

# 黄连素剂量依赖性抑制脂多糖刺激下大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮细胞促凝和纤溶抑制因子的表达

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨黄连素对脂多糖(LPS)刺激下大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮细胞(AEC II)表达及分泌促凝和纤溶抑制相关因子的影响。**方法** 体外培养大鼠 AEC II 细胞株 RLE-6TN, 取对数生长期细胞, 用细胞增殖与毒性检测试剂盒(CCK-8)检测黄连素对细胞的毒性作用, 根据半数抑制浓度(IC<sub>50</sub>)确定药物浓度范围。将对数生长期细胞分为 5 组: 空白对照组使用 DMEM 培养基常规培养; LPS 组在培养基中加入 5 mg/L 的 LPS 刺激细胞; 黄连素预处理组先分别加入 20、50、80 μmol/L 黄连素预处理 1 h 后, 再加入 5 mg/L 的 LPS 共培养。LPS 刺激 24 h 后收集细胞, 采用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western blotting)及实时荧光定量反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-qPCR)检测细胞组织因子(TF)、组织因子途径抑制物(TFPI)、纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1(PAI-1)的蛋白和 mRNA 表达; 采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测细胞上清液中活化蛋白 C(APC)、III 型前胶原肽(P III P)、凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物(TAT)及抗凝血酶 III(AT III)的含量。**结果** 根据抑制率曲线计算得出黄连素对 RLE-6TN 细胞的 IC<sub>50</sub> 为 81.16 μmol/L, 故选择 20、50、80 μmol/L 作为黄连素的干预浓度。与空白对照组相比, LPS 刺激 24 h 后 RLE-6TN 细胞表达及分泌促凝和纤溶抑制相关因子异常, 表现为 TF、PAI-1 的蛋白及 mRNA 表达水平均明显升高, TFPI 的蛋白及 mRNA 表达水平明显降低; 同时细胞上清液中 APC、AT III 含量均明显降低, 而 P III P、TAT 含量均明显升高。给予黄连素预处理后, LPS 刺激诱导的 RLE-6TN 细胞表达及分泌促凝和纤溶抑制相关因子异常情况得到纠正, 并呈现一定的剂量依赖性, 以 80 μmol/L 时作用更为显著; 与 LPS 组相比, 黄连素 80 μmol/L 预处理组细胞中 TF、PAI-1 的蛋白及 mRNA 表达水平均明显降低[TF 蛋白(TF/GAPDH): 0.45 ± 0.02 比 0.55 ± 0.03, TF mRNA (2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>): 0.39 ± 0.08 比 1.48 ± 0.11, PAI-1 蛋白(PAI-1/GAPDH): 0.37 ± 0.02 比 0.64 ± 0.04, PAI-1 mRNA (2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>): 1.14 ± 0.29 比 4.18 ± 0.44, 均 P < 0.01], TFPI 蛋白及 mRNA 表达水平明显升高[TFPI 蛋白(TFPI/GAPDH): 0.53 ± 0.02 比 0.45 ± 0.02, TFPI mRNA (2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>): 0.94 ± 0.08 比 0.40 ± 0.05, 均 P < 0.01]; 同时细胞上清液中 APC、AT III 含量明显升高[APC(μg/L): 1 358.5 ± 26.0 比 994.2 ± 23.1, AT III(μg/L): 118.0 ± 7.4 比 84.4 ± 2.7, 均 P < 0.01], 而 P III P 和 TAT 含量则均明显降低[P III P(μg/L): 11.2 ± 0.4 比 18.6 ± 0.9, TAT(ng/L): 222.1 ± 2.8 比 287.6 ± 7.0, 均 P < 0.01]。**结论** 黄连素可以剂量依赖性抑制 LPS 刺激下大鼠 AEC II 细胞促凝及纤溶抑制相关因子表达和分泌, 促进抗凝因子表达和分泌, 有望成为有效防治急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)肺泡过度促凝和纤溶抑制的新靶点。

