

•基础研究•

CBR2 激活与小胶质细胞的活化和损伤的关系 *

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摘要 目的:探讨大麻素 CBR2 受体激动剂 AM1241 预处理对脂多糖(LPS)和 γ -干扰素(IFN- γ)所致炎症反应对小胶质细胞活化和损伤的影响。**方法:**联用 LPS 和 IFN- γ 作为小胶质细胞损伤模型,将细胞分为 Control 组、AM1241 组、LPS/IFN- γ 组和 AM1241+ LPS/IFN- γ 组;AM1241 组和 AM1241+ LPS/IFN- γ 组经 AM1241 预处理 2h, LPS/IFN- γ 组和 AM1241+ LPS/IFN- γ 组用含 LPS 和 IFN- γ 的培养基培养 24h。采用 MTT 法检测细胞代谢率,硝酸还原酶法检测细胞培养液中一氧化氮(NO)释放量,酶联免疫吸附剂测定细胞培养基中炎症因子释放量,倒置相差显微镜观察细胞形态。**结果:**与 LPS/IFN- γ 组相比,AM1241+ LPS/IFN- γ 组细胞代谢率明显升高($P<0.05$),NO、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和 IL-10 释放量明显减少($P<0.05$),活化和损伤程度明显减轻。**结论:**大麻素 CBR2 受体激动剂 AM1241 预处理可减轻 LPS 和 IFN- γ 对小胶质细胞的活化和损伤。

关键词:CBR2;小胶质细胞;炎症;活化;损伤

中图分类号:Q95-3,813,R392.12 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2011)04-601-04

The relationship between CBR2 Activation and Injury Induced by Inflammation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of cannabinoid CBR2 receptor agonist AM1241 preconditioning on microglia activation and injury induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) plus interferon- γ (IFN- γ). **Methods:** LPS plus IFN- γ was used to induce inflammation. MTT assay was used to find a suitable AM1241 concentration for preconditioning. Cells were pretreated with medium containing different AM1241 concentrations, from 0 μ M to 10 μ M; 5 μ M was chosen for next steps. Then cells were assigned to control group, AM1241 group, LPS/IFN- γ group and AM1241+LPS/IFN- γ group. After AM1241 pretreatment, the medium of 4 groups were changed with normal medium. 2h later, the medium of Control and AM1241 groups were changed with normal medium again and cultured for 24h. The medium of LPS/IFN- γ and AM1241+ LPS/IFN- γ groups were changed with medium containing LPS and IFN- γ . Cells were cultured for 24h. Microglial metabolism was assessed by MTT assay; NO release was measured by Reagent Kit; The concentrations of inflammatory factors (TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-10) were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay reagent kit (ELISA); Microglial shapes were observed through microscope. **Results:** cell metabolism of AM1241 group was higher than that of the Control group significantly ($P<0.05$); AM1241 group released less NO, TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-10 than that of LPS/IFN- γ group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Cannabinoid CBR2 receptor agonist AM1241 preconditioning reduces microglial activation and injury induced by inflammation.

Key words: CB2; Microglia; Inflammation; Activation; Injury

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): Q95-3, Q813, R392.12 **Document code:** A

Article ID:1673-6273(2011)04-601-04

前言

炎症反应是多种中枢神经系统(CNS)疾病的共同表现。小胶质细胞是哺乳动物 CNS 内一种重要的免疫细胞,在 CNS 炎症反应中起重要作用。脂多糖(LPS)作为促炎物质,被广泛用于活化小胶质细胞的实验研究^[1], γ -干扰素(IFN- γ)可加强 LPS

的促炎作用,二者联用可对细胞造成炎症损伤。活化的小胶质细胞可分泌大量炎症因子,加重炎症反应,引起神经元损伤^[2]。由于小胶质细胞上有 CBR2 受体分布^[3],本课题组前期的研究证实电针预处理可通过激活大鼠脑组织中 CBR2 受体发挥神经保护作用^[4],但是否通过激活小胶质细胞上的 CBR2 受体发挥神经保护作用目前并不清楚,故本研究采用细胞培养方法,

