

• 论著 •

蛋白激酶 C 抑制剂对脂多糖所致大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞损伤的保护作用

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【摘要】目的 探讨蛋白激酶 C(PKC)抑制剂 Rottlerin 对脂多糖(LPS)引起的大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞损伤的保护作用。**方法** 体外培养大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞至 3~6 代后, 按随机数字表法分为 3 组: 空白对照组不给予任何处理; LPS 组给予 LPS 10 mg/L 刺激 24 h; PKC 抑制剂组在 LPS 刺激前 30 min 给予 PKC 抑制剂 Rottlerin 2 μmol/L。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测细胞肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)和白细胞介素(IL-1β、IL-8)等炎性因子水平; 采用 Transwell 小室法检测肾单层内皮细胞通透性; 采用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测细胞 PKC、RhoA 和血管内皮-钙黏蛋白(VE-cadherin)的表达; 激光共聚焦荧光显微镜下观察血管内皮细胞纤维型肌动蛋白(F-actin)的形态及分布。**结果** 与空白对照组相比, LPS 组细胞经 10 mg/L LPS 刺激 24 h 后, 炎性因子水平显著升高 [TNF-α(ng/L): 397.3±25.4 比 46.8±8.9, IL-1β(ng/L): 76.7±11.2 比 12.6±3.2, IL-8(ng/L): 574.5±31.4 比 73.2±9.6, 均 $P < 0.05$], 单层内皮细胞通透性显著增高 (A 值: 1.32±0.03 比 0.36±0.02, $P < 0.05$), PKC 和 RhoA 表达水平明显上调 (PKC/β-actin: 0.88±0.02 比 0.61±0.03, RhoA/β-actin: 0.96±0.01 比 0.49±0.03, 均 $P < 0.05$), VE-cadherin 的表达水平明显下调 (VE-cadherin/β-actin: 0.51±0.01 比 0.72±0.04, $P < 0.05$), 且 F-actin 分布紊乱, 有明显的应力纤维形成。与 LPS 组相比, PKC 抑制剂组细胞炎性因子水平显著降低 [TNF-α(ng/L): 127.4±14.6 比 397.3±25.4, IL-1β(ng/L): 43.2±7.8 比 76.7±11.2, IL-8(ng/L): 212.7±18.2 比 574.5±31.4, 均 $P < 0.05$], 单层内皮细胞通透性显著下降 (A 值: 0.81±0.02 比 1.32±0.03, $P < 0.05$), PKC 和 RhoA 的表达水平明显下调 (PKC/β-actin: 0.44±0.03 比 0.88±0.02, RhoA/β-actin: 0.63±0.05 比 0.96±0.01, 均 $P < 0.05$), VE-cadherin 表达水平明显上调 (VE-cadherin/β-actin: 0.69±0.03 比 0.51±0.01, $P < 0.05$), 且 F-actin 重构及应力纤维形成明显减轻。**结论** PKC 抑制剂可以显著减轻 LPS 诱导的大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞损伤, 对血管内皮细胞起保护作用。

【关键词】 蛋白激酶 C 抑制剂; 脂多糖; 血管内皮屏障

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Protective effect of protein kinase C inhibitor on rat renal vascular endothelial injury induced by lipopolysaccharide

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the protective effect of protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor rottlerin on rat renal vascular endothelial injury induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS). **Methods** Rat renal microvascular endothelial cells cultured for 3–6 generations were divided into three groups according to random number table: blank control group in which cells were not challenged, LPS group in which cells were only stimulated by LPS 10 mg/L for 24 hours, and PKC inhibitor group in which cells were treated with PKC inhibitor rottlerin 2 μmol/L 30 minutes before LPS stimulation. The levels of tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukins (IL-1β, IL-8) were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Monolayer permeability was determined by Transwell assay. The expressions of PKC, RhoA and vascular endothelial-cadherin (VE-cadherin) were detected by Western Blot. The morphological characteristic and distribution of F-actin was measured by laser confocal fluorescence microscope. **Results** Compared with blank control group, the levels of inflammatory cytokines at 24 hours after 10 mg/L LPS stimulation were significantly increased in LPS group [TNF-α (ng/L): 397.3±25.4 vs. 46.8±8.9, IL-1β (ng/L): 76.7±11.2 vs. 12.6±3.2, IL-8 (ng/L): 574.5±31.4 vs. 73.2±9.6, all $P < 0.05$], the permeability of endothelial cells was significantly increased (A value: 1.32±0.03 vs. 0.36±0.02, $P < 0.05$), while the expressions of PKC and RhoA were significantly up-regulated (PKC/β-actin: 0.88±0.02 vs. 0.61±0.03, RhoA/β-actin: 0.96±0.01 vs. 0.49±0.03, both $P < 0.05$), VE-cadherin expression was significantly down-regulated (VE-cadherin/β-actin: 0.51±0.01 vs. 0.72±0.04, $P < 0.05$), and the F-actin distribution disorder had obvious stress fiber formation. Compared with LPS group, the levels of inflammatory cytokines were significantly lowered in PKC inhibitor group [TNF-α (ng/L): 127.4±14.6 vs. 397.3±25.4, IL-1β (ng/L): 43.2±7.8 vs. 76.7±11.2, IL-8 (ng/L): 212.7±18.2 vs. 574.5±31.4, all $P < 0.05$], the permeability of endothelial cells was significantly

