

## • 论著 •

# 盐酸戊乙奎醚对 ARDS 大鼠炎性因子的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨盐酸戊乙奎醚对油酸致急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)大鼠的抗炎作用。**方法** 按随机数字表法将30只成年雄性SD大鼠均分为对照组、模型组及治疗组。各组大鼠均经股静脉置管,对照组注入生理盐水1.1 mL/kg;模型组注射0.1 mL/kg油酸后随即注入生理盐水1.0 mL/kg;治疗组注入0.1 mL/kg油酸后随即注入1.0 mL/kg盐酸戊乙奎醚。制模后3 h,对各组大鼠进行血气分析,计算氧合指数( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ),用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定血清白细胞介素(IL-1、IL-6)含量;处死大鼠取肺组织,计算肺湿/干重(W/D)比值,镜下观察肺组织形态学改变;用比色法测定超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性、丙二醛(MDA)含量;免疫组化法检测肺组织肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )表达。Pearson相关分析肺W/D比值与各指标的相关性。**结果** 与对照组比较,模型组大鼠 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 明显下降,肺W/D比值明显升高,血清IL-1、IL-6水平及肺组织MDA含量显著升高,肺组织SOD活性明显下降;光镜下可见肺泡腔内大量渗出液、中性粒细胞和红细胞,肺泡间隔明显增宽、水肿;电镜下可见II型肺泡上皮细胞板层小体变性、局部破坏及排空现象明显;免疫组化显示,肺组织TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性表达明显增多。与模型组比较,治疗组 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 明显改善 [ $\text{mmHg}$  ( $1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ )]:  $204.42 \pm 31.61$  比  $113.91 \pm 47.78$ ,  $P < 0.05$  ],肺W/D比值明显降低 ( $5.80 \pm 0.44$  比  $6.82 \pm 0.59$ ,  $P < 0.01$  ),血清IL-1、IL-6水平及肺组织MDA含量明显下降 [ $\text{IL-1} (\mu\text{g/L})$ :  $18.38 \pm 0.28$  比  $20.04 \pm 0.39$ ,  $\text{IL-6} (\mu\text{g/L})$ :  $12.64 \pm 0.67$  比  $14.28 \pm 1.33$ , MDA (nmol/mg):  $3.95 \pm 0.28$  比  $5.17 \pm 0.29$ , 均  $P < 0.05$  ],肺组织SOD活性明显升高 ( $\text{U/mg}$ :  $48.75 \pm 2.41$  比  $45.09 \pm 1.69$ ,  $P < 0.01$  ),组织形态学及病理学改变明显减轻,肺组织中TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性表达明显减少 [阳性细胞率: ( $25.80 \pm 3.44$ )% 比 ( $38.82 \pm 3.59$ ),  $P < 0.01$  ]。**结论** 盐酸戊乙奎醚通过降低肺W/D比值,抑制氧化应激和炎症反应来有效改善油酸致ARDS大鼠的氧合、肺损伤及肺水肿程度。

**【关键词】** 盐酸戊乙奎醚; 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 油酸; 氧化应激; 炎症反应

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## Anti-inflammatory effects of penehyclidine hydrochloride on acute respiratory distress syndrome in rats

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the anti-inflammatory effect of penehyclidine hydrochloride on oleic acid-induced acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in rats. **Methods** According to randomize number table method, 30 adult male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were divided into control group, model group and treatment group. Catheters were placed in femoral vein in each group. The control group was injected with 1.1 mL/kg physiological saline; the model group was injected with 0.1 mL/kg oleic acid and then injected with 1.0 mL/kg normal saline to establish ARDS model; the treatment group was injected with 0.1 mL/kg oleic acid and then injected with 1.0 mL/kg penehyclidine hydrochloride. At 3 hours after the model was established, blood gas analysis was carried out in each group, oxygenation index ( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ ) was calculated, and the levels of serum interleukins (IL-1, IL-6) were measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Rats were sacrificed to harvest lung tissue, and the lung wet/dry ratio (W/D) was calculated; the morphological changes of lung tissue was observed under microscope; the superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and malondialdehyde (MDA) levels were detected by colorimetry; the expression of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in lung tissue was detected by immunohistochemical method. The correlations between lung W/D ratio and various indicators were analyzed using Pearson correlation test. **Results** Compared with the control group,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  in model group was significantly decreased, lung W/D ratio was significantly increased, serum IL-1, IL-6 levels and lung tissue MDA content were significantly increased, lung tissue SOD activity was significantly decreased; the alveolar space was filled with exudate, neutrophils and red blood cells, and there were obvious edema and broadening in pulmonary interstitial and alveolar under light microscope; the type II alveolar epithelial cells were partly destroyed, accompanied by lamellar body degeneration and emptying phenomenon under electron microscope; and immunohistochemistry showed that the positive expression of TNF- $\alpha$  in lung tissue was significantly increased. Compared with the model