**【关键词】** 黄连素; 大鼠; 肺泡上皮细胞, II 型; RLE-6TN 细胞; 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 凝血/纤溶  
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## Berberine dose-dependently inhibits the expression of procoagulant and fibrinolytic inhibitory factors in lipopolysaccharide-induced rat type II alveolar epithelial cells

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To observe the effects of berberine on procoagulant and fibrinolytic inhibitory factors produced by rat type II alveolar epithelial cell (AEC II) induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS). **Methods** AEC II cells (RLE-6TN cells) were cultured *in vitro*, and the cells in logarithmic growth phase were collected. The cytotoxicity text of berberine was detected by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) to determine the drug concentration range according to inhibition concentration of half cells (IC<sub>50</sub>). The RLE-6TN cells were divided into five groups, the cells in blank control group were cultured in DMEM; the cells in LPS group were stimulated with 5 mg/L LPS; and the cells in berberine pretreatment groups were pretreated with 20, 50 and 80 μmol/L berberine for 1 hour, and then were co-cultured with 5 mg/L LPS. The cells were collected after LPS induced for 24 hours. The protein and mRNA expression levels of tissue factor (TF), tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI) and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) in the cells were detected by Western blotting and real-time fluorescence quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). The levels of activated protein C (APC), precollagen III peptide (P III P), thrombin-antithrombin complex (TAT) and antithrombin III (AT III) in the cell supernatant were measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). **Results** According

to the inhibition rate curve, the  $IC_{50}$  of berberine on RLE-6TN cells was  $81.16 \mu\text{mol/L}$ . Therefore, 20, 50 and  $80 \mu\text{mol/L}$  were selected as the intervention concentration of berberine. Compared with the blank control group, the expression and secretion of procoagulant and fibrinolytic inhibitory factors were abnormal in RLE-6TN cells after LPS induced for 24 hours. The protein and mRNA expression levels of TF and PAI-1 in the LPS group were significantly increased, but the protein and mRNA expression levels of TFPI were significantly decreased. Meanwhile, the levels of APC and AT III in the cell supernatant were significantly decreased, while the levels of P III P and TAT were significantly increased. After pretreatment with berberine, the abnormal expression and secretion of procoagulant and fibrinolytic inhibitory factors induced by LPS were corrected in a dose-dependent manner, especially in  $80 \mu\text{mol/L}$ . Compared with the LPS group, the protein and mRNA expression levels of TF and PAI-1 in the berberine  $80 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group were significantly decreased [TF protein (TF/GAPDH):  $0.45 \pm 0.02$  vs.  $0.55 \pm 0.03$ , TF mRNA ( $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ ):  $0.39 \pm 0.08$  vs.  $1.48 \pm 0.11$ , PAI-1 protein (PAI-1/GAPDH):  $0.37 \pm 0.02$  vs.  $0.64 \pm 0.04$ , PAI-1 mRNA ( $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ ):  $1.14 \pm 0.29$  vs.  $4.18 \pm 0.44$ , all  $P < 0.01$ ] and those of TFPI were significantly increased [TFPI protein (TFPI/GAPDH):  $0.53 \pm 0.02$  vs.  $0.45 \pm 0.02$ , TFPI mRNA ( $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ ):  $0.94 \pm 0.08$  vs.  $0.40 \pm 0.05$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ]. Meanwhile, the levels of APC and AT III in the cell supernatant were significantly increased [APC ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ):  $1358.5 \pm 26.0$  vs.  $994.2 \pm 23.1$ , AT III ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ):  $118.0 \pm 7.4$  vs.  $84.4 \pm 2.7$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ], while those of P III P and TAT were significantly decreased [P III P ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ):  $11.2 \pm 0.4$  vs.  $18.6 \pm 0.9$ , TAT ( $\text{ng/L}$ ):  $222.1 \pm 2.8$  vs.  $287.6 \pm 7.0$ , both  $P < 0.01$ ]. **Conclusions** Berberine could inhibit the LPS-induced expressions of procoagulant and fibrinolytic inhibitory factors in rat AEC II cells and promote the expressions of anticoagulant factors in a dose-dependent manner. Berberine may be a new therapeutic target for alveolar hypercoagulability and fibrinolysis inhibition in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

