

• 论著 •

阿魏酸对慢性阻塞性肺疾病小鼠肺功能的影响及作用机制研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨阿魏酸对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)小鼠肺功能的保护作用及其可能机制。

方法 选择60只小鼠,按随机数字表法分为正常对照组、COPD模型组、罗氟司特组和阿魏酸高、中、低剂量组,每组10只,给药过程中模型组死亡1只而剔除。采用烟熏法复制COPD模型;正常对照组不进行任何处理。制模30d开始给药,COPD模型组和正常对照组给予生理盐水;罗氟司特组给予罗氟司特65 μg/kg;阿魏酸高、中、低剂量组分别给予阿魏酸160、80、40 mg/kg;连续给药90d后测定指标。观察各小鼠吸气峰流速(PIF)、呼气峰流速(PEF)、每分通气量(MV)、内衬间隔(MLI)、肺泡破坏指数(DI)、血清和支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)水平以及肺组织丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路中p38MAPK、细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)、c-Jun氨基末端激酶(JNK)的蛋白表达及磷酸化水平的变化。**结果** COPD模型组PIF、PEF、MV均较正常对照组明显降低[PIF(mL/s):2.32±0.18比3.41±0.12, PEF(mL/s):2.31±0.22比2.90±0.15, MV(mL/s):26.20±2.70比35.18±2.30];罗氟司特和各剂量阿魏酸均可使PIF、PEF、MV升高,以阿魏酸高量组的升高程度较阿魏酸中、低量组更显著[PIF(mL/s):3.24±0.13比2.88±0.15、2.51±0.10, PEF(mL/s):2.81±0.16比2.66±0.11、2.58±0.17, MV(mL/s):31.18±1.20比28.25±2.20、27.09±1.10];但罗氟司特组和阿魏酸组比较差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。COPD模型组MLI、DI和血清与BALF中炎症因子水平,以及肺组织中p38MAPK、ERK、JNK蛋白表达及磷酸化水平均较正常对照组明显升高[MLI(μm):52.10±0.26比21.90±0.14, DI:(60.78±3.32)%比(22.47±1.05)%;血清中IL-6(ng/L):22.34±4.51比3.50±1.55, TNF-α(ng/L):27.11±3.99比4.66±1.76;BALF中IL-6(ng/L):142.92±20.10比18.77±4.17, TNF-α(ng/L):150.16±20.77比22.01±4.15, P-ERK/ERK(灰度值):0.59±0.03比0.38±0.05, P-p38MAPK/p38MAPK(灰度值):0.52±0.02比0.31±0.05, P-JNK/JNK(灰度值):0.56±0.03比0.25±0.01,均P<0.05];罗氟司特和各剂量阿魏酸均可使MLI、DI、炎症因子水平,以及p38MAPK、ERK、JNK蛋白表达及磷酸化水平降低,以阿魏酸高剂量组的降低程度较阿魏酸中、低剂量组更显著[MLI(μm):25.00±0.19比30.10±0.29、38.80±0.41, DI:(26.32±3.05)%比(29.75±6.17)%、(40.56±5.81)%;血清中IL-6(ng/L):9.20±1.87比12.35±2.16、18.95±3.12, TNF-α(ng/L):13.37±2.73比18.02±2.62、21.31±3.75, BALF中IL-6(ng/L):64.27±11.72比99.33±13.02、120.31±18.02, TNF-α(ng/L):58.20±10.28比93.83±16.26、122.68±14.85, P-ERK/ERK(灰度值):0.43±0.04比0.46±0.04、0.52±0.02, P-p38MAPK/p38MAPK(灰度值):0.33±0.03比0.34±0.03、0.38±0.02, P-JNK/JNK(灰度值):0.32±0.04比0.38±0.05、0.47±0.06]。表明阿魏酸可改善COPD小鼠炎症细胞浸润情况。**结论** 阿魏酸能改善COPD模型大鼠肺内炎症反应,其机制与抑制MAPK信号通路中p38MAPK、ERK、JNK的蛋白表达及磷酸化水平有关。

