

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.07.009

木犀草素对高糖诱导的心肌微血管内