group,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  in the treatment group was significantly improved [ $\text{mmHg}$  ( $1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ ):  $204.42 \pm 31.61$  vs.  $113.91 \pm 47.78$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ], the lung W/D ratio was significantly decreased ( $5.80 \pm 0.44$  vs.  $6.82 \pm 0.59$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), serum IL-1, IL-6 levels and lung tissue MDA content were significantly decreased [IL-1 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ):  $18.38 \pm 0.28$  vs.  $20.04 \pm 0.39$ , IL-6 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ):  $12.64 \pm 0.67$  vs.  $14.28 \pm 1.33$ , MDA ( $\text{nmol/mg}$ ):  $3.95 \pm 0.28$  vs.  $5.17 \pm 0.29$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ], the activity of SOD in lung tissue was significantly increased ( $\text{U/mg}$ :  $48.75 \pm 2.41$  vs.  $45.09 \pm 1.69$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), histological and pathological changes were significantly reduced, and the positive expression of TNF- $\alpha$  in lung tissue was significantly reduced [positive cell rate: ( $25.80 \pm 3.44\%$ ) vs. ( $38.82 \pm 3.59\%$ ),  $P < 0.01$ ]. **Conclusion** Penehyclidine hydrochloride can effectively improve the oxygenation, alleviate lung injury and reduce pulmonary edema in oleic acid induced ARDS rat by decreasing lung W/D ratio, inhibiting oxidative stress and inflammatory response.

**【Key words】** Penehyclidine hydrochloride; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Oleic acid; Oxidative stress; Inflammatory reaction

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临幊上抗胆碱能药物广泛应用于术前麻醉、内镜介入术中、抗感染性休克及缓解由交感神经兴奋导致的高血压、有机磷中毒、慢性阻塞性肺疾病等方面治疗中<sup>[1]</sup>。肺部的急性微循环障碍与体内乙酰胆碱系统紧密相关,支气管和肺组织上主要分布M1和M3型胆碱受体。盐酸戊乙奎醚为我国自主研发的药物,是新型的M1、M3选择性抗胆碱能药物<sup>[2]</sup>。本实验中通过油酸诱导大鼠急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)模型,观察血清中部分炎性细胞因子及肺组织中抗氧化因子的变化,探讨盐酸戊乙奎醚对ARDS炎症反应的作用。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 实验动物及主要试剂:** 成年雄性SD大鼠30只,体重( $200 \pm 50$ )g,由延边大学实验动物中心提供[许可证号:SCXK(吉)2014-007]。油酸由天津市光复精细化工研究所提供;大鼠白细胞介素(IL-1、IL-6)酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测试剂盒由上海宸凜生物科技有限公司提供,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、丙二醛(MDA)测试盒由上海江莱生物科技有限公司提供,肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )多克隆抗体由美国Santa Cruze公司提供,链霉素-亲和素-生物素-过氧化物酶(SABC)免疫组化染色试剂盒由武汉博士德生物工程有限公司提供。

**1.2 动物分组及处理:** 按随机数字表法将大鼠分为对照组、模型组和治疗组,每组10只。麻醉大鼠后,以一侧腹股沟韧带处作为术区常规消毒,股静脉置管,注入0.1mL/kg油酸,随即注入1.0mL/kg生理盐水制备ARDS模型;对照组则注入1.1mL/kg的生理盐水。治疗组在注入0.1mL/kg油酸后,随即注入1.0mL/kg的盐酸戊乙奎醚。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准,并经延边大学附属医院医学伦理委员会审批(审批号:YBYY20153007)。