【关键词】 阿魏酸; 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 丝裂素活化蛋白激酶信号通路

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the protective effect of ferulic acid on lung function in mice with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and its possible mechanism. **Methods** Sixty mice were randomly divided into normal control group, COPD model group, Roflauast group and ferulic acid high, medium and low dose groups, each group with 10 rats, and during administration one rat died in the mode group and was eliminated. The COPD model was duplicated by smoking method; the mice in normal control group were fed normally without any treatment. After modeling for 30 days, normal saline began to be given to the COPD model group and normal control group; the mice in Roflauast group were given Roflauast 65 μg/kg; ferulic acid 160, 80, 40 mg/kg were given to high, middle and low dose groups respectively. The indexes were determined after consecutive 90 days of treatment, the changes of peak inspiratory flow (PIF) rate, peak expiratory flow (PEF) rate and ventilation volume per minute (MV), mean lining interval (MLI), alveolar destruction index (DI), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) levels in serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), the protein expressions and phosphorylation levels of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases (p38MAPK), extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) and c-Jun amino terminal kinase (JNK) in the pulmonary tissue MAPK signaling pathway were observed in each mouse of various mice groups. **Results** In the COPD model group, the PIF, PEF, and MV were all significantly lower than those in the normal control group

[PIF (mL/s): 2.32 ± 0.18 vs. 3.41 ± 0.12 , PEF (mL/s): 2.31 ± 0.22 vs. 2.90 ± 0.15 , MV (mL/s): 26.20 ± 2.70 vs. 35.18 ± 2.30]; Luofusite and all doses of ferulic acid can increase PIF, PEF, and MV, and the degree of increase in the high dose ferulic acid group was more significant than those in the moderate and low dose ferulic acid groups [PIF (mL/s): 3.24 ± 0.13 vs. 2.88 ± 0.15 , 2.51 ± 0.10 , PEF (mL/s): 2.81 ± 0.16 vs. 2.66 ± 0.11 , 2.58 ± 0.17 , MV (mL/s): 31.18 ± 1.20 vs. 28.25 ± 2.20 , 27.09 ± 1.10]; however, there was no statistical significant difference between the Rofluas group and the ferulic acid groups (all $P > 0.05$). The levels of the MLI, DI, and inflammatory factors in serum and BALF, and the protein expressions and phosphorylation levels of p38MAPK, ERK, JNK in lung tissue in model group were all significantly higher than those in normal control group [MLI (μm): 52.10 ± 0.26 vs. 21.90 ± 0.14 , DI: $(60.78 \pm 3.32)\%$ vs. $(22.47 \pm 1.05)\%$, IL-6 in serum (ng/L): 22.34 ± 4.51 vs. 3.50 ± 1.55 , TNF- α in serum (ng/L): 27.11 ± 3.99 vs. 4.66 ± 1.76 , IL-6 (ng/L) in BALF: 142.92 ± 20.10 vs. 18.77 ± 4.17 , TNF- α (ng/L): 150.16 ± 20.77 vs. 22.01 ± 4.15 , P-ERK/ERK (gray value): 0.59 ± 0.03 vs. 0.38 ± 0.05 , P-p38MAPK/p38MAPK (gray value): 0.52 ± 0.02 vs. 0.31 ± 0.05 , P-JNK/JNK (gray value): 0.56 ± 0.03 vs. 0.25 ± 0.01 , all $P < 0.05$]. The levels of MLI, DI, and inflammatory factors in serum and BALF, p38MAPK, ERK, JNK protein expression and phosphorylation in lung tissue were reduced by Rofluas and various doses of ferulic acid, the reduction levels in the high dose group of ferulic acid were more significant than those in the middle and low dose groups of ferulic acid [MLI (μm): 25.00 ± 0.19 vs. 30.10 ± 0.29 , 38.80 ± 0.41 , DI: $(26.32 \pm 3.05)\%$ vs. $(29.75 \pm 6.17)\%$, $(40.56 \pm 5.81)\%$, IL-6 in serum (ng/L): 9.20 ± 1.87 vs. 12.35 ± 2.16 , 18.95 ± 3.12 , TNF- α (ng/L): 13.37 ± 2.73 vs. 18.02 ± 2.62 , 21.31 ± 3.75 , IL-6 (ng/L) in BALF: 64.27 ± 11.72 vs. 99.33 ± 13.02 , 120.31 ± 18.02 , TNF- α (ng/L): 58.20 ± 10.28 vs. 93.83 ± 16.26 , 122.68 ± 14.85 , P-ERK/ERK (gray value): 0.43 ± 0.04 vs. 0.46 ± 0.04 , 0.52 ± 0.02 , P-p38MAPK/p38MAPK (gray value): 0.33 ± 0.03 vs. 0.34 ± 0.03 , 0.38 ± 0.02 , P-JNK/JNK (gray value): 0.32 ± 0.04 vs. 0.38 ± 0.05 , 0.47 ± 0.06). The ferulic acid could improve the inflammatory cell infiltration situation in mice with COPD. **Conclusions** Ferulic acid can improve pulmonary inflammation in COPD rats. The effective mechanism is possibly related to the inhibition of the protein expressions and phosphorylation levels of the key proteins such as p38MAPK, ERK and JNK in the MAPK signaling pathway.

