 h和6 h 血清cTnI水平明显下降(μg/L:1.39±0.40比3.24±0.78,1.46±0.35比3.78±0.93,均P<0.01)。心脏超声显示,两组ROSC后6 h LVEF均较CA前明显降低,但亚低温组LVEF明显高于对照组(0.52±0.04比0.40±0.05,P<0.05)。ROSC后6 h,亚低温组心肌组织 β_1 -AR mRNA表达和AC、cAMP含量明显高于对照组 [β_1 -AR mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$):1.18±0.39比0.55±0.17,AC(ng/L):197.0±10.5比162.0±6.3,cAMP(nmol/L):1310.58±48.82比891.25±64.95,均P<0.05],GRK2蛋白表达明显低于对照组(GRK2/GAPDH:0.45±0.05比0.80±0.08,P<0.05)。**结论** 亚低温可以减轻CA-CPR猪复苏后心肌的损伤程度,其作用机制可能与减轻 β -AR信号通路受损有关。

【关键词】 心搏骤停; 心肺复苏; 亚低温; β -肾上腺素能受体信号通路

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Effects of mild hypothermia on β -adrenergic signaling pathway in a cardiac arrest swine model Zhu Fangfang, Ji Xianfei, Zhong Xia, Hu Haoran, Liang Lining, Chen Jibin, Shang Deya

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the effect of mild hypothermia on myocardial β -adrenergic receptor (β -AR) signal pathway after cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in pigs with cardiac arrest (CA) and explore the mechanism of myocardial protection. **Methods** Healthy male Landraces were collected for reproducing the CA-CPR model (after 8-minute untreated ventricular fibrillation, CPR was implemented). The animals were divided into two groups according to random number table ($n=8$). In the mild hypothermia group, the blood temperature of the animals was induced to 33℃ and maintained for 6 hours within 20 minutes after return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) by using a hypothermia therapeutic apparatus. In the control group, the body temperature of the animals was maintained at (38.0±0.5)℃ with cold and warm blankets. The heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), the maximum rate of increase or decrease in left ventricular pressure (+dp/dt max)

were measured during the course of the experiment. The cardiac output (CO) was measured by heat dilution methods before CA (baseline), and 0.5, 1, 3, 6 hours after ROSC respectively, the venous blood was collected to detect the concentration of cTnI. Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was measured with cardiac ultrasound before CA and 6 hours after ROSC. Animals were sacrificed at 6 hours after ROSC and the myocardial tissue was harvested quickly, the mRNA expression of β_1 -AR in myocardium was detected by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), the contents of adenylate cyclase (AC) and cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), the protein content of G protein-coupled receptor kinase 2 (GRK2) was detected by Western Blot. **Results** After successful resuscitation, the HR of both groups were significantly higher than the baseline values, CO, $\pm dp/dt$ max were significantly decreased, MAP were not significantly changed, serum cTnI levels were significantly increased. Compared with the control group, HR at 0.5, 1, 3 hours after ROSC were significantly decreased in mild hypothermia group (bpm: 142.80 ± 12.83 vs. 176.88 ± 15.14 , 115.80 ± 11.48 vs. 147.88 ± 18.53 , 112.60 ± 7.40 vs. 138.50 ± 12.02 , all $P < 0.01$), CO was significantly increased at 1 hours and 3 hours after ROSC (L/min: 3.97 ± 0.40 vs. 3.02 ± 0.32 , 4.00 ± 0.11 vs. 3.11 ± 0.59 , both $P < 0.01$), $+dp/dt$ max at 3 hours and 6 hours was also significantly increased after ROSC [$+dp/dt$ max (mmHg/s): 3402.5 ± 612.7 vs. 2130.0 ± 450.6 , 3857.5 ± 510.4 vs. 2562.5 ± 633.9 ; $-dp/dt$ max (mmHg/s): 2935.0 ± 753.2 vs. 1732.5 ± 513.6 , 3520.0 ± 563.6 vs. 2510.0 ± 554.3 , all $P < 0.05$], the cTnI was significantly decreased at 3 hours and 6 hours after ROSC ($\mu\text{g/L}$: 1.39 ± 0.40 vs. 3.24 ± 0.78 , 1.46 ± 0.35 vs. 3.78 ± 0.93 , both $P < 0.01$). The LVEF at 6 hours after ROSC in both groups was decreased as compared with that before CA. The LVEF in the mild hypothermia group was higher than that in the control group (0.52 ± 0.04 vs. 0.40 ± 0.05 , $P < 0.05$). The mRNA expression of β_1 -AR, and concentrations of AC and cAMP in hypothermia group were significantly higher than those in control group [β_1 -AR mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$): 1.18 ± 0.39 vs. 0.55 ± 0.17 , AC (ng/L): 197.0 ± 10.5 vs. 162.0 ± 6.3 , cAMP (nmol/L): 1310.58 ± 48.82 vs. 891.25 ± 64.95 , all $P < 0.05$], GRK2 was lower than that in the control group (GRK2/GAPDH: 0.45 ± 0.05 vs. 0.80 ± 0.08 , $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Mild hypothermia can reduce the degree of cardiac function injury after CPR, and its mechanism may be related to the reduction of impaired myocardial β -AR signaling after CPR.

