

• 论著 •

HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB 信号通路在骨髓间充质干细胞移植治疗内毒素致凝血功能障碍大鼠中的作用

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【摘要】目的 探讨高迁移率族蛋白 B1-晚期糖基化终末产物/Toll 样受体-核转录因子-κB(HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB)信号通路在骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSC)移植治疗内毒素脂多糖(LPS)致凝血功能障碍大鼠中的作用。**方法** 体外分离培养 4~5 周龄雌性 SD 大鼠 BMSC, 取第 4 代细胞鉴定成功后用于后续实验。按随机数字表法将大鼠分为生理盐水(NS)对照组、LPS 组和 BMSC 组, 每组 15 只。经大鼠大隐静脉注射 LPS 1 mg/kg 构建 LPS 致凝血功能障碍模型; NS 对照组给予等量 NS。BMSC 组于制模后 2 h 经尾静脉注射 BMSC 0.5 mL(含 BMSC 1×10^6 个); NS 对照组和 LPS 组给予等量 NS。分别于术后 1、3、7 d 取大鼠腹主动脉血, 检测凝血功能指标[包括血小板计数(PLT)、血小板体积分布宽度(PDW)、平均血小板体积(MPV)、血小板压积(PCT)、大型血小板比例(P-LCR)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、凝血酶时间(TT)、国际标准化比值(INR)及纤维蛋白原(FIB)]; 分别采用实时反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)与酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血中 HMGB1、RAGE、TLR2/4 及 NF-κB 的 mRNA 表达和含量。**结果** ①体外培养细胞呈梭形或扁平型生长, 第 4 代细胞表型经流式细胞仪鉴定为 BMSC。②凝血功能指标: 与 NS 对照组比较, LPS 组 1 d PLT、PCT、FIB 即明显下降, PDW、MPV、P-LCP、INR 即明显升高, APTT、PT、TT 即明显延长; 随 LPS 诱导时间延长, 各项凝血指标均有所好转。给予 BMSC 干预后能明显逆转 LPS 诱导的凝血功能异常, 1 d 时各指标与 LPS 组比较差异即有统计学意义 [PLT($\times 10^9/L$): 398.8 ± 17.9 比 239.1 ± 15.8, PCT(%): 0.35 ± 0.04 比 0.23 ± 0.06, FIB(g/L): 1.7 ± 0.6 比 0.8 ± 0.1, PDW(%): 12.4 ± 1.6 比 16.2 ± 1.5, MPV(fL): 11.0 ± 1.6 比 13.7 ± 1.1, P-LCR(%): 13.0 ± 2.1 比 15.3 ± 2.7, INR: 1.52 ± 0.17 比 1.82 ± 0.19, APTT(s): 66.3 ± 4.1 比 89.5 ± 4.5, PT(s): 18.3 ± 0.7 比 25.1 ± 1.9, TT(s): 87.5 ± 7.8 比 115.0 ± 9.7, 均 $P < 0.05$], 并持续至 7 d。③HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB 信号通路相关分子: 与 NS 对照组比较, LPS 组 1 d 血中 HMGB1、RAGE、TLR2/4 及 NF-κB 的 mRNA 表达和含量即明显升高; 随 LPS 诱导时间延长, 各通路分子 mRNA 表达及含量逐渐下降。给予 BMSC 干预后, 1 d 时各通路分子的 mRNA 表达及含量即较 LPS 组明显降低 [HMGB1 mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 10.77 ± 0.04 比 24.51 ± 3.69, HMGB1 含量(μg/L): 0.48 ± 0.01 比 0.95 ± 0.06; RAGE mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 11.57 ± 1.11 比 18.08 ± 0.29, RAGE 含量(μg/L): 0.73 ± 0.04 比 1.37 ± 0.06; TLR2 mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 2.60 ± 0.22 比 12.61 ± 0.27, TLR2 含量(μg/L): 0.81 ± 0.03 比 1.59 ± 0.09; TLR4 mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 2.95 ± 0.52 比 4.06 ± 0.11, TLR4 含量(μg/L): 0.80 ± 0.09 比 1.18 ± 0.11; NF-κB mRNA($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$): 1.29 ± 0.06 比 7.79 ± 0.25, NF-κB 含量(μg/L): 1.22 ± 0.24 比 2.42 ± 0.26; 均 $P < 0.05$], 并持续至 7 d。**结论** BMSC 移植能够改善内毒素致凝血功能障碍大鼠的凝血功能, 可能与抑制 HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB 信号通路活化有关。