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助课题(81050032);海外及港澳学者合作研究基金(81028006)

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(收稿日期:2010-12-05 接受日期:2010-12-27)

选用小胶质细胞,研究CBR2受体激动剂AM1241预处理对LPS和IFN-γ引起的小胶质细胞活化和损伤的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

小鼠小胶质细胞系(N9),由中国科学院上海生命科学研究所惠赠;IMDM细胞培养基和胎牛血清(美国Gibco);LPS、四甲基偶氮唑盐(MTT)、二甲基亚砜(DMSO)和β-巯基乙醇(美国Sigma);IFN-γ(美国Invitrogen);0.25%胰蛋白酶和青链霉素混合溶液(美国Hyclone);AM1241(CBR2受体特异性激动剂,瑞士Alexis Biochemical);6孔、96孔细胞培养板和细胞培养瓶(丹麦Costar);一氧化氮、TNF-α、IL-1β和IL-10检测试剂盒(南京建成生物工程研究所);倒置相差显微镜(Olympus,日本);培养箱(Heraeus,德国);酶联免疫检测仪(Tecan,瑞士)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 N9小胶质细胞系在高糖型IMDM培养基(含5%胎牛血清、50μM β-巯基乙醇、100U/ml青霉素和100pg/ml链霉素)中培养。培养箱环境为5%CO₂和95%空气,温度为37℃。MTT法检测细胞代谢率时细胞密度为3.5-5×10⁴/孔^[5]。

1.2.2 MTT法检测细胞代谢率 各实验组每孔分别加入20μL噻唑蓝溶液(MTT,5g/L),放入培养箱中培养4h,吸出并弃去培养液,每孔加150μL二甲基亚砜(DMSO),震荡10min,用酶联免疫检测仪490nm波长测定吸光度。

1.2.3 一氧化氮(NO)释放量检测 取培养基上清液,根据试剂盒说明采用硝酸还原酶法检测细胞培养上清液中NO释放量。

1.2.4 炎症因子(TNF-α、IL-1β和IL-10)释放量检测 取培养基上清液,根据试剂盒说明采用酶联免疫吸附剂测定(ELISA)细胞培养上清液中TNF-α、IL-1β和IL-10释放量。

1.2.5 细胞形态观察 将各组培养结束后的细胞放在倒置相差显微镜下直接观察,在10×30倍镜下随机选取视野并拍照。

1.2.6 统计学分析 所有实验数据采用SPSS12.0软件进行统计分析。数据结果用means±SD表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA)。

2 结果

2.1 寻找适宜CBR2激动剂浓度

将小胶质细胞悬液接种于96孔细胞培养板中,待细胞贴壁后,用正常培养基和AM1241浓度分别为1、2、3、5和10μM的培养基预处理小胶质细胞2h,再将上述6组(n=10)细胞培养基更换为正常培养基培养2h,随后,更换含LPS浓度为1μg/ml和IFN-γ浓度为50U/ml的培养基,培养24h。与损伤组比较,2、3、5和10μM AM1241预处理2h,可不同程度减轻小胶质细胞的损伤,其中5μM组较2μM和3μM组保护作用强,较10μM组浓度更低,故选AM1241浓度为5μM进行下一步实验,见图1。

2.2 细胞代谢率

实验分4组,每组10孔细胞(n=10)。Control组:正常培养细胞28h;AM1241组:细胞在AM1241浓度为5μM的培养基

中培养2h,更换正常培养基培养26h;LPS/IFN-γ组:细胞在正常培养基中培养4h后,更换含LPS和IFN-γ的培养基,培养24h;AM1241+LPS/IFN-γ组:细胞在AM1241浓度为5μM的培养基中培养2h后,更换正常培养基培养2h,再更换含LPS浓度为1μg/ml和IFN-γ浓度为50U/ml的培养基,培养24h。MTT法检测各组细胞代谢率。与Control组比较,LPS/IFN-γ组和AM1241+LPS/IFN-γ组细胞代谢率(75.04%±3.01%和92.55%±8.37%)均明显降低(P<0.05),其中LPS/IFN-γ组细胞代谢率下降较AM1241+LPS/IFN-γ组更明显(P<0.05),见图2。