【Key words】 Cardiac arrest; Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; Mild hypothermia; β -adrenergic signaling pathway

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心搏骤停(CA)是急诊常见的急危重症之一,近年来随着心肺复苏(CPR)技术的进步,高级生命支持手段的发展,使CA患者CPR后自主循环恢复(ROSC)率明显提高,但由于ROSC后器官功能障碍,总体存活率并未得到明显改善^[1-3]。复苏后心功能障碍是患者常见并发症之一,有研究报道复苏后23%的患者死于心功能障碍^[4]。因此,在复苏后早期阶段对复苏后心功能障碍进行干预非常关键。

心脏中 β -肾上腺素能受体(β -AR)介导的细胞信号转导系统在心脏规律的舒缩功能中起着重要作用。有研究表明,复苏后心肌 β -AR信号通路明显受损,并且是复苏后心功能障碍的一个重要分子机制^[5]。亚低温可以减轻复苏后心功能障碍^[6-8],但其具体机制尚未明了。亚低温疗法能否减轻复苏后 β -AR介导的信号转导系统的受损程度也是未知的。本研究中通过建立8 min心室纤颤(室颤)致CA猪模型,探讨亚低温对复苏后心肌 β -AR信号通路的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物: 实验用健康雄性长白猪,体重(30 ± 2)kg,由山东省农科院畜牧发展中心提供。术前禁食12 h,可自由饮水。

1.2 CA-CPR 动物模型制备^[9]: 肌肉注射咪达唑仑0.5 mg/kg 诱导麻醉动物,3% 戊巴比妥钠静脉注射 $8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 维持麻醉。将动物仰卧位固定于手术台上,经口置入6.5F气管导管接呼吸机,通气参数:同步间歇指令通气+压力支持通气(SIMV+PSV)模式,压力支持(PS)10 cmH₂O(1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa),吸入氧浓度(FiO₂)0.21,潮气量(VT)10~15 mL/kg,通气频率12~18次/min。调整通气频率及VT使呼气末二氧化碳分压(P_{ET}CO₂)维持在35~45 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。备皮后连接心电监护,监测肢体导联心电图(ECG)。5F鞘管置入右侧颈内静脉,用来诱导室颤并抽取静脉血;右侧股动脉置管,用来持续监测平均动脉压(MAP)和血液温度;将Icy导管经股静脉置入下腔静脉,用来诱导亚低温。手术完毕后30 min,记录动物稳定状态下的基础水平。

将双极临时起搏电极通过右侧颈内静脉置管插入右心室,将临时起搏电极的导线连接到医用程控刺激仪,使用食道输出的S1S2(300/200 ms)模式,设置为8:1的比例,-10 ms的步长给予右心室连续刺激,直到动物出现室颤:动脉压骤降,ECG显示为室颤波形。持续室颤状态8 min(室颤期间停止机械通气)后给予CPR,其中按压与通气比为30:2,