【关键词】 骨髓间充质干细胞; 凝血功能障碍; 内毒素; 高迁移率族蛋白 B1; 信号通路

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Role of HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB signaling pathway on bone mesenchymal stem cells transplantation therapy for lipopolysaccharide-induced coagulation disorder rats Xiu Guanghui, Xiong Wei, Yin Yunyu, Chen Xianzhong, Liu Ping, Sun Jie, Ling Bin

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To determine the effect of bone mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs) in transplantation therapy for lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced coagulation disorder and the underlying mechanism of high mobility group protein B1-receptors for advanced glycation end products/Toll-like receptors-nuclear factor-κB (HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB) signaling pathway. **Methods** BMSCs of female Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats ageing 4~5 weeks old were extracted and cultivated *in vitro*, and the fourth-passaged BMSCs phenotype was identified by flow cytometry for transplantation

in the following experimental study. The rats were randomly divided into normal saline (NS) control group, LPS group, and BMSC group according to the random number table with 15 rats in each group. Coagulation disorders model was reproduced by injection of 1 mg/kg LPS via saphenous vein, and the rats in the NS control group was injected with equal volume NS. Those in the BMSC group were infused BMSC 0.5 mL containing 1×10^6 cells via tail vein at 2 hours after LPS injection, and the rats in other groups were injected with equal volume NS. Abdominal aorta blood was collected at 1, 3 and 7 days post operation. Coagulation indexes such as platelet count (PLT), platelet volume distribution width (PDW), mean platelet volume (MPV), plateletcrit (PCT), platelet large cell ratio (P-LCR), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), prothrombin time (PT), thrombin time (TT), international normalized ratio (INR), and fibrinogen (FIB) were determined. The mRNA levels and contents of HMGB1, RAGE, TLR2/4 and NF- κ B were determined by real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), respectively. **Results** ① The cells cultured *in vitro* were spindle shaped or flat. The fourth-passaged BMSCs phenotype was successfully identified by flow cytometry technology. ② Coagulation indexes: compared with NS control group, PLT, PCT and FIB in LPS group were significantly decreased, PDW, MPV, P-LCP, and INR were significantly increased, and APTT, PT, and TT were significantly prolonged from the first day. Furthermore, those in LPS group were gradually ameliorated with prolongation of LPS induction time. The coagulation function abnormality induced by LPS was reversed by BMSCs with significant difference at 1 day as compared with LPS group [PLT ($\times 10^9/L$): 398.8 ± 17.9 vs. 239.1 ± 15.8 , PCT (%): 0.35 ± 0.04 vs. 0.23 ± 0.06 , FIB (g/L): 1.7 ± 0.6 vs. 0.8 ± 0.1 , PDW (%): 12.4 ± 1.6 vs. 16.2 ± 1.5 , MPV (fl): 11.0 ± 1.6 vs. 13.7 ± 1.1 , P-LCP (%): 13.0 ± 2.1 vs. 15.3 ± 2.7 , INR: 1.52 ± 0.17 vs. 1.82 ± 0.19 , APTT (s): 66.3 ± 4.1 vs. 89.5 ± 4.5 , PT (s): 18.3 ± 0.7 vs. 25.1 ± 1.9 , TT (s): 87.5 ± 7.8 vs. 115.0 ± 9.7 , all $P < 0.05$], till 7 days. ③ HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF- κ B signaling pathway related molecules: compared with NS control group, the mRNA expressions and contents of HMGB1, RAGE, TLR2/4 and NF- κ B were significantly increased in LPS group from the first day. However, the mRNA expressions and contents of the molecules in LPS group were gradually decreased with prolongation of LPS induction time. After BMSC intervention, the mRNA expressions and contents of molecules at 1 day were significantly lower than those of LPS group [HMGB1 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$): 10.77 ± 0.04 vs. 24.51 ± 3.69 , HMGB1 content ($\mu g/L$): 0.48 ± 0.01 vs. 0.95 ± 0.06 ; RAGE mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$): 11.57 ± 1.11 vs. 18.08 ± 0.29 , RAGE content ($\mu g/L$): 0.73 ± 0.04 vs. 1.37 ± 0.06 ; TLR2 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$): 2.60 ± 0.22 vs. 12.61 ± 0.27 , TLR2 content ($\mu g/L$): 0.81 ± 0.03 vs. 1.59 ± 0.09 ; TLR4 mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$): 2.95 ± 0.52 vs. 4.06 ± 0.11 , TLR4 content ($\mu g/L$): 0.80 ± 0.09 vs. 1.18 ± 0.11 ; NF- κ B mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$): 1.29 ± 0.06 vs. 7.79 ± 0.25 , NF- κ B content ($\mu g/L$): 1.22 ± 0.24 vs. 2.42 ± 0.26 , all $P < 0.05$], till 7 days. **Conclusion** BMSCs administration could ameliorate the coagulation function in LPS-induced coagulation disorder rats and these might be associated with HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF- κ B signaling pathway inhibition.