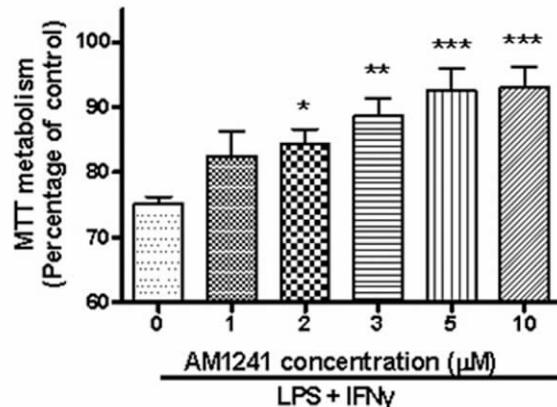


图1 不同浓度AM1241预处理对细胞代谢率的影响

Fig. 1 The preconditioning effects of various concentrations of AM1241
Note: the mouse N9 microglial cells were preconditioned with or without various concentrations of AM1241. They were then exposed to 1 μg/ml LPS plus 50 U/ml IFN-γ for 24h at 2h after the AM1241 preconditioning.

The cell viability was assessed by MTT assay. Results are means± SD (n=10). *: P<0.05, **: P<0.01, ***: P<0.001 compared with the corresponding cells exposed to LPS plus IFN-γ only

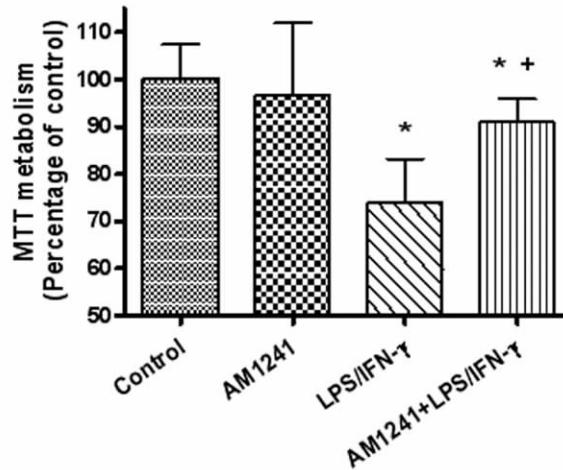


图2 AM1241预处理对小胶质细胞代谢率的影响

Fig. 2 AM1241 preconditioning reduced the LPS plus IFN-γ induced decrease of cell viability

Note: *: P<0.05 vs Control, +: P<0.05 vs LPS/IFN-γ

2.3 一氧化氮(NO)释放量

与 LPS/IFN- γ 组 NO 浓度 ($90.87 \pm 4.28 \mu\text{M}$) 相比, AM1241+LPS/IFN- γ 组 NO 浓度 ($43.44 \pm 5.52 \mu\text{M}$) 明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), 但两组 NO 浓度均明显高于 Control 组 ($P < 0.05$, $n=6$), 见图 3。