decreased (A value: 0.81 ± 0.02 vs. 1.32 ± 0.03 , $P < 0.05$), the expressions of PKC and RhoA were significantly down-regulated (PKC/ β -actin: 0.44 ± 0.03 vs. 0.88 ± 0.02 , RhoA/ β -actin: 0.63 ± 0.05 vs. 0.96 ± 0.01 , both $P < 0.05$), the VE-cadherin expression was significantly up-regulated (VE-cadherin/ β -actin: 0.69 ± 0.03 vs. 0.51 ± 0.01 , $P < 0.05$), and the F-actin remodeling and stress fiber formation were significantly reduced. **Conclusion** PKC inhibitor could significantly attenuate the damage of vascular endothelial barrier induced by LPS, and plays an important role in endothelial cell barrier.

【Key words】 Protein kinase C inhibitor; Lipopolysaccharide; Vascular endothelial barrier

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脓毒症是指机体对炎症反应失控而导致危及生命的器官功能障碍^[1],具有较高的发病率和病死率。全球每年脓毒症发病人数约以1%~5%的速度增加,病死率可达到或超过25%^[2]。目前研究表明,炎症反应和血管内皮细胞屏障功能破坏是脓毒症发生发展过程中的关键环节^[3-4]。临幊上脓毒症患者发病过程中常伴有体腔和组织水肿,从而导致组织氧供不足以及有效循环血量不足,严重者可导致多器官功能障碍甚至死亡^[5]。目前有观点认为肾脏是脓毒症病变过程中易受损靶器官之一,往往在病变早期出现急性肾损伤(AKI)^[6-7]。Shum等^[8]研究显示,约有47.5%的脓毒症患者并发AKI,当脓毒症患者合并AKI时病死率显著高于未合并AKI的脓毒症患者。脂多糖(LPS)是革兰阴性菌细胞壁的重要组成成分,是目前公认的发生脓毒症的关键分子^[9]。有研究表明,蛋白激酶C(PKC)可能参与炎症反应和血管内皮通透性的调控^[10-11]。PKC是体内重要的细胞内信号转导分子,是Ca²⁺磷脂依赖性的丝氨酸/苏氨酸酶家族成员之一,可以催化各种蛋白质底物上的丝氨酸或苏氨酸磷酸化^[12]。因此,本实验探讨PKC抑制剂Rottlerin对LPS所致血管内皮细胞损伤的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料:大鼠肾微血管细胞株购于北京北纳创联生物技术研究院;培养基及胎牛血清均购于美国Gibco公司;PKC、RhoA、血管内皮-钙黏蛋白(VE-cadherin)抗体、LPS及辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)均购于美国Sigma公司;Transwell小室购于美国Corning公司;PKC抑制剂Rottlerin、酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)试剂盒、异硫氰酸荧光素(FITC)-鬼笔环肽染色剂、抗荧光淬灭封片剂均购自武汉谷歌生物科技有限公司。

1.2 细胞培养与实验分组:大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞加入含10%血清的RMPI1640培养基,置于37℃、含5%CO₂的细胞培养箱中培养。用0.25%胰酶+乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)消化传代,当细胞传至3~6代

且待细胞生长融合至80%左右时进行后续实验。按随机数字表法将6孔板内的细胞分为3组:空白对照组不给予任何处理,只加入等量培养基;LPS组给予LPS 10 mg/L刺激24 h;PKC抑制剂组在接受LPS刺激前30 min给予Rottlerin 2 μmol/L。

1.3 炎性因子水平检测:收集各组细胞,4℃离心10 min取上清液,采用ELISA检测肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)和白细胞介素(IL-1β、IL-8)水平,严格按照试剂盒说明书步骤操作。

1.4 Transwell小室法检测肾单层内皮细胞通透性:将细胞接种于Transwell小室中,每孔细胞密度约为 5×10^4 个,培养2~4 d后血管内皮细胞融合成单层,用Hank液洗3次,分别在Transwell上室、下室加入600 μL和1500 μL细胞培养基。在上室按每500 μL加入终浓度为0.6 mg/L的HRP后,根据实验分组,在Transwell上室中分别加入10 mg/L LPS刺激6、12、24 h,从下室取50 μL培养基置于96孔板。待所有样本收集完毕后,每孔分别加入100 μL柠檬酸钠缓冲液显色15 min,然后加入2 mol/L H₂SO₄ 50 μL终止反应,通过酶标仪检测HRP吸光度(A)值,间接判断肾微血管内皮细胞通透性的变化。