**【Key words】** Berberine; Rat; Type II alveolar epithelial cell; RLE-6TN cell; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Coagulation/fibrinolysis

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS) 发病过程中存在全身凝血和纤溶系统异常改变,即促凝活性增加,纤溶活性降低<sup>[1-2]</sup>,这种异常改变在肺泡更加明显<sup>[3]</sup>。II型肺泡上皮细胞 (type II alveolar epithelial cell, AEC II) 具有肺泡上皮干细胞的功能<sup>[4]</sup>,能够合成和分泌表面活性物质,通过离子转运维持肺泡内外液体平衡<sup>[5]</sup>。近年来, AEC II 细胞与 ARDS 肺泡促凝和纤溶抑制的关系受到越来越多的关注。本课题组前期研究表明,内毒素脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 刺激下 AEC II 细胞表达及分泌促凝和纤溶抑制相关因子显著增加,而分泌抗凝因子显著减少<sup>[6-8]</sup>。提示 AEC II 细胞对 ARDS 肺泡促凝亢进和纤溶过度抑制有重要调节作用。因此,以 AEC II 细胞作为靶点深入研究,对有效防治 ARDS 肺泡促凝及纤溶抑制具有重要意义。

黄连素是从黄连等植物中提取的异喹啉类生物碱,具有多种生物化学和药理活性,包括降脂<sup>[9-10]</sup>和抗炎<sup>[11-12]</sup>作用。研究表明,黄连素预处理能显著抑制 LPS 刺激下人单核/巨噬细胞株 THP-1 中组织因子 (tissue factor, TF) 表达,并抑制 TF 的促凝活性<sup>[13]</sup>,同时可显著抑制 LPS 刺激下的细胞死亡<sup>[14-15]</sup>;黄连素还可减轻 LPS 诱导小鼠 ARDS 及脓毒症的严重程度<sup>[16]</sup>。本课题组在预实验中发现,通过预先腹腔注射黄连素可显著抑制 LPS 诱导 ARDS 小鼠肺组织促凝和纤溶抑制相关因子的表达,减少支气管肺泡灌洗液 (bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF) 中促凝和纤

维成分相关因子含量,增加 BALF 中抗凝相关因子水平,提示黄连素可有效纠正 ARDS 肺泡促凝和纤溶抑制的异常状态,但其作用靶点是否与 AEC II 细胞有关尚不清楚。因此,本研究以大鼠 AEC II 细胞为研究对象,观察不同浓度黄连素对 LPS 刺激下 AEC II 细胞促凝及纤溶抑制相关因子表达和分泌的影响,为 ARDS 肺泡过度促凝和纤溶过度抑制的有效药物防治研究及其临床应用转化提供理论基础。

## 1 材料和方法

**1.1 细胞来源:** 大鼠 AEC II 细胞株 RLE-6TN 购自中南大学湘雅医学院细胞中心。本实验属于贵州省科技计划项目 (2019-1261) 子项目内容,实验过程中细胞处理措施符合伦理学要求,获得了贵州医科大学实验动物伦理委员会批准 (审批号: 01900560)。

**1.2 细胞培养:** 将 RLE-6TN 细胞加入含 10% 胎牛血清和 1% 青-链双抗 (青霉素  $1 \times 10^5$  U/L、链霉素 100 mg/L) 的 DMEM 培养基,置于恒温细胞培养箱 ( $37^\circ\text{C}$ 、5%  $\text{CO}_2$ ) 中培养;隔天更换细胞完全培养基 1 次。待细胞覆盖率达 80% ~ 90% 后用 0.25% 胰酶消化传代。取对数生长期细胞用于后续实验。