胸外按压频率为100次/min,按压深度为动物胸廓前后径的1/4。2 min后给予除颤仪双向波150 J电除颤1次。如果仍然显示为室颤,继续CPR 2 min后使用双向波200 J再次给予电除颤,直至出现ROSC。ROSC标志:MAP≥60 mmHg持续10 min。15 min后若动物自主循环仍未恢复,则判定为死亡。

1.3 分组及处理:将复苏成功的动物按随机数字表法分为亚低温组和对照组,每组8只。亚低温组使用亚低温治疗仪在ROSC后20 min内将血温诱导为33 ℃,并维持6 h;在亚低温诱导与维持期间,持续给予维库溴铵0.2 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹防止动物骨骼肌战栗。对照组则用冷热毯将动物体温维持在(38.0±0.5)℃。成功复苏后继续机械通气,参数调回室颤之前的设置。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.4 检测指标及方法

1.4.1 血流动力学监测:分别于CA前和ROSC后0.5、1、3、6 h,用监护仪持续监测心率(HR)、MAP;连接左心室内压力感受器,用泰盟BL-420F型生物机能实验系统测定左室内压上升或下降最大速率(±dp/dt max);用热稀释技术测量心排血量(CO)。

1.4.2 血清心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)水平检测:肌钙蛋白是心肌受损的标志物,能较早反映心肌组织损害^[10],分别于CA前和ROSC后0.5、1、3、6 h取颈内静脉血,采用AQT90 FLEX免疫分析仪检测特异性心肌损伤标志物cTnI水平。

1.4.3 心脏超声评估心功能:由同一位对实验双盲的心脏超声医师操作,分别于CA前和ROSC后6 h使用高分辨率心脏超声仪,在M型探头下测得左室射血分数(LVEF),测量3次取均值。

1.4.4 反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测心肌组织β₁-AR mRNA表达:将心脏组织于液氮中研磨后加TRIzol提取总RNA,测定RNA的浓度与纯度,反转录为cDNA,避光条件下进行实时定量PCR反应。β₁-AR引物由铂尚生物技术(上海)有限公司合成。反应条件:95 ℃预变性3 min,95 ℃变性5 s,56 ℃退火10 s,72 ℃延伸25 s,循环39次。3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)作为内参。以2^{-ΔΔCT}法计算目的基因的表达量。

1.4.5 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测心肌细胞中腺苷酸环化酶(AC)、环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)水平:制备心肌组织匀浆液,离心后取上清液,按ELISA试剂盒(上海酶联生物科技有限公司)说明书步骤检

测AC、cAMP水平。

1.4.6 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测心肌组织G蛋白耦联受体激酶2(GRK2)蛋白表达:取出-80 ℃冰冻心肌组织100 mg,液氮中研磨至粉末状,充分裂解后于4 ℃下离心30 min,取4 μL上清液,BCA法测定蛋白浓度。10%十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)、转膜,室温下5%牛奶封闭1 h;与一抗GRK2(GRK2/3抗体,美国millipore公司,1:1000)、GAPDH(1:1000)结合,4 ℃摇床孵育13 h,洗膜;加入二抗(1:5000),室温孵育1 h,洗膜;显影液与定影液1:1配比,每张膜用200 μL,显影。以目的蛋白与内参的灰度值比值表示蛋白表达量。

1.5 统计学处理:采用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间和组内时间点间比较用单因素方差分析,两组间比较采用LSD-t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血流动力学(表1):两组动物基础状态下血流动力学指标差异无统计学意义。两组ROSC后HR较基础值明显升高,CO、±dp/dt max均明显下降(均 $P < 0.05$)。与对照组比较,亚低温组ROSC后0.5 h HR即明显降低,ROSC后1 h和3 h CO明显升高,ROSC后3 h和6 h ±dp/dt max明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。两组MAP均无明显变化(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.2 血清cTnI(表1):两组cTnI基础值差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组ROSC后0.5、1、3、6 h血清cTnI水平均较基础值显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$),但亚低温组ROSC后3 h和6 h cTnI水平均明显低于对照组(均 $P < 0.01$)。