1.5 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测肾微血管内皮细胞PKC、RhoA和VE-cadherin的表达:吸取细胞培养基,提取细胞蛋白质,BCA法测定蛋白浓度,经十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(SDS-PAGE)分离后,转移至硝酸纤维素(PVDF)膜上,用含吐温20的磷酸盐缓冲液(TBST)洗涤,5%脱脂奶粉封闭1 h。TBST洗膜3次后,分别加入抗PKC、RhoA和VE-cadherin一抗,4℃摇床过夜,TBST洗涤;加入荧光二抗室温避光孵育1 h,TBST洗涤;以β-肌动蛋白(β-actin)为内参。采用双色红外激光扫描成像系统扫描并分析蛋白条带,以目的蛋白与内参条带的灰度值比值作为目的蛋白表达量。

1.6 肾微血管内皮细胞纤维型肌动蛋白(F-actin)免疫荧光染色:将细胞种植于载玻片上,待细胞融合至50%左右,给予磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)冲洗,

用4%多聚甲醛固定15 min, PBS冲洗后, 1%曲通PBS破膜5 min, PBS冲洗后加入FITC-鬼笔环肽染色剂(与PBS 1:300稀释), 室温避光染色1 h, PBS冲洗后, 用抗荧光淬灭封片剂封片, 激光共聚焦荧光显微镜下观察F-actin分布。

1.7 统计学分析:应用SPSS 20.0软件分析数据, 计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用单因素方差分析, 两两比较采用LSD-t检验, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 PKC抑制剂对LPS所致内皮细胞炎性因子水平的影响(表1):与空白对照组比较, LPS组细胞TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和IL-8水平显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$);与LPS组比较, PKC抑制剂组上述炎性因子水平明显下降(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表1 各组大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞炎性因子释放水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数 (孔)	TNF- α (ng/L)	IL-1 β (ng/L)	IL-8 (ng/L)
空白对照组	3	46.8±8.9	12.6±3.2	73.2±9.6
LPS组	3	397.3±25.4 ^a	76.7±11.2 ^a	574.5±31.4 ^a
PKC抑制剂组	3	127.4±14.6 ^{ab}	43.2±7.8 ^{ab}	212.7±18.2 ^{ab}

注:LPS为脂多糖, PKC为蛋白激酶C, TNF- α 为肿瘤坏死因子- α , IL-1 β 为白细胞介素-1 β , IL-8为白细胞介素-8;与空白对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$;与LPS组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

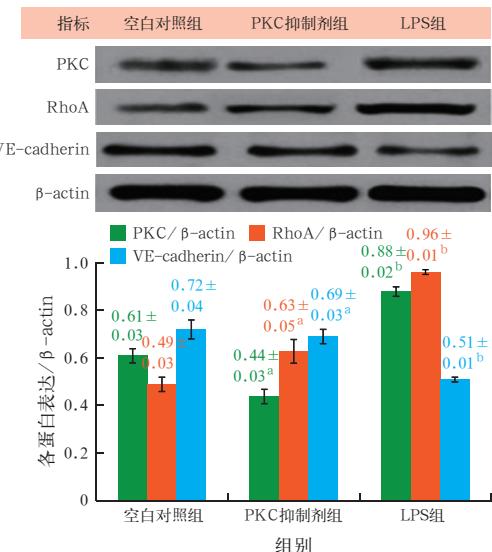
2.2 PKC抑制剂对LPS所致内皮细胞通透性的影响(表2):与空白对照组相比, LPS组经LPS刺激6 h后内皮细胞通透性即显著升高($P < 0.05$), 并随时间延长呈升高趋势;与LPS组比较, PKC抑制剂组LPS刺激各时间点内皮细胞通透性均明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表2 各组大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞通透性比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	样本数 (孔)	通透性(A值)		
		6 h	12 h	24 h
空白对照组	6	0.31±0.02	0.34±0.01	0.36±0.02
LPS组	6	0.75±0.01 ^a	0.98±0.02 ^a	1.32±0.03 ^a
PKC抑制剂组	6	0.42±0.01 ^{ab}	0.64±0.01 ^{ab}	0.81±0.02 ^{ab}

注:LPS为脂多糖, PKC为蛋白激酶C;与空白对照组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$;与LPS组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

2.3 PKC抑制剂对LPS所致内皮细胞PKC、RhoA、VE-cadherin蛋白表达的影响(图1):与空白对照组相比, LPS组PKC和RhoA表达水平明显上调, VE-cadherin表达水平显著下调(均 $P < 0.05$);与LPS组相比, PKC抑制剂组PKC和RhoA表达水平显著下调, VE-cadherin表达水平明显上调(均 $P < 0.05$)。