【Key words】 Ferulic acid; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling pathway

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慢性肺阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)为常见的呼吸系统疾病,其气流呈不完全可逆、进行性发展,具有气流受限特征^[1]。COPD常发生于中老年人,患者多因呼吸衰竭(呼衰)或慢性肺源性心脏病而死亡,其病因可能与肺部对有害气体或有害颗粒异常的炎症反应有关^[2-3]。阿魏酸具有解热镇痛抗炎等的药理学作用。现代药理学研究表明,阿魏酸对多种致炎因子引起的急性毛细血管通透性增高、炎症渗出增加和组织水肿以及慢性炎症过程均有明显的抑制作用^[4-7]。阿魏酸对COPD气道炎症是否有效,国内外报告较少,其作用机制目前尚不明确。本实验通过复制COPD大鼠模型,观察阿魏酸对小鼠支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中炎症因子水平的影响,探讨阿魏酸对COPD大鼠的肺保护作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及COPD模型的复制:选择6~8周龄清洁级健康BALB/c小鼠60只,体质量18~22 g,由北京华阜康动物实验中心提供,动物许可证编号:SCXK(京)2016-0006。采用烟熏法复制小鼠COPD模型^[8-9]。具体方法为:将小鼠放置在自制动物烟熏箱内,被动吸烟5支,15 min后打开箱盖,待烟雾完全消散,小鼠休息5 min,再次重复被动吸烟;每天熏烟1 h,每周6 d,共90 d。30 d时,使用小鼠肺功能仪检测吸气峰流速(PIF)、呼气峰流速(PEF)和每分通气量(MV)下降幅度是否>30%,同时结合病理学检测判断模型是否复制成功^[10]。

1.2 伦理学:本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准(审批号:2018-08-22)。

1.3 实验动物分组及给药:将成模小鼠按随机数字表法分为COPD模型组(给予生理盐水)、罗氟司特组(给予罗氟司特65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)和阿魏酸高、中、低剂量组(给予阿魏酸160、80、40 mg/kg),每组10只;正常对照组(10只)腹腔注射等量生理盐水,每日称体重。除模型组死亡1只外,其余各组大鼠均完成本次研究指标检测。

1.4 检测指标及方法

1.4.1 标本采集和处理:实验90 d摘眼球取血,置于1.5 mL离心管中,4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 静置1 h,离心15 min,取血清,置于-80 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存。取血后立即打开胸腔,取右肺中下叶,用4%多聚甲醛水溶液固定,取1 mm^3 右肺组织用戊二醛固定,其余肺组织置于液氮中速冻备检;取血后打开胸腔暴露气管和双肺,结扎右主支气管,套管针穿刺至左肺,缓慢注入无菌生理盐水3 mL,每次注入后立即回吸,重复3次,纱布过滤取BALF备检。

1.4.2 肺功能检测:采用三溴乙醇腹腔注射麻醉小鼠,仰卧位固定于操作台,采用动物肺功能测定系统检测各组小鼠肺功能指标PIF、PEF、MV。

1.4.3 肺气肿指标:将戊二醛固定的右肺组织用醋酸铀-枸橼酸铅染色,透射电镜下观察,应用显微-微机图像处理系统测量内衬间隔(MLI)和肺泡破坏指数(DI)。

1.4.4 炎症因子水平测定:采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测各组小鼠血清和BALF中白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平。

1.4.5 蛋白表达水平测定:采用蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western Blot)检测肺组织丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路中p38 MAPK、细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)、c-Jun氨基末端激酶(JNK)的蛋白表达及磷酸化水平。以目的蛋白与3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)灰度值的比值表示目的蛋白的表达量。