**1.3 细胞增殖与毒性检测试剂盒 (cell counting kit-8, CCK-8) 检测细胞毒性:** 取对数生长期细胞,胰酶消化制备细胞悬液,进行细胞计数,分为 5 组,每组 6 个复孔,每孔接种  $8 \times 10^3$  个细胞于 96 孔板中,另设一组只加 DMEM 培养基作为调零组。待细胞贴壁后,分别以 0、12.5、25、50、100、200  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  黄连素溶液

处理细胞。24 h 后弃培养液,以换液方式每孔加入含 20  $\mu\text{L}$  CCK-8 溶液的 220  $\mu\text{L}$  无血清培养基,37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  避光孵育 2 h,于酶标仪 450 nm 处测定每孔吸光度 (absorbance,  $A$ ) 值,计算细胞存活率 [细胞存活率 = (对照组  $A$  值 - 实验组  $A$  值) / (对照组  $A$  值 - 调零组  $A$  值)  $\times 100\%$ ], 然后再计算细胞抑制率 (细胞抑制率 =  $100\% -$  细胞存活率)。

**1.4 实验分组:**将对数生长期细胞分为 5 组。空白对照组用 DMEM 培养基常规培养;LPS 组加入 5 mg/L LPS 刺激细胞;黄连素预处理组先分别加入 20、50、80  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  黄连素预处理 1 h 后,再加入 5 mg/L 的 LPS 共培养。

**1.5 蛋白质免疫印迹试验 (Western blotting) 检测 TF、组织因子途径抑制物 (tissue factor pathway inhibitor, TFPI) 以及纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1 (plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, PAI-1) 的蛋白表达:**取对数生长期细胞,分组处理 24 h 后,离心收集细胞,提取细胞质蛋白并定量,100  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  加热蛋白 10 min 变性,取 60  $\mu\text{g}$  等量蛋白上样行 10% 十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳 (sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE),转膜,5% 脱脂奶粉封闭 1 h,加入 TF、TFPI、PAI-1 抗体 (均为 1:1 000),4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  孵育过夜;使用洗膜缓冲液充分洗膜 3 次,每次 5 min,加入山羊抗兔二抗 (1:5 000),室温轻摇孵育 1.5 h;洗膜缓冲液洗膜 3 次,每次 5 min,除去未结合的二抗,采用电化学发光法曝光、显影,凝胶成像分析系统检测条带,应用 Image J 软件分析条带灰度值,以 3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH; 1:3 000) 作为内参,以目的蛋白与内参的灰度值比值作为目的蛋白的表达量。每组实验重复 3 次,计算统计量。

**1.6 实时荧光定量反转录-聚合酶链反应 (quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-qPCR) 检测 TF、TFPI、PAI-1 的 mRNA 表达:**用 TRIzol 方法提取细胞总 RNA,紫外分光光度仪测定其在 260 nm 和 280 nm 处  $A$  值,并计算 RNA 浓度。用 20  $\mu\text{L}$  反转录体系进行 RT-qPCR 扩增。TF、TFPI、PAI-1、GAPDH 引物均由上海生工生物工程有限公司合成。qPCR 反应程序:95  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  预变性 10 min,95  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  变性 15 s,60  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  退火和延伸 1 min,共 40 个循环。所有待测样本均做 3 个平行复孔以减少操作误差。采用  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$  法计算待测目的基因表达量。

**1.7 酶联免疫吸附试验 (enzyme linked immunosorbent**

assay, ELISA) 检测活化蛋白 C (activated protein C, APC)、III 型前胶原肽 (procollagen-III-peptide, PIII P)、凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物 (thrombin-antithrombin complex, TAT) 及抗凝血酶 III (antithrombin III, AT III) 含量:取各组细胞培养上清液,离心后按照 ELISA 试剂盒操作说明书进行检测。每组样本做 3 个复孔。