【Key words】 Bone mesenchymal stem cell; Coagulation disorder; Lipopolysaccharide; High mobility group protein B1; Signaling pathway

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2016年脓毒症指南(Sepsis-3)最新定义脓毒症是指感染引起的宿主反应失调导致的危及生命的器官功能障碍,严重时可发展为伴有多器官功能障碍的脓毒性休克,致死率约为40%,院内病死率高达20%^[1]。30%~50%的脓毒症患者会发生凝血功能障碍,其中并发急性弥漫性血管内凝血(DIC)的病死率高达28%~43%^[2]。骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSC)具有高度繁殖、多向分化、迁移归巢潜能,以及免疫调节、组织修复、功能修复等作用,目前已应用于心血管、自身免疫疾病、血液系统、神经系统、运动系统等疾病的治疗^[3-5]。Wang等^[6]采用BMSC预处理脂多糖(LPS)诱导脓毒症DIC模型,发现BMSC可以明显降低肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、 γ -干扰素(IFN- γ)及白细胞介素(IL-1 β 、IL-6)水平,增加IL-10水平,减轻凝血功能障碍。Tan等^[7]利用LPS

刺激内皮细胞构建血管内皮损伤模型并与BMSC共培养,发现BMSC可增加内皮细胞中抗凝因子血栓调节蛋白(TM)和内皮细胞蛋白C受体(EPCR)的表达水平。晚期炎性因子高迁移率族蛋白B1(HMGB1)是炎症反应的重要标志物^[8-9],早期可促进白细胞募集,晚期其二硫键断裂而高乙酰化,刺激晚期糖基化终末产物(RAGE)^[10]、Toll样受体(TLRs)^[11]、核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)^[12]等细胞因子释放,直接激活凝血级联反应,使凝血因子和血小板过度消耗,形成广泛的微血管血栓,导致多器官功能障碍或衰竭。既往研究BMSC移植治疗脓毒症所致凝血功能障碍,主要集中在TNF- α 、IFN- γ 、IL-1 β 、IL-6等早期炎性因子,但晚期炎性因子(如HMGB1等)少有报道。脓毒症晚期呈现出难以逆转的终末状态,寻找晚期炎症调控靶点具有重要临床意义。本实验通

过研究 BMSC 移植在内毒素致凝血功能障碍大鼠中的作用,探讨 HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF- κ B 信号通路在其中的调控作用,为临床 BMSC 移植治疗脓毒症提供实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物: 清洁级健康雌性 SD 大鼠, 4~5 周龄, 体重 150~200 g [由解放军昆明军区总医院动物实验中心提供, 许可证号: SYXK(滇)K2015-0011]。