2.3 心脏超声(表2):两组LVEF基础值差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与CA前比较,两组ROSC后6 h LVEF均明显降低(均 $P < 0.01$),但亚低温组ROSC后LVEF较对照组明显升高($P < 0.05$)。

2.4 心肌组织β₁-AR mRNA表达(表3):ROSC后6 h,亚低温组β₁-AR mRNA表达明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

2.5 心肌组织AC、cAMP含量(表3):ROSC后6 h,亚低温组AC、cAMP含量均明显高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.6 心肌组织GRK2蛋白表达(表3;图1):ROSC后6 h,亚低温组GRK2蛋白表达明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

表1 亚低温治疗对CA-CPR猪ROSC后血流动力学指标和血清cTnI的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	动物数(只)	HR(次/min)	MAP(mmHg)	CO(L/min)	+dp/dt max(mmHg/s)	-dp/dt max(mmHg/s)	cTnI(μg/L)
对照组	CA前	8	128.13±9.76	124.50±18.75	4.42±0.35	4800.0±578.3	4460.0±485.2	0.05±0.01
	ROSC后0.5 h	8	176.88±15.14 ^a	109.88±12.89	3.71±0.56 ^a	3440.0±468.7 ^a	2652.5±449.0 ^a	0.40±0.11 ^a
	ROSC后1 h	8	147.88±18.53 ^a	116.88±15.47	3.02±0.32 ^a	2472.5±520.0 ^a	2100.0±430.6 ^a	0.67±0.20 ^a
	ROSC后3 h	8	138.50±12.02	113.13±13.08	3.11±0.59 ^a	2130.0±450.6 ^a	1732.5±513.6 ^a	3.24±0.78 ^a
	ROSC后6 h	8	127.88±15.30	121.38±15.38	3.58±0.47 ^a	2562.5±633.9 ^a	2510.0±554.3 ^a	3.78±0.93 ^a
亚低温组	CA前	8	125.40±14.64	115.20±13.03	4.54±0.35	4740.0±557.4	4470.0±296.3	0.04±0.01
	ROSC后0.5 h	8	142.80±12.83 ^{ab}	109.80±10.33	3.60±0.33 ^a	3735.0±529.1 ^a	2730.0±821.2 ^a	0.72±0.24 ^a
	ROSC后1 h	8	115.80±11.48 ^b	114.00±12.59	3.97±0.40 ^{ab}	3287.5±510.5 ^a	2460.0±410.9 ^a	1.46±0.17 ^{ab}
	ROSC后3 h	8	112.60±7.40 ^b	116.60±7.40	4.00±0.11 ^{ab}	3402.5±612.7 ^{ac}	2935.0±753.2 ^{ac}	1.39±0.40 ^{ab}
	ROSC后6 h	8	118.20±8.41	111.60±15.36	4.07±0.31 ^a	3857.5±510.4 ^{ac}	3520.0±563.6 ^{ac}	1.46±0.35 ^{ab}

注: CA-CPR 为心搏骤停-心肺复苏, ROSC 为自主循环恢复, HR 为心率, MAP 为平均动脉压, CO 为心排血量, ±dp/dt max 为左室内压上升或下降最大速率, cTnI 为心肌肌钙蛋白 I; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与本组 CA 前比较, ^aP<0.05; 与对照组同期比较, ^bP<0.01, ^cP<0.05

表2 亚低温治疗对CA-CPR猪ROSC后LVEF的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

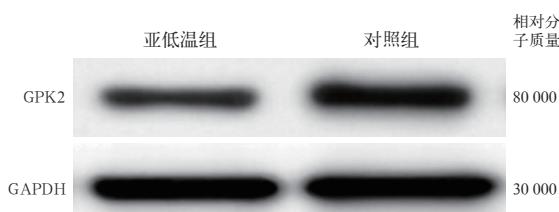
组别	动物数(只)	LVEF	
		CA前	ROSC后6 h
对照组	8	0.70±0.04	0.40±0.05 ^a
亚低温组	8	0.69±0.03	0.52±0.04 ^{ab}