**1.3 检测指标及方法:** 制模后3 h经股动脉采血,一部分用于血气分析,测定动脉血氧分压( $\text{PaO}_2$ ),计算氧合指数( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ );剩余血标本低温离心分离上清液,用ELISA法测定血清IL-1、IL-6含量。取血后处死大鼠,分离双肺,观察其大体变化。结扎左肺和右肺各肺叶,称左肺湿重和干重,计算湿/干重(W/D)比值。取右肺上叶,于4%多聚甲醛溶液固定24 h后石蜡包埋,5 μm厚切片,一部分经苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后光镜下观察肺组织病理学改变;另一部分用于TNF- $\alpha$ 免疫组化检测,于光镜下每张切片随机取5个视野,用Image Pro Plus 6.0图像分析系统测定阳性染色面积,取均值。取右肺中叶组织100 mg,制备10%肺组织匀浆液,按试剂盒步骤采用比色法测定MDA含量和SOD活性。取右肺下叶切成1 mm×1 mm×1 mm大小,醋酸铀-枸橼酸铅双染,于电镜下观察肺组织超微结构改变。

**1.4 统计学方法:** 使用SPSS 17.0软件处理数据。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用t检验。肺W/D比值与各指标的相关性采用Pearson相关分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

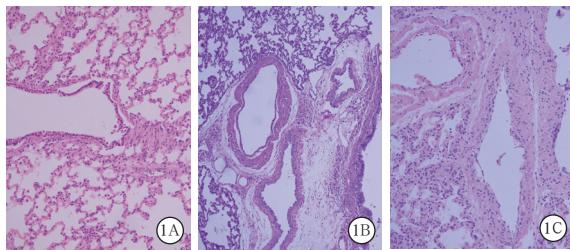
**2.1 各组大鼠一般情况、血气分析、肺W/D比值(表1):** 制模后3 h,模型组大鼠呼吸频率加快,嘴唇明显发绀,部分大鼠咳出粉红色泡沫样痰;治疗组大鼠上述症状明显好转。与对照组比较,模型组 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 明显降低,肺W/D比值明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$ )。与模型组比较,治疗组 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 明显升高,肺W/D比值明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.2 光镜下观察肺组织病理学改变(图1):** 对照组肺组织结构清晰,无形态学改变。模型组肺泡壁断裂,肺间质弥漫水肿,肺泡腔内大量炎性细胞浸润。与模型组比较,治疗组肺泡结构较为完整,肺泡萎陷程度显著减轻,肺泡腔及间质内渗出物明显较少。

**表1 盐酸戊乙奎醚治疗对ARDS大鼠 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、肺W/D比值的影响( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

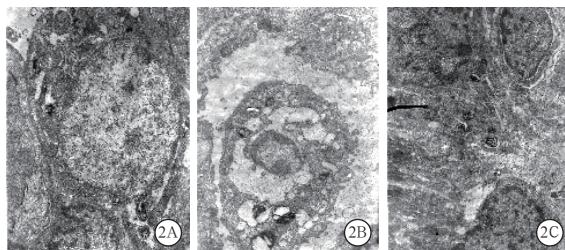
组别	动物数(只)	$\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ (mmHg)	肺W/D比值
对照组	10	$379.47 \pm 23.45$	$5.07 \pm 0.56$
模型组	10	$113.91 \pm 47.78^a$	$6.82 \pm 0.59^a$
治疗组	10	$204.42 \pm 31.61^{bc}$	$5.80 \pm 0.44^{ad}$

注: ARDS为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 为氧合指数, 肺W/D比值为肺湿/干重比值; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与对照组比较,  $^aP<0.01$ ,  $^bP<0.05$ ; 与模型组比较,  $^cP<0.05$ ,  $^dP<0.01$



**图1** 光镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织病理学改变 对照组(A)肺组织结构清晰,无水肿,无炎性细胞渗出;急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)模型组(B)肺泡间隔明显增宽,肺泡壁断裂,肺泡腔融合,肺间质弥漫水肿,肺泡腔内可见大量白细胞和红细胞浸润;盐酸戊乙奎醚治疗组(C)肺泡结构较为完整,肺泡轻度萎陷,肺泡腔及间质内渗出物较模型组明显减少 HE染色 中倍放大