1.2 主要试剂与仪器: 胎牛血清(以色列 BioInd 公司), 低糖型 DMEM 培养基、青霉素-链霉素双抗、含 0.25% 乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA) 的胰酶(美国 Gibco 公司), LPS(美国 Sigma 公司); CD34⁻ 流式抗体(美国 Abcam 公司), CD44⁺、CD45⁻、CD90⁺ 流式抗体(美国 Ebioscience 公司)。热启动荧光定量聚合酶链反应(PCR)检测试剂盒(上海君瑞生物技术有限公司), HMGB1、RAGE、TLR2/4、NF- κ B 酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测试剂盒(美国 RayBiotech 公司); 7000 型全自动凝血分析仪和 SF-300 型全自动血球分析仪(日本 Hitachi 公司)。

1.3 BMSC 的分离、培养及鉴定

1.3.1 BMSC 的分离、培养及传代: 用 4% 水合氯醛 0.4 g/kg 麻醉大鼠后引颈处死, 75% 乙醇浸泡 10 min 后, 分离下肢股骨置于含 1% 双抗的磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)中, 迅速剪断股骨两端, 用 2 mL 注射器吸取培养基反复冲洗股骨干腔至骨腔变白, 加入含 10% 胎牛血清的完全培养基 10 mL, 于 37 °C、5% CO₂ 培养箱孵育, 8~12 h 内半量换液, 每日于倒置显微镜下观察细胞贴壁情况。待细胞融合至 80%~90% 时, 用含 0.25% EDTA 的胰蛋白酶消化, 按 1:2 传代, 于 37 °C、5% CO₂ 培养箱中贴壁培养, 隔日换液, 3~5 d 传代。

1.3.2 BMSC 表型鉴定: 待第 4 代细胞贴壁满瓶后常规消化计数, 调整细胞密度为 1×10⁷/mL, 分别取 100 μL 于 5 支小离心管(EP 管)中并标号, 依次加入 CD90⁺ 0.1 μL、CD44⁺ 0.3 μL、CD34⁻ 5 μL+CD90⁺ 0.1 μL、CD45⁻ 0.5 μL+CD44⁺ 0.3 μL 或不加任何抗体(空白对照); 4 °C 避光孵育 30 min 后, 加入 500 μL PBS, 离心 3 min 后弃上清; 加入 500 μL PBS 后转移至流式管进行测试。采用免疫化学法分析体外培养的 BMSC 细胞表面标志抗原 CD34⁻、CD45⁻、CD90⁺、CD44⁺, 采用相应抗体免疫荧光染色, 用流式细胞仪对 BMSC 表型进行鉴定。

1.4 实验分组及动物模型制备: 按随机数字表法将

大鼠分为生理盐水(NS)对照组、LPS 组和 BMSC 组, 每组 15 只。经大鼠大隐静脉注射 LPS 1 mg/kg 制备内毒素致凝血功能障碍模型; NS 对照组给予等量 NS。BMSC 组于制模后 2 h 经尾静脉缓慢输注 BMSC 0.5 mL(含 BMSC 1×10⁶ 个); NS 对照组和 LPS 组给予等量 NS。

1.5 伦理学: 本实验中动物处置方法符合昆明医科大学动物实验伦理审查委员会的相关要求, 并经过审批(审批号: 2015-10-15), 整个动物实验过程在解放军昆明总医院动物实验中心完成。

1.6 检测指标及方法

1.6.1 凝血功能指标检测: 各组分别于术后 1、3、7 d 取 5 只大鼠腹主动脉血 2 mL, 检测血小板计数(PLT)、血小板体积分布宽度(PDW)、平均血小板体积(MPV)、血小板压积(PCT)、大型血小板比例(P-LCR)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、凝血酶时间(TT)、国际标准化比值(INR)及纤维蛋白原(FIB)水平。

1.6.2 实时反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测血中 HMGB1、RAGE、TLR2/4、NF- κ B 的 mRNA 表达: 分别于 1、3、7 d 取 5 只大鼠腹主动脉血 1 mL, 用 TRIzol 法提取总 RNA, 反转录合成 cDNA(二步法), SYBR Green I 法进行 RT-PCR 检测。引物序列由广州 Invitrogen 公司设计合成。PCR 条件: 94 °C 预变性 4 min, 94 °C 变性 30 s, 57 °C 退火 30 s, 72 °C 延伸 60 s, 30 个循环后 72 °C 延伸 7 min, 每个循环在 72 °C 时采集荧光, 用 2^{-ΔΔCt} 法计算目的基因表达量。