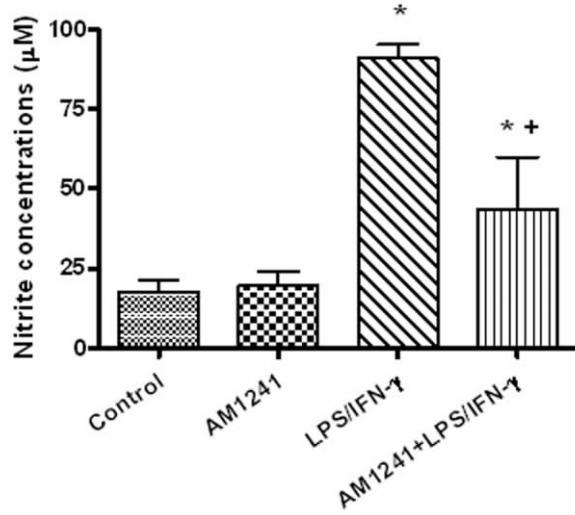


图 3 AM1241 预处理对小胶质细胞释放一氧化氮(NO)的影响

Fig.3 AM1241 preconditioning reduced the LPS plus IFN- γ induced increase of NO

Note: *: $P < 0.05$ vs Control, +: $P < 0.05$ vs LPS/IFN- γ

2.4 炎症因子(TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和 IL-10)释放量

LPS/IFN- γ 组细胞培养基中 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和 IL-10 的含量分别为 $8.3 \pm 1.5 \text{ ng/L}$ 、 $13.5 \pm 2.6 \text{ ng/L}$ 和 $11.3 \pm 1.7 \text{ ng/L}$, AM1241+LPS/IFN- γ 组中上述三种因子含量依次分别为 $3.1 \pm 1.2 \text{ ng/L}$ 、 $3.5 \pm 0.7 \text{ ng/L}$ 和 $4.1 \pm 0.7 \text{ ng/L}$, 均明显低于 LPS/IFN- γ 组 ($P < 0.05$, $n=6$) 见图 4。

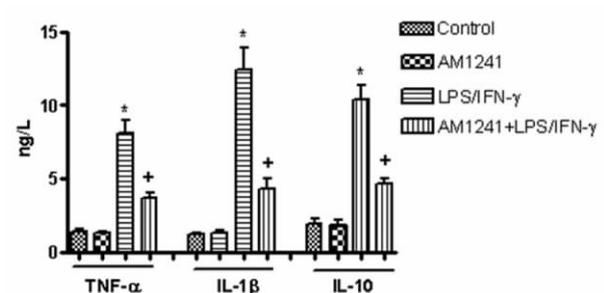


图 4 AM1241 预处理对小胶质细胞释放炎症因子的影响

Fig.4 AM1241 preconditioning reduced the LPS plus IFN- γ induced release of inflammatory factors

Note: *: $P < 0.05$ vs Control, +: $P < 0.05$ vs LPS/IFN- γ

2.5 细胞形态观察

Control 组和 AM1241 组细胞形态结构正常; LPS/IFN- γ 组大量细胞破坏, 胞体增大, 伪足增粗、变短或消失^[6]; AM1241+LPS/IFN- γ 组少量细胞破坏, 胞体稍增大, 伪足较明显, 见图 5。

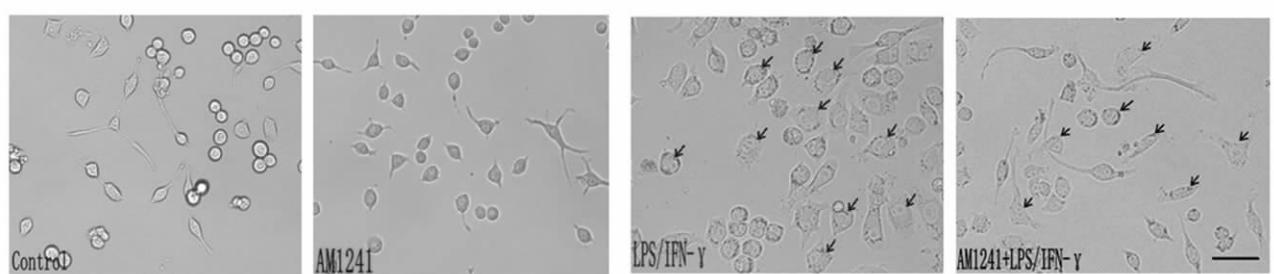


图 5. AM1241 预处理对小胶质细胞活化和损伤的影响

Fig.5 AM1241 preconditioning reduced the activation and injury induced by LPS plus IFN- γ

Note: as shown in control group and AM1241 group were microglia cells of resting state; some cells marked with arrows in LPS/IFN- γ group and AM1241+LPS/IFN- γ group were activated or injured state. The length of the bar was $10 \mu\text{m}$.