**2.3 透射电镜下观察肺组织超微结构改变(图2):** 对照组Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞(AEC II)超微结构无明显改变,细胞结构完整。模型组AEC II可见伪足消失,包膜断裂,胞质结构紊乱、空泡化严重,细胞器无法辨认。与模型组比较,治疗组AEC II板层小体排空减轻,空泡形成数量减少,体积较前减小。



**图2** 电镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织超微结构改变 对照组(A)Ⅱ型肺泡上皮细胞(AEC II)结构完整,细胞膜完整,细胞器结构清晰可辨,核膜无断裂,核仁清晰;急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)模型组(B)AEC II可见伪足消失,包膜断裂,胞质结构紊乱、多个板层小体内见空泡,微绒毛消失或明显减少,线粒体肿胀,嵴消失;盐酸戊乙奎醚治疗组(C)AEC II板层小体排空减轻,空泡形成数量少,体积减小 酸铀-枸橼酸铅双染  $\times 20000$

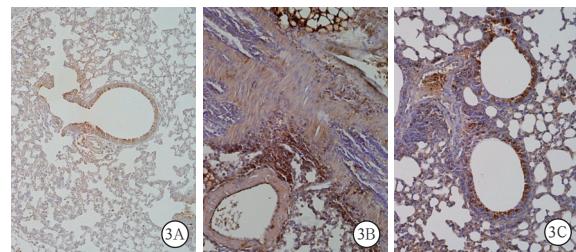
**2.4 盐酸戊乙奎醚对抗氧化酶活性和炎性因子的影响(表2):** 与对照组比较,模型组肺组织MDA和血清IL-1、IL-6水平明显升高,肺组织SOD活性明显下降(均 $P<0.01$ )。与模型组比较,治疗组肺组织MDA和血清IL-1、IL-6水平明显下降(均 $P<0.05$ ),肺组织SOD活性明显升高( $P<0.01$ )。

**表2 盐酸戊乙奎醚治疗对ARDS大鼠肺组织MDA含量、SOD活性以及血清IL-1、IL-6水平的影响( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	动物数(只)	肺MDA(nmol/mg)	肺SOD(U/mg)	血IL-1(μg/L)	血IL-6(μg/L)
对照组	10	$3.23 \pm 0.15$	$65.63 \pm 2.92$	$3.36 \pm 0.12$	$7.52 \pm 0.37$
模型组	10	$5.17 \pm 0.29^a$	$45.09 \pm 1.69^a$	$20.04 \pm 0.39^a$	$14.28 \pm 1.33^a$
治疗组	10	$3.95 \pm 0.28^{ab}$	$48.75 \pm 2.41^{ab}$	$18.38 \pm 0.28^{ac}$	$12.64 \pm 0.67^{ac}$

注: ARDS为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, MDA为丙二醛, SOD为超氧化物歧化酶, IL-1、IL-6为白细胞介素-1、-6; 与对照组比较,  $^aP<0.01$ ; 与模型组比较,  $^bP<0.01$ ,  $^cP<0.05$

**2.5 盐酸戊乙奎醚对肺组织TNF-α表达的影响(图3):** 对照组肺组织仅有少量散在的TNF-α阳性细胞,阳性率为( $4.09 \pm 1.20$ )%。模型组支气管黏膜肌肺组织中见大量TNF-α阳性细胞,阳性率[( $38.82 \pm 3.59$ )%]明显高于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。治疗组TNF-α阳性细胞较模型组明显减少,阳性率[( $25.80 \pm 3.44$ )%]显著下降( $P<0.01$ )。



**图3** 光镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )阳性表达 TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性细胞为细胞核呈棕黄色染色。对照组(A)肺组织仅有少量散在分布的TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性细胞,可见于支气管黏膜肌肺组织及血管内皮细胞;急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)模型组(B)支气管黏膜肌肺组织中可见大量TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性细胞,呈弥漫性、片状或散在分布;盐酸戊乙奎醚治疗组(C)TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性细胞较模型组明显减少 免疫组化 低倍放大