1.5 统计学处理:使SPSS 17.0统计软件处理数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;采用t检验和单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同处理方法各组小鼠肺功能指标比较(表1):与正常对照组比较,COPD模型组PIF、PEF、MV均显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$);与COPD模型组比较,罗氟司特组和阿魏酸各剂量组PIF、PEF、MV均升高;罗氟司特组和各剂量阿魏酸组上述指标比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表1 不同处理方法各组小鼠肺功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	PIF (mL/s)	PEF (mL/s)	MV (mL/s)
正常对照组	10	3.41 \pm 0.12	2.90 \pm 0.15	35.18 \pm 2.30
COPD模型组	9	2.32 \pm 0.18 ^a	2.31 \pm 0.22 ^a	26.20 \pm 2.70 ^a
罗氟司特组	10	3.26 \pm 0.15 ^b	3.02 \pm 0.19 ^b	33.43 \pm 2.20 ^b
阿魏酸高剂量组	10	3.24 \pm 0.13 ^b	2.81 \pm 0.16 ^b	31.18 \pm 1.20 ^b
阿魏酸中剂量组	10	2.88 \pm 0.15 ^b	2.66 \pm 0.11 ^b	28.25 \pm 2.20
阿魏酸低剂量组	10	2.51 \pm 0.10	2.58 \pm 0.17	27.09 \pm 1.10

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与COPD模型组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.2 不同处理方法各组小鼠肺气肿指标结果比较(表2):与正常对照组比较,COPD模型组小鼠肺组织MLI和DI均显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$);与COPD模型组比较,罗氟司特组和各剂量阿魏酸组MLI、DI均显著降低;罗氟司特组和阿魏酸组上述指标比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

表2 不同处理方法各组小鼠肺气肿指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	MLI(μm)	DI(%)
正常对照组	10	21.90 \pm 0.14	22.47 \pm 1.05
COPD模型组	9	52.10 \pm 0.26 ^a	60.78 \pm 3.32 ^a
罗氟司特组	10	23.00 \pm 0.27 ^b	25.88 \pm 2.98 ^b
阿魏酸高剂量组	10	25.00 \pm 0.19 ^b	26.32 \pm 3.05 ^b
阿魏酸中剂量组	10	30.10 \pm 0.29 ^b	29.75 \pm 6.17 ^b
阿魏酸低剂量组	10	38.80 \pm 0.41 ^b	40.56 \pm 5.81 ^b

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与COPD模型组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.3 不同处理方法各组小鼠血清和BALF中IL-6、TNF- α 水平的变化比较(表3):与正常对照组比较,

COPD模型组小鼠血清和BALF中IL-6、TNF- α 水平显著升高($P < 0.05$);与COPD模型组比较,罗氟司特组和阿魏酸各剂量组血清和BALF中IL-6、TNF- α 水平均降低。

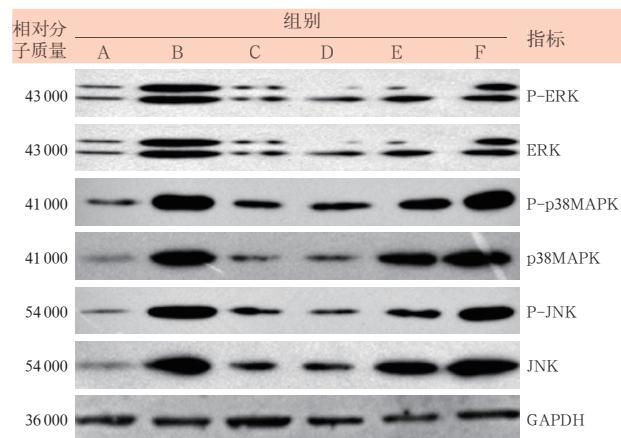
表3 不同处理方法各组小鼠血清和BALF中IL-6、TNF- α 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	血清	
		IL-6(ng/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)
正常对照组	10	3.50 \pm 1.55	4.66 \pm 1.76
COPD模型组	9	22.34 \pm 4.51 ^a	27.11 \pm 3.99 ^a
罗氟司特组	10	6.37 \pm 2.98 ^b	9.44 \pm 2.86 ^b
阿魏酸高剂量组	10	9.20 \pm 1.87 ^b	13.37 \pm 2.73 ^b
阿魏酸中剂量组	10	12.35 \pm 2.16 ^b	18.02 \pm 2.62 ^b
阿魏酸低剂量组	10	18.95 \pm 3.12	21.31 \pm 3.75 ^b