3 讨论

本实验结果提示 CBR2 受体激动剂 AM1241 预处理可减轻 LPS 和 IFN- γ 所致细胞代谢率下降, 减少 NO 和 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和 IL-10 等 3 种炎症因子释放, 镜下观察细胞结构破坏减轻, 说明 AM1241 预处理可减轻 LPS 和 IFN- γ 所致小胶质细胞活化和损伤, 提示大麻素 CBR2 受体激活可减轻炎症对小胶质细胞的活化和损伤。

小胶质细胞在神经元生长和发育过程中起重要支持和营养作用, 该细胞广泛分布于 CNS。当 CNS 受到缺血和炎症等病理变化影响时, 作为 CNS 免疫细胞的代表, 小胶质细胞常发生

活化^[7,8], 过度活化的小胶质细胞会分泌大量炎症因子, 对神经细胞造成炎性损伤^[9]。IFN- γ 与 LPS 联用具有增强后者促炎反应的作用^[10], 炎症反应可致原代培养大鼠小胶质细胞活化并释放 NO^[11], 以上浓度的 LPS 可造成神经细胞损伤^[12]。本实验研究结果显示, 浓度为 $1 \mu\text{g/ml}$ 的 LPS 和 50U/ml 的 IFN- γ 合用可造成小胶质细胞损伤, 主要表现为细胞代谢率下降, NO、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和 IL-10 释放量增多, 细胞体积明显增加, 外形变圆, 伪足增粗、变短或消失等改变。

如何减轻小胶质细胞活化和损伤日益成为人们的研究热点。研究发现, 内源性大麻素系统包括 CBR1 和 CBR2 两种受

体,AEA 和 2-AG 两型配体和相关蛋白水解酶^[13]。最初认为 CBR2 受体仅分布在免疫系统,如单核巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞和 NK 细胞等^[14],但随后研究发现 CBR2 在 CNS 内小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞均有表达^[15,16]。本研究证实,浓度分别为 1、2、3、5 和 10 μM 的 CBR2 激动剂 AM1241 预处理 2h, 可不同程度减轻 LPS 和 IFN-γ 对小胶质细胞的活化和损伤, 5 μM 组和 10 μM 组保护作用更为明显, 而 5 μM 组浓度较 10 μM 组 CBR2 激动剂 AM1241 使用量更少, 这为本实验选择适宜浓度的 CBR2 受体激动剂 AM1241 预处理小胶质细胞提供了依据。

我们以前的研究发现^[17,18], 电针预处理可产生大鼠脑缺血再灌注后快速相和延迟相的脑保护作用, 其中缺血再灌注后早期产生的脑缺血耐受现象, 主要依赖于 CBR1 激活; 而 CBR2 激活产生的脑缺血耐受发生在缺血再灌注发生后的中晚期。由于缺血中晚期对神经细胞的损伤以炎性损伤为主, 据此推测电针预处理产生的延迟相脑保护作用主要依赖于有较丰富 CBR2 受体表达的胶质细胞。本实验的结果显示: 5 μM 的 CB2 激动剂 AM1241 预处理 2h, 可明显减少 LPS 和 IFN-γ 所致小胶质细胞代谢率降低, 减少 NO、TNF-α、IL-1β 和 IL-10 释放, 并减轻细胞活化和损伤水平, 说明 CBR2 激活可减轻炎症反应对小胶质细胞的活化和损伤, 一定程度上证实了我们电针预处理产生延迟相脑保护作用主要依赖于胶质细胞的推测。然而, 对于内源性大麻素系统激活产生神经保护作用的详细机制, 尚待进一步研究阐明。

致谢:衷心感谢中国科学院上海生命科学研究所乐颖影研究员对本实验的支持!

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