**1.8 统计学方法:**用 GraphPad Prism 8.3 软件分析数据。计量资料符合正态分布,以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用独立样本  $t$  检验。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 黄连素对 RLE-6TN 细胞的毒性作用 (图 1):**绘制黄连素对 RLE-6TN 细胞的抑制率曲线,并计算出黄连素对 RLE-6TN 细胞的半数抑制浓度 ( $IC_{50}$ ) 为 81.16  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。因此,本研究中选择 20、50、80  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  作为黄连素的干预浓度。

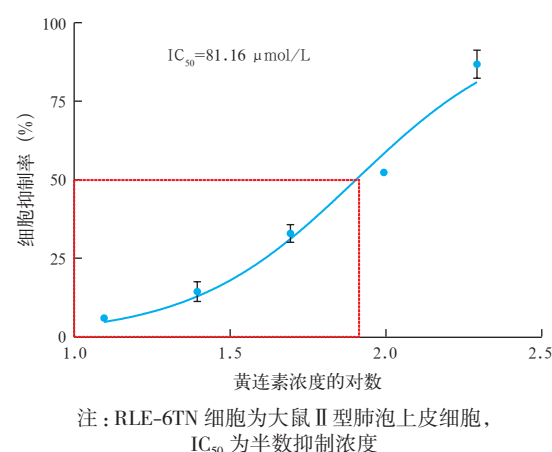
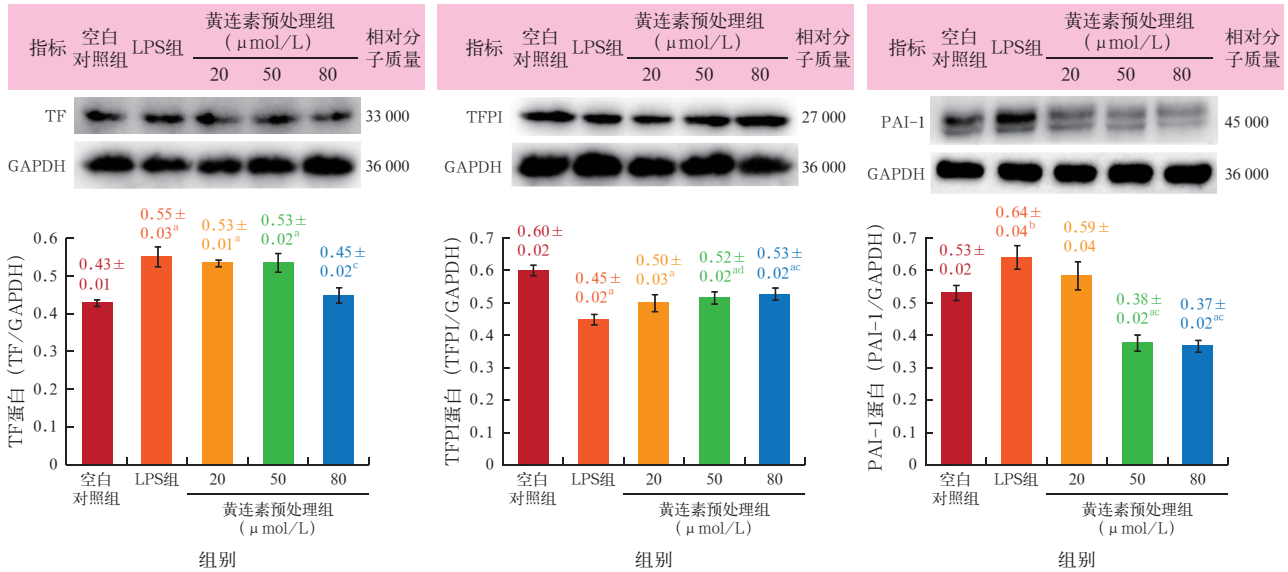