注: CA-CPR 为心搏骤停-心肺复苏, ROSC 为自主循环恢复, LVEF 为左室射血分数; 与本组 CA 前比较, ^aP<0.01; 与对照组比较, ^bP<0.05

表3 亚低温治疗对CA-CPR猪ROSC后6 h心肌细胞膜中β₁-AR mRNA表达和AC、cAMP含量及GRK2蛋白表达的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	β ₁ -AR mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$)	AC含量(ng/L)	cAMP含量(nmol/L)	GRK2/GAPDH
对照组	8	0.55±0.17	162.0±6.3	891.25±64.95	0.80±0.08
亚低温组	8	1.18±0.39 ^a	197.0±10.5 ^a	1310.58±48.82 ^a	0.45±0.05 ^a

注: CA-CPR 为心搏骤停-心肺复苏, ROSC 为自主循环恢复, β₁-AR 为 β₁-肾上腺素能受体, AC 为腺苷酸环化酶, cAMP 为环磷酸腺苷, GRK2 为 G 蛋白耦联受体激酶 2, GAPDH 为 3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶; 与对照组比较, ^aP<0.05



CA-CPR 为心搏骤停-心肺复苏, ROSC 为自主循环恢复, GRK2 为 G 蛋白耦联受体激酶 2, GAPDH 为 3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶

图1 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测CA-CPR猪ROSC后6 h心肌组织GRK2蛋白表达

3 讨论

尽管现代 CPR 经历了 50 多年,但目前无论是院外心搏骤停(OHCA)还是院内心搏骤停(IHCA),患者的存活率仍然很低^[11]。复苏后心功能障碍是 CA 患者最初 ROSC 后未能存活出院的主要原因之一^[12-13],约 60%~70% 的 ROSC 患者仍在最初 72 h

内死亡^[14]。因此, CA 患者的 ROSC 并不是复苏的终极目标,而是需要采取进一步措施来促进复苏后器官功能恢复和提高患者远期存活率。

已有研究证实,亚低温治疗是改善 CA 患者复苏后神经功能的有效方法^[15],且 2010 年美国心脏协会(AHA)CPR 指南明确将亚低温治疗作为成功复苏后昏迷患者的推荐治疗策略之一^[16]。目前关于亚低温脑保护的机制比较成熟^[17-18],而对于心脏,只有数项研究结果表明,应用亚低温疗法可对 CA 后心功能有保护作用^[19]。当然,体温过低会导致机体内环境紊乱,加重凝血系统、免疫系统、末梢微循环系统等异常变化^[20]。本研究中通过对 8 min 室颤猪 ROSC 后使用 33 ℃ 的亚低温治疗,探讨其对 CPR 后心功能的影响,结果显示, ROSC 后 CO、±dp/dt max 均较基础水平明显降低,说明 CPR 后心功能明显受损; ROSC 后亚低温组 CO、±dp/dt max 明显高于对照组,说明亚低温治疗可减轻复苏后的心功能障碍,对复苏后损伤心肌具有保护作用,这与 Hsu 等^[7]和 Yu 等^[21]的研究结果一致。

β-AR 信号通路在心脏有节律的舒缩中发挥着至关重要的作用,心肌细胞中的 β-AR 是心脏交感神经递质的靶向受体。心肌中有 β₁-AR、β₂-AR、β₃-AR 3 种 β-AR,其中含量最多的为 β₁-AR,当 β₁-AR 被激动剂激活后会激活 AC,使 cAMP 水平增加, cAMP 进一步激活蛋白激酶 A(PKA),PKA 活化后引起下游靶蛋白如受磷蛋白(PLB)、兰尼碱受体(RYR2)、L-型钙通道等的磷酸化,使肌浆网的 Ca²⁺ 回收与释放,从而增加心肌的舒缩功能^[22]。心肌肌浆网的 Ca²⁺ 调控功能在心肌兴奋-收缩耦联中发挥重要作用^[23]。有研究显示, CPR 后心肌细胞膜上的 β-AR 密度降低, AC、cAMP 含量下降,