1.6.3 ELISA 法检测血清 HMGB1、RAGE、TLR2/4、NF- κ B 含量: 分别于 1、3、7 d 取 5 只大鼠腹主动脉血 2 mL, 按照试剂盒说明书, 采用 ELISA 法检测血清 HMGB1、RAGE、TLR2/4 及 NF- κ B 含量, 按照相应稀释浓度制作标准, 根据标准曲线计算因子水平。每个因子重复检测 3 次。

1.7 统计学处理: 使用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计学处理。全部数据均以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, 各实验组间比较采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA), 两组间比较采用成组 t 检验。P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 BMSC 的培养: 细胞接种 24 h 后即可见小圆形细胞(图 1A), 随后贴壁细胞逐渐增多; 接种 5 d 后细胞逐渐形成分散集落, 并呈放射状向周围延伸(图 1B); 接种 7~10 d 细胞融合达 80%~90%, 细

胞间紧密贴附,呈长梭形沿胞体长轴有序排列,需进行传代(图1C);传代消化时,细胞间隙增宽,细胞由长变短、变圆(图1D);传代后的BMSC贴壁迅速,呈梭形或扁平型生长,培养3d细胞融合达50%(图1E),5~7d融合达80%~90%;经3~4次传代后,形成较典型的梭形或扁平型紧密排列的BMSC(图1F),用于流式细胞仪表型鉴定及后续实验。

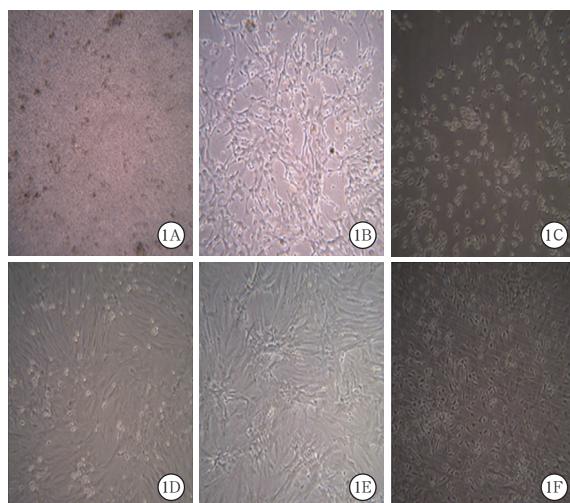
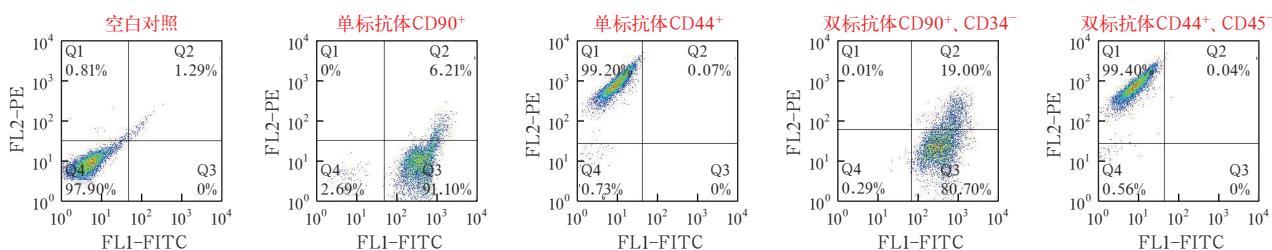


图1 倒置显微镜下观察体外培养的大鼠骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSC) 细胞接种24 h后BMSC呈小圆形(A);原代培养5 d后细胞呈贴壁集落状(B);原代培养7~10 d细胞融合达80%~90%,紧密贴附(C);传代消化时细胞由长变短、变圆(D);第1代BMSC培养3 d细胞融合达50%(E);第4代BMSC培养3 d细胞呈典型的梭形或扁平型排列生长(F) 中倍放大