图 1 不同浓度黄连素对 RLE-6TN 细胞的抑制率

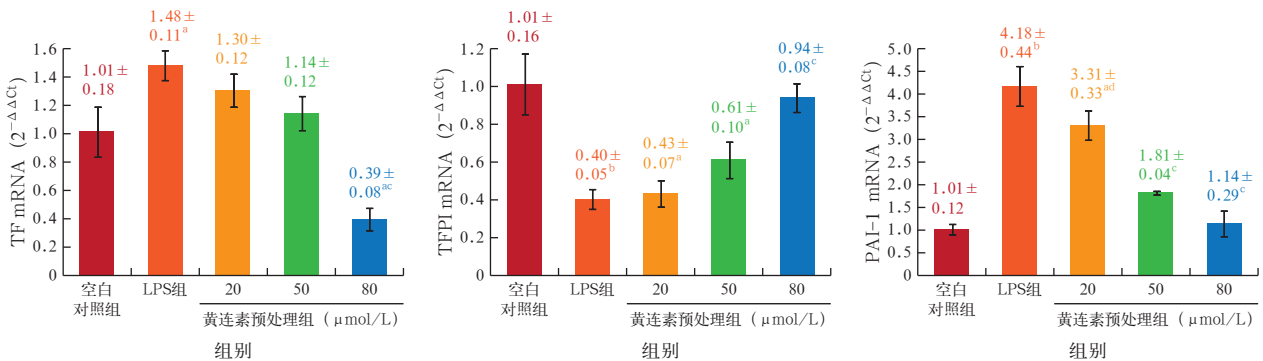
**2.2 黄连素预处理对 LPS 诱导下 RLE-6TN 细胞中 TF、TFPI、PAI-1 蛋白表达的影响 (图 2):**与空白对照组比较,LPS 组细胞中 TF 和 PAI-1 蛋白表达水平明显升高,而 TFPI 蛋白表达明显降低 (均  $P < 0.05$ );与 LPS 组相比,黄连素预处理组 TF 和 PAI-1 蛋白表达水平均降低,TFPI 蛋白表达水平升高,并呈一定剂量依赖性 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。

**2.3 黄连素预处理对 LPS 诱导下 RLE-6TN 细胞中 TF、TFPI、PAI-1 mRNA 表达的影响 (图 3):**与空白对照组比较,LPS 组细胞中 TF 和 PAI-1 的 mRNA 表达水平明显升高,而 TFPI 的 mRNA 表达水平明显降低 (均  $P < 0.05$ );与 LPS 组相比,黄连素预处理组 TF 和 PAI-1 的 mRNA 表达水平降低,TFPI 的 mRNA 表达水平升高,并呈一定剂量依赖性 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。



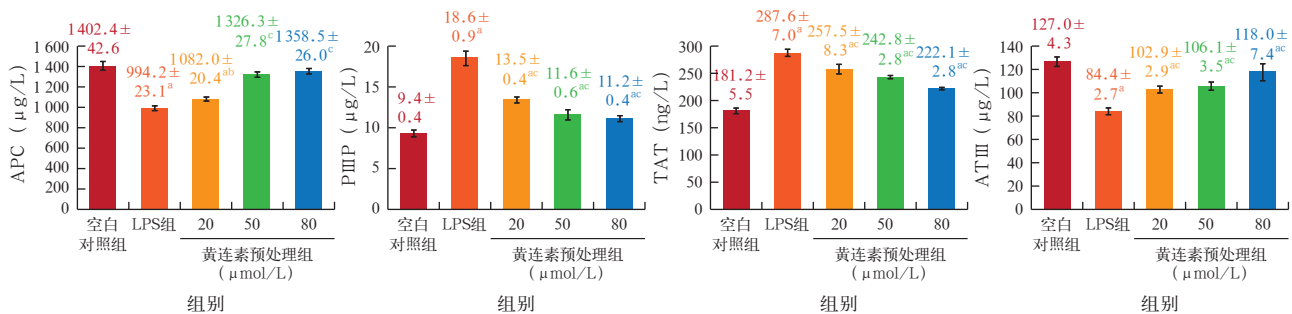
RLE-6TN 细胞为大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮细胞, TF 为组织因子, TFPI 为组织因子途径抑制物, PAI-1 为纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1, GAPDH 为 3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶; 与空白对照组比较, <sup>a</sup>*P*<0.01, <sup>b</sup>*P*<0.05; 与脂多糖(LPS)组比较, <sup>c</sup>*P*<0.01, <sup>d</sup>*P*<0.05