证实了CPR后心脏中一个明显的改变就是AR信号通路明显受损^[5]。本研究显示,亚低温组β₁-AR mRNA表达和AC、cAMP含量均较对照组明显增加,表明亚低温治疗改善了受损心肌的β-AR信号转导通路。

GRK2又称为β-肾上腺素能受体激酶1,它在调节β-AR信号通路中发挥了非常重要的作用。GRK2上调似乎是心肌损伤应激后心肌细胞首先发生改变的分子之一,这对于终止由交感神经的过度激活、儿茶酚胺代偿性增多所致的β-AR过度活化是很有必要的^[24]。但是,GRK2的过度上调会引起心肌膜上β-AR密度减少和残存受体的脱敏,使得变力储备丧失,进而导致心功能障碍^[25-26]。GRK2能特异性地磷酸化β-AR,并导致其脱敏和下调,这一研究结果在体内和体外实验中均得到证实^[27-28]。除此之外,Santulli等^[29]发现急性心肌梗死患者心肌细胞中GRK2水平明显升高,心肌缺血/再灌注损伤后降低GRK2表达将有利于心脏功能恢复,并且能够改善远期预后。一项关于兔冠状动脉结扎引起心力衰竭的研究表明,通过腺病毒抑制GRK2表达,可以明显改善左室功能并延缓心力衰竭的进展^[30]。部分原因可能为:GRK2与活化后的G蛋白中的βγ两个亚基(Gβγ)结合到一起被激活,进而使被激活的AR跨膜内侧的羧基端磷酸化,并介导其抑制蛋白与β-AR相结合,促使受体与G蛋白解耦联,从而阻止G蛋白的催化作用,最终导致心脏β-AR下调和脱敏^[31]。本研究显示,亚低温组GRK2表达较对照组明显下降,表明亚低温治疗可以通过降低GRK2的表达,使其减少对β-AR的脱敏和下调,进而改善复苏后的心功能障碍。

综上,本研究表明,亚低温治疗可减轻复苏后的心功能损伤,其机制可能与减轻复苏后心肌β-AR信号通路的受损有关,从而为临床治疗复苏后综合征提供了理论依据。

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• 读者 • 作者 • 编者 •

本刊常用不需要标注中文的缩略语

心搏骤停 (cardiac arrest, CA)	急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)
院内心搏骤停 (in-hospital cardiac arrest, IHCA)	自主循环恢复 (restoration of spontaneous circulation, ROSC)
院外心搏骤停 (out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, OHCA)	急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统 II (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)
心肺复苏 (cardiopulmonary resuscitation, CPR)	Richmond 跳动 – 镇静评分 (Richmond agitation–sedation score, RASS)
急性肺损伤 (acute lung injury, ALI)	格拉斯哥 – 巴兹堡脑功能 (Glasgow–Pittsburgh cerebral performance categories, CPC)
急性肾损伤 (acute kidney injury, AKI)	无创正压通气 (non-invasive positive pressure ventilation, NIPPV)
机械通气 (mechanical ventilation, MV)	呼气末二氧化碳分压 (partial pressure of end-tidal carbon dioxide, $P_{ET}CO_2$)
氧合指数 (oxygenation index, PaO_2/FiO_2)	腹部提压心肺复苏 (active abdominal compression–decompression cardiopulmonary resuscitation, AACD–CPR)
水通道蛋白 4 (aquaporin 4, AQP4)	丝裂素活化蛋白激酶激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase, MEK)
创伤性脑损伤 (traumatic brain injury, TBI)	细胞外信号调节激酶 (extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK)
B 型钠尿肽 (B-type natriuretic peptide, BNP)	腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (AMP activated protein kinase, AMPK)
肠内营养 (enteral nutrition, EN)	干扰素诱导蛋白 -10 (interferon-inducible protein-10, IP-10)
肠外营养 (parenteral nutrition, PN)	重症加强治疗病房 / 重症医学科 (intensive care unit, ICU)
微小 RNA-1 (microRNA, miR-1)	
小干扰 RNA (small interfering RNA, siRNA)	
线粒体 DNA (mitochondrial DNA, mtDNA)	
脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS)	
左室射血分数 (left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)	