注:FL1、FL2分别表示荧光通道1和2,PE为藻红蛋白,FITC为异硫氰酸荧光素;Q1象限为抗体单阳性(或单阴性),Q2象限为抗体双阳性,Q3象限为抗体双阴性,Q4象限为抗体单阳性(或单阴性)

图2 流式细胞仪鉴定体外培养第4代大鼠骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSC)表面抗原

表1 BMSC对LPS致凝血功能障碍大鼠不同时间点凝血功能指标变化的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	动物数 (只)	PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	PDW (%)	MPV (fl)	PCT (%)	P-LCR (%)	APTT (s)	PT (s)	TT (s)	INR	FIB (g/L)
NS对照组		5	763.0±35.4	8.8±0.3	7.6±0.1	0.64±0.06	6.2±0.5	38.8±7.0	10.3±0.9	33.0±4.0	0.79±0.06	2.7±0.2
LPS组	1 d	5	239.1±15.8 ^a	16.2±1.5 ^a	13.7±1.1 ^a	0.23±0.06 ^a	15.3±2.7 ^a	89.5±4.5 ^a	25.1±1.9 ^a	115.0±9.7 ^a	1.82±0.19 ^a	0.8±0.1 ^a
	3 d	5	394.5±11.4 ^a	13.8±1.1 ^a	11.4±1.1 ^a	0.39±0.13 ^a	11.3±2.5 ^a	63.5±4.4 ^a	19.6±1.1 ^a	86.0±6.2 ^a	1.49±0.16 ^a	1.2±0.2 ^a
	7 d	5	508.8±32.6 ^a	11.9±1.3 ^a	9.6±0.3 ^a	0.42±0.10 ^a	9.4±1.5 ^a	51.4±3.7 ^a	14.9±1.6 ^a	57.3±7.4 ^a	1.12±0.14 ^a	2.0±0.1 ^a
BMSC组	1 d	5	398.8±17.9 ^b	12.4±1.6 ^b	11.0±1.6 ^b	0.35±0.04 ^b	13.0±2.1 ^b	66.3±4.1 ^b	18.3±0.7 ^b	87.5±7.8 ^b	1.52±0.17 ^b	1.7±0.6 ^b
	3 d	5	548.8±33.1 ^b	10.2±1.1 ^b	8.2±1.1 ^b	0.57±0.06 ^b	9.3±1.7 ^b	46.3±5.1 ^b	13.5±3.0 ^b	52.6±7.9 ^b	1.01±0.21 ^b	2.2±0.4 ^b
	7 d	5	727.1±40.9 ^b	8.3±0.8 ^b	7.2±0.7 ^b	0.69±0.03 ^b	6.9±1.0 ^b	39.6±4.4 ^b	10.3±1.3 ^b	38.6±5.6 ^b	0.72±0.10 ^b	2.9±0.1 ^b

注:BMSC为骨髓间充质干细胞,LPS为脂多糖,NS为生理盐水,PLT为血小板计数,PDW为血小板体积分布宽度,MPV为平均血小板体积,PCT为血小板压积,P-LCR为大型血小板比例,APTT为活化部分凝血活酶时间,PT为凝血酶原时间,TT为凝血酶时间,INR为国际标准化比值,FIB为纤维蛋白原;与NS对照组比较,^aP<0.05;与LPS组同期比较,^bP<0.05

2.2 BMSC表型鉴定(图2):流式细胞仪分析结果显示,空白对照组细胞群占97.90%,CD90⁺细胞群占91.10%,CD44⁺细胞群占99.20%,CD90⁺CD34⁻细胞群占80.70%,CD44⁺CD45⁻细胞群占99.40%,符合BMSC不表达血细胞表面抗原标志CD34⁻、CD45⁻,但表达CD90⁺、CD44⁺的特征^[13-15],提示体外培养细胞为BMSC。