图2 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western blotting)检测各组 RLE-6TN 细胞中 TF、TFPI、PAI-1 的蛋白表达



注: RLE-6TN 细胞为大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮细胞, TF 为组织因子, TFPI 为组织因子途径抑制物, PAI-1 为纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1; 与空白对照组比较, <sup>a</sup>*P*<0.05, <sup>b</sup>*P*<0.01; 与脂多糖(LPS)组比较, <sup>c</sup>*P*<0.01, <sup>d</sup>*P*<0.05

图3 各组 RLE-6TN 细胞中 TF、TFPI、PAI-1 的 mRNA 表达比较



注: RLE-6TN 细胞为大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮细胞, APC 为活化蛋白 C, P III P 为 III 型前胶原肽, TAT 为凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物, AT III 为抗凝血酶 III; 与空白对照组比较, <sup>a</sup>*P*<0.01; 与脂多糖(LPS)组比较, <sup>b</sup>*P*<0.05, <sup>c</sup>*P*<0.01

图4 各组 RLE-6TN 细胞上清液中 APC、P III P、TAT 和 AT III 含量比较

2.4 黄连素预处理对 LPS 诱导下 RLE-6TN 细胞上清液中 APC、P III P、TAT 及 AT III 含量的影响(图 4): 与空白对照组比较, LPS 组细胞上清液中 APC 和 AT III 含量明显降低, 而 P III P 和 TAT 含量明显升高

(均 *P*<0.01); 与 LPS 组相比, 黄连素预处理组细胞上清液中 APC 和 AT III 含量升高, 而 P III P 和 TAT 含量则出现完全相反的变化, 并呈一定剂量依赖性 (均 *P*<0.05)。

### 3 讨论

大鼠 AEC II 细胞株 RLE-6TN 在体外培养中具有稳定的性能和良好的重复性<sup>[17]</sup>,而 LPS 常用于复制 ARDS 的动物模型<sup>[18-19]</sup>。鉴于 AEC II 细胞对 ARDS 肺泡促凝和纤溶具有重要的调节作用,故本实验中采用 LPS 对 RLE-6TN 细胞进行损伤刺激。在本课题组前期研究中,以 5 mg/L 的 LPS 刺激时,RLE-6TN 细胞活性最大,且能满足刺激损伤效果<sup>[7]</sup>,故本研究仍选择此浓度作为 LPS 的刺激浓度。