组别	动物数 (只)	BALF	
		IL-6(ng/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)
正常对照组	10	18.77 \pm 4.17	22.01 \pm 4.15
COPD模型组	9	142.92 \pm 20.10 ^a	150.16 \pm 20.77 ^a
罗氟司特组	10	40.13 \pm 10.03 ^b	37.92 \pm 9.94 ^b
阿魏酸高剂量组	10	64.27 \pm 11.72 ^b	58.20 \pm 10.28 ^b
阿魏酸中剂量组	10	99.33 \pm 13.02 ^b	93.83 \pm 16.26 ^b
阿魏酸低剂量组	10	120.31 \pm 18.02	122.68 \pm 14.85

注:与正常对照组比较,^a $P < 0.01$;与COPD模型组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

2.4 不同处理方法各组小鼠肺组织p38MAPK/ERK/JNK信号通路蛋白表达及磷酸化水平比较(图1;表4):与正常对照组比较,COPD模型组小鼠肺组织p38MAPK、ERK、JNK蛋白及磷酸化表达水平均显著升高;与COPD模型组比较,罗氟司特组和阿魏酸各剂量组小鼠肺组织上述指标水平明显降低,其中阿魏酸高剂量组的抑制作用最强,中剂量作用次之,低剂量作用较弱。罗氟司特组和阿魏酸组比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。



注:A为正常对照组;B为COPD模型组;C为罗氟司特组;D为阿魏酸高剂量组;E为阿魏酸中剂量组;F为阿魏酸低剂量组

图1 不同处理方法各组小鼠肺组织MAPK信号通路相关蛋白表达水平的比较

表4 不同处理方法各组小鼠肺组织MAPK信号通路相关蛋白表达水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	P-ERK/ERK (灰度值)	P-p38MAPK/ p38MAPK (灰度值)	P-JNK/JNK (灰度值)
正常对照组	10	0.38±0.05	0.31±0.05	0.25±0.01
COPD模型组	9	0.59±0.03 ^a	0.52±0.02 ^a	0.56±0.03 ^a
罗氟司特组	10	0.40±0.05 ^b	0.32±0.06 ^b	0.30±0.03 ^b
阿魏酸高剂量组	10	0.43±0.04 ^b	0.33±0.03 ^b	0.32±0.04 ^b
阿魏酸中剂量组	10	0.46±0.04 ^b	0.34±0.03 ^b	0.38±0.05 ^b
阿魏酸低剂量组	10	0.52±0.02	0.38±0.02 ^c	0.47±0.06 ^c

注:与正常对照组比较,^aP<0.01;与COPD模型组比较,^bP<0.01,^cP<0.05

3 讨 论

本实验通过烟熏法建立COPD小鼠模型,模拟人类疾病的形成过程。小鼠肺功能检测显示:与正常对照组比较,PIF、PEF、MV下降幅度>30%;COPD模型组小鼠MLI、DI显著升高,说明COPD的病理学诊断成立,COPD实验模型复制成功。

COPD过程中会发生持续气道炎症反应,IL-6是构成COPD气道炎症的重要组成部分,可加速炎症的发展,最终导致患者气道阻塞和重构^[11]。研究显示IL-6参与了患者的全身炎症反应,为介导炎症的重要细胞因子^[8, 12]。此外,TNF-α能增强中性粒细胞细胞外蛋白的分解,并能促进炎症反应,参与了COPD气道炎症反应及气道结构的重塑^[13]。本研究结果显示,阿魏酸可降低COPD小鼠血清和BALF中IL-6和TNF-α水平,从而减轻气道炎症反应,抑制COPD急性发作与加重。提示阿魏酸可减少气道炎症细胞的浸润,对COPD小鼠气道炎症有抑制作用,从而保护COPD小鼠肺功能。香烟烟雾可促进p38MAPK^[14]、ERK^[15-16]和JNK^[17]的磷酸化和激活,本研究结果显示,阿魏酸能明显抑制COPD模型组小鼠肺组织p38MAPK、ERK、JNK蛋白表达及磷酸化水平,表明阿魏酸可能通过抑制MAPK信号通路的活化产生治疗COPD的作用。

综上所述,COPD发生发展是复杂的过程,非特异性炎症是其共同的病理表现。阿魏酸可降低小鼠血清和BALF中IL-6、TNF-α的水平,显著抑制COPD模型组小鼠肺组织MAPK信号通路中的关键蛋白p38MAPK、ERK、JNK的蛋白表达水平,降低其磷酸化水平,保护COPD小鼠肺功能,为临床应用提供理论依据。

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