2.3 凝血功能指标变化(表1):与NS对照组比较,LPS组1d PLT、PCT、FIB即明显下降,PDW、MPV、P-LCR、INR即明显升高,APTT、PT、TT即明显延长,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05);随LPS诱导时间的延长,PLT、PCT、FIB逐渐升高,PDW、MPV、P-LCR、INR逐渐下降,APTT、PT、TT逐渐缩短。给予BMSC干预后能明显逆转LPS诱导的凝血功能异常,各项指标与LPS组比较差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。

2.4 HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB信号通路相关分子表达变化(表2):与NS对照组比较,LPS组1d血中HMGB1、RAGE、TLR2/4及NF-κB的mRNA表达和含量即明显升高,差异有统计学意义(均P<0.05);随LPS诱导时间的延长,各信号通路相关分子的mRNA表达及含量均逐渐下降。给予BMSC干预后,各信号通路相关分子的mRNA表达及含量均较LPS组明显降低,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。

表2 BMSC对LPS致凝血功能障碍大鼠不同时间点HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB信号通路相关分子mRNA及含量变化的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	动物数(只)	HMGB1		RAGE		TLR2		TLR4		NF-κB	
			mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$)	含量 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)	mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$)	含量 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)	mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$)	含量 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)	mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$)	含量 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)	mRNA ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$)	含量 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)
NS对照组		5	0.92±0.05	0.36±0.01	1.00±0.05	0.51±0.02	1.11±0.09	0.57±0.06	1.01±0.11	0.52±0.03	1.00±0.05	0.81±0.12
LPS组	1 d	5	24.51±3.69 ^a	0.95±0.06 ^a	18.08±0.29 ^a	1.37±0.06 ^a	12.61±0.27 ^a	1.59±0.09 ^a	4.06±0.11 ^a	1.18±0.11 ^a	7.79±0.25 ^a	2.42±0.26 ^a
	3 d	5	23.45±2.59 ^a	1.06±0.02 ^a	15.36±0.32 ^a	1.49±0.08 ^a	9.58±0.63 ^a	1.67±0.26 ^a	2.97±0.24 ^a	1.07±0.07 ^a	2.10±0.23 ^a	2.24±0.33 ^a
	7 d	5	11.78±0.68 ^a	0.68±0.05 ^a	8.96±0.07 ^a	0.94±0.07 ^a	4.30±0.58 ^a	2.03±0.16 ^a	2.20±0.17 ^a	1.08±0.10 ^a	1.55±0.08 ^a	1.96±0.21 ^a
BMSC组	1 d	5	10.77±0.04 ^b	0.48±0.01 ^b	11.57±1.11 ^b	0.73±0.04 ^b	2.60±0.22 ^b	0.81±0.03 ^b	2.95±0.52 ^{ab}	0.80±0.09 ^b	1.29±0.06 ^b	1.22±0.24 ^b
	3 d	5	7.99±0.24 ^b	0.63±0.02 ^b	8.65±0.69 ^b	0.64±0.02 ^b	2.26±0.37 ^b	0.99±0.09 ^b	1.21±0.10 ^b	0.75±0.10 ^b	1.14±0.12 ^b	1.00±0.10 ^b
	7 d	5	3.48±0.44 ^b	0.50±0.04 ^b	2.42±0.11 ^b	0.51±0.01 ^b	1.06±0.37 ^b	1.10±0.06 ^b	1.04±0.05 ^b	0.61±0.06 ^b	0.73±0.02 ^b	1.11±0.30 ^b

注: BMSC为骨髓间充质干细胞, LPS为脂多糖, HMGB1为高迁移率族蛋白B1, RAGE为晚期糖基化终末产物, TLRs为Toll样受体, NF-κB为核转录因子-κB, NS为生理盐水;与NS对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与LPS组同期比较,^b $P<0.05$