本实验中选择了 TF、TFPI、PAI-1、APC、P III P、TAT、AT III 等作为观察指标。TF 作为凝血级联反应的始动者<sup>[20]</sup>,是外源性凝血级联反应的促凝剂<sup>[21]</sup>,主要通过外源性凝血途径启动机体凝血系统。本研究结果显示,LPS 刺激 24 h 后 RLE-6TN 细胞中 TF 的蛋白及 mRNA 表达水平均较空白对照细胞明显升高,提示其基因转录及翻译均明显上调。TFPI 是 TF 的生理抑制剂,可与 FXa 结合并抑制其活性<sup>[22-23]</sup>、抑制凝血蛋白酶复合物 TF-F VIIa<sup>[24-25]</sup>,对凝血级联反应的始动环节进行负反馈调节<sup>[26]</sup>。生理状态下,TF 与 TFPI 保持动态平衡,共同维持机体凝血系统处于稳定状态。PAI-1 是纤溶系统中的主要负调节因子,其主要作用是抑制纤溶酶系统中组织型纤溶酶原激活剂和尿激酶型纤溶酶原激活剂,从而降低内源性纤溶活性<sup>[27-29]</sup>。在生理状态下,PAI-1 与纤溶酶原激活物相互作用,共同维持机体纤溶状态。APC 为蛋白 C 在凝血酶作用下活化形成的,具有抗凝、促纤溶的作用<sup>[30-31]</sup>。P III P 是 III 型胶原转变成 III 型胶原时释放的多肽,P III P 增加提示组织的炎症或纤维化开始,对肺纤维化具有较高的诊断价值<sup>[32-33]</sup>。TAT 是凝血活化程度的重要标志之一,代表凝血酶生成量,可评估机体凝血激活状态<sup>[34-35]</sup>。AT III 是由肝脏产生的具有抗凝作用的物质之一,在总抗凝血酶中活性较高<sup>[36-37]</sup>。本研究结果表明,在 LPS 刺激下,细胞内或上清液中 TF、PAI-1、P III P、TAT 水平明显升高,TFPI、APC、AT III 水平则明显降低,提示 LPS 刺激下 AEC II 细胞表达及分泌促凝和纤溶抑制因子明显增加,而抗凝因子受到抑制,与本课题组前期研究结果吻合<sup>[7-8]</sup>。

黄连素是从黄连等植物中提取的异喹啉类生物碱,具有多种生物化学和药理活性,包括降脂<sup>[9-10]</sup>和抗炎<sup>[11-12]</sup>作用,但其对促凝和纤溶抑制因子的作用机制尚不清楚。Gao 等<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明,黄连素预处理能通过下调 THP-1 细胞中核转录因子-κB(nuclear

factor-κB, NF-κB)、蛋白激酶 B(Akt)及丝裂素活化蛋白激酶/c-Jun 氨基末端激酶/p38 丝裂素活化蛋白激酶/细胞外信号调节激酶[mitogen-activated protein kinase(MAPK)/c-Jun N-terminal kinase/p38MAPK/extracellular regulated kinase, MAPK/JNK/p38MAPK/ERK]通路,显著抑制 LPS 诱导 THP-1 细胞中 TF 的活性表达,并对 TF 的促凝活性起到抑制作用;Huang 等<sup>[38]</sup>研究表明,黄连素可剂量依赖性减轻 LPS 诱导的小鼠急性肺损伤。本研究结果显示,预先使用黄连素可明显降低 LPS 刺激下 TF、PAI-1、P III P、TAT 等水平,促进 TFPI 表达和 APC、AT III 的分泌,提示黄连素对 AEC II 细胞介导的促凝活性增强和纤溶抑制具有纠正作用。结合本研究结果认为,黄连素预处理能纠正 ARDS 肺泡促凝和纤溶抑制,而 AEC II 细胞可能是黄连素作用的靶点之一,但黄连素对 LPS 刺激下大鼠 AEC II 细胞表达及分泌促凝和纤溶抑制因子的机制尚不清楚。

本研究还表明,随着黄连素浓度的增加,其作用效果逐渐增强,提示可能存在一定的剂量依赖效应,但其最佳作用浓度仍有待进一步研究。

本实验存在的主要不足:①体外实验离开了体内各系统的调控,且影响因素较为单一,所得结果不能完全反映药物在体内的情况;②本研究中观察时间点较为单一,未进行动态观察;③对黄连素浓度的选择有待进一步优化。

综上,黄连素能改善 LPS 刺激下大鼠 AEC II 细胞促凝及纤溶抑制相关因子的表达和分泌,促进抗凝因子的分泌,且表现出一定的剂量依赖效应。黄连素有望成为纠正 ARDS 肺泡促凝和纤溶异常状态的有效靶点。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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