Western Blot为蛋白质免疫印迹试验, PKC为蛋白激酶C, VE-cadherin为血管内皮-钙黏蛋白, LPS为脂多糖, β -actin为 β -肌动蛋白;与LPS组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$;与空白对照组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$

图1 Western Blot检测各组大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞PKC、RhoA、VE-cadherin的蛋白表达

2.4 PKC抑制剂对LPS所致内皮细胞F-actin分布的影响(图2):空白对照组肾微血管内皮细胞内的F-actin主要分布于细胞周边, 微丝分布较有序, 可见少量应力纤维形成; LPS组可见F-actin排列紊乱、断裂、纤维重构、有应力纤维形成;与LPS组相比, PKC抑制剂组F-actin的破坏程度显著改善。

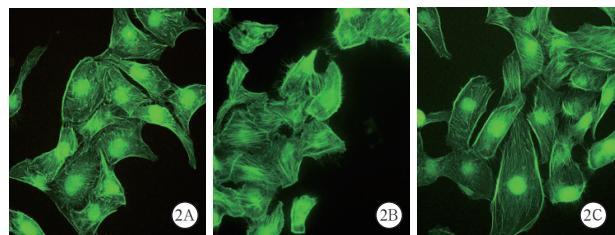


图2 激光共聚焦荧光显微镜下观察各组大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞纤维型肌动蛋白(F-actin)分布。空白对照组(A)F-actin呈“花环状”分布于细胞周边, 应力纤维形成较少; 脂多糖(LPS)组(B)F-actin形成粗大、排列无序的应力纤维; 蛋白激酶C(PKC)抑制剂组(C)F-actin形成较细的应力纤维, 排列较有序, 无明显断裂 FITC-鬼笔环肽染色 高倍放大

3 讨论

正常情况下, 微血管内皮细胞具有调节血管张力, 维持血管屏障, 防止炎性细胞、血细胞渗出及微血栓形成的作用, 是维持器官功能的要素之一^[13]。因此, 探讨脓毒症时内皮细胞屏障的保护因素对脓毒症治疗起着关键作用。目前随着对PKC研究的深入, 发现其在细胞增殖、分化、凋亡、炎症反应、细胞分泌以及细胞骨架重构等方面发挥着关键的调控作用^[12]。有研究表明, 应用PKC激动剂乙酸佛波

脂(PMA)可导致紧密连接相关蛋白降解,从而引起内皮细胞屏障功能的破坏^[14]。相关研究表明,PKC可通过增加基质金属蛋白酶9(MMP-9)的活性,从而降低紧密连接蛋白的表达水平,导致血脑屏障功能破坏;此外,PKC也可能通过RhoA信号通路导致血管内皮细胞屏障破坏^[15]。

RhoA属于三磷酸鸟苷(GTP)酶家族成员之一,该家族成员在细胞炎性因子所致的血管内皮屏障通透性增高中发挥着关键的调控作用^[16]。该家族中RhoA、Rac1和Cdc42是目前研究的热点,Rac1、Cdc42失活可促进微血管内皮屏障功能破坏^[17-18];相反,激活RhoA激酶信号通路可降低血管内皮细胞VE-cadherin和β-连环蛋白(β-catenin)的表达水平,破坏F-actin网络,从而引起血管内皮高渗透。

TNF-α是一种多功能细胞因子,其生物学功能包括炎症反应、肿瘤细胞坏死及细胞的分化、增殖、凋亡等^[19]。有研究表明,在肺血管内皮细胞中,TNF-α通过活化Rho激酶导致F-actin重组,内皮屏障功能破坏,引起肺水肿^[20]。还有研究证明,TNF-α可使RhoA活化并诱导其蛋白表达上调^[21]。

本实验表明,PKC抑制剂Rottlerin可显著降低LPS刺激所致的炎性因子TNF-α、IL-1β和IL-8水平,显著减轻LPS引起的内皮屏障通透性增高,明显改善LPS导致细胞F-actin骨架的破坏,表明PKC抑制剂Rottlerin对LPS所致肾微血管内皮细胞损伤有一定保护作用。因此推测PKC抑制剂Rottlerin的保护作用可能与TNF-α、RhoA的活性受到抑制以及VE-cadherin等内皮细胞间连接相关蛋白表达增加有关,但其具体作用机制仍需进一步研究证明。

综上,本研究表明,PKC抑制剂Rottlerin可以抑制LPS诱导的大鼠肾微血管内皮细胞炎性因子水平升高、内皮屏障通透性增加及细胞骨架的破坏,从而发挥一定的保护效应,但其具体作用机制、临床疗效及其安全性仍需要进一步深入探讨。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

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