3 讨论

本实验成功制备了LPS致凝血功能障碍模型,大鼠血中凝血指标APTT、PT、TT延长, FIB、PLT、PCT下降, PDW、MPV、P-LCR、INR升高,伴随炎性因子HMGB1及其下游信号分子RAGE、TLR2/4及NF-κB的mRNA和含量升高,说明LPS致凝血功能障碍的机制可能与HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB信号通路的激活有关,符合脓毒症致凝血功能障碍机制。目前认为,免疫炎性因子失控性级联释放引起血管上皮细胞损伤,可直接激活全身补体及凝血系统[上调组织因子(TF)等促凝物质、下调抗凝血酶(AT)等抗凝物质、纤溶蛋白系统受损等],导致毛细血管痉挛、缺血缺氧、通透性增加,出现全身毛细血管渗漏综合征(SCLS),微血管中液体渗出,血流淤滞形成微血栓,发生DIC,最终引起全身广泛出血和多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),导致患者死亡^[16-17]。免疫失控诱发的止凝血失衡、纤溶系统紊乱、血管调节麻痹等,终末期机体调节系统瘫痪且难以逆转,是临床诊疗脓毒症致凝血功能障碍的重点与难点。

本研究显示,给予LPS致凝血障碍大鼠BMSC移植干预后,凝血功能指标明显改善,血中炎性因子HMGB1及其下游信号分子RAGE、TLR2/4及NF-κB的mRNA和含量明显下降,验证了BMSC对免疫炎症调节及器官功能修复具有重要作用^[18],可改善全身炎症反应引起的多器官功能损害及凝血障碍,其调控机制可能与抑制HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB信号通路激活有关。大量研究表明, BMSC预处理LPS诱导的DIC,可通过调节免疫细胞释放炎性因子(TNF-α、IFN-γ、IL-1β),改善血肌酐(Scr)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)和内皮素(ET)等器官功能指标,有效减轻器官功能障碍,抑制DIC^[19]。Xu等^[20]用BMSC移植治疗盲肠

结扎穿孔术(CL)致脓毒症小鼠,也发现BMSC可能通过抑制趋化因子CXCL10、IL-6、TNF-α、细胞间黏附分子-1(ICAM-1)等炎性因子,控制血小板过度激活,减轻内皮细胞损伤,从而改善血管功能障碍和凝血不平衡。周霞等^[21]用BMSC移植治疗LPS诱导的MODS大鼠模型,也发现BMSC可以明显调节炎性因子IL-4及RAGE的表达,从而促进组织器官功能修复,提高动物存活率。

此外,在病理状态下,晚期炎性因子HMGB1可与多种炎性细胞因子共同诱导细胞凋亡、坏死,募集免疫细胞向损伤部位移动,同时通过与其受体RAGE、TLR2/4结合、激活下游信号分子NF-κB及其他炎性因子级联释放或直接损伤靶细胞,在脓毒症所致器官损伤中具有“枢纽”作用^[22]。跨膜RAGE受胞内HMGB1激发后可介导胞外炎性因子(如NF-κB)的激活,导致血管内皮损伤、血流动力学异常和细胞基质异常增生等改变^[23];特异性拮抗HMGB1可以显著下调烧伤小鼠心、肝、脾、肺等重要组织IL-35表达水平,有效促进脾脏T细胞增殖及辅助性T细胞1(Th1)功能极化,从而有助于改善严重烧伤后免疫抑制状态^[24]。TLR2/4可以激活髓样分化蛋白88(MyD88)依赖途径上调白细胞介素-1受体相关激酶(IRAK)、肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子6(TRAF-6)、NF-κB等炎性因子表达^[25]。NF-κB有多向转录调节作用,能与多种细胞因子、黏附分子基因启动子部位的κB位点结合,增强这些基因的转录和表达,导致TNF-α、IL-1、IL-6、IL-8、ICAM-1和P-选择素等基因的过度表达^[26-28]。本课题组前期研究也表明:BMSC可以明显抑制LPS致MODS大鼠HMGB1及其受体RAGE、TLR2/4和下游信号分子NF-κB的表达,从而抑制失控的炎症反应,改善器官功能,促进受损器官修复,提高

动物存活率^[29]。本研究再次证实BMSC可以抑制HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB信号通路的激活,从而改善凝血功能障碍。

综上所述,BMSC可以抑制炎症晚期“瀑布样”级联释放导致的凝血功能障碍,改善疾病转归,可能与抑制HMGB1-RAGE/TLRs-NF-κB信号通路激活有关,为临床治疗脓毒症所致凝血功能障碍提供理论依据。

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