**2.6 相关性:** ARDS大鼠肺W/D比值与 $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ 、肺组织SOD活性呈显著负相关( $r$ 值分别为-0.835、-0.742,均 $P<0.05$ ),与肺组织MDA、血清IL-1和IL-6以及肺组织TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性细胞率均呈显著正相关( $r$ 值分别为0.875、0.827、0.765、0.766,均 $P<0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

ARDS发生时肺微血管和肺实质损伤,肺泡毛细血管内皮通透性增加,肺组织中大量中性粒细胞浸润,肺泡壁增厚,形成肺水肿,全身氧输送障碍,呼吸频率加快,氧分压下降<sup>[3]</sup>。肺部的急性微循环障碍与体内乙酰胆碱系统紧密相关,抗胆碱能药物可对抗儿茶酚胺引起的血管痉挛,同时有较强的兴奋呼吸中枢的作用,其机制可能是通过抑制乙酰胆碱释放,抑制由迷走神经兴奋引起的血管痉挛,改善血管通透性<sup>[4]</sup>。有研究表明,盐酸戊乙奎醚可通过改变缺血/再灌注后炎性因子的表达,减轻急性全脑

缺血/再灌注损伤<sup>[5]</sup>;盐酸戊乙奎醚还能改善动脉血氧含量和微循环,通过降低静水压来减少肺微血管的渗漏,改善肺泡弥散功能<sup>[6]</sup>;盐酸戊乙奎醚还可降低血清及肺内MDA含量、升高SOD活性,有效减轻脂质过氧化损伤,并抑制微血管屏障损伤,从而减少肺通透性增加<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究结果也显示,应用盐酸戊乙奎醚治疗后ARDS大鼠氧合及肺水肿明显改善,肺组织破坏减轻。

肺脏局部强烈的氧化应激反应造成急性肺泡损害,并发展为ARDS。SOD不仅能对抗氧化,还能准确反映肺组织细胞的氧化损伤程度。MDA含量可反映脂质过氧化化的速率和强度,间接反映体内自由基的水平<sup>[8]</sup>。肺是富含脂质的器官,容易受到氧自由基的攻击,形成脂质过氧化物,脂质过氧化物进一步分解又能导致细胞损伤<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究中ARDS模型大鼠肺组织中SOD活性明显降低,MDA含量明显升高;而给予盐酸戊乙奎醚干预后,肺组织SOD活性升高及MDA含量下降。说明盐酸戊乙奎醚可通过抗氧化、抑制脂质过氧化作用对ARDS大鼠的肺组织发挥保护作用。

氧化与炎症在维持机体稳态的免疫反应过程中密切相关<sup>[10]</sup>。ARDS时有大量细胞因子和促炎介质形成,使炎症反应进一步放大。TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-1是引起ARDS最重要的促炎细胞因子,其可刺激内皮细胞产生内皮素及一氧化氮(NO),TNF- $\alpha$ 反过来刺激周围细胞产生具有募集中性粒细胞、单核细胞和淋巴细胞至肺泡腔的趋化因子,增加细胞黏附及促进更多的炎性介质生成,引发级联反应致肺泡毛细血管膜破坏;IL-1可引起多种促炎因子的释放,募集多形核白细胞至肺泡腔,改变肺泡内皮-上皮屏障的通透性和液体转运<sup>[11-13]</sup>。本研究中油酸致ARDS模型大鼠血清IL-1、IL-6水平明显增加,肺组织中TNF- $\alpha$ 表达增加;而盐酸戊乙奎醚干预后上述促炎因子水平均较模型组降低。提示盐酸戊乙奎醚可通过降低促炎因子水平来发挥抗炎作用。

综上所述,本实验结果表明,盐酸戊乙奎醚能降低油酸致ARDS大鼠肺W/D比值、MDA含量,改善氧合和SOD活性,抑制中性粒细胞浸润,降低血清IL-1、IL-6水平,减少肺组织中TNF- $\alpha$ 阳性表达,清除氧自由基,有利于减轻肺水肿及肺组织损伤的程度,可能是通过降低氧自由基活性及炎性因子的活化,改善血管通透性,减少肺腺体分泌物等,从而改善氧合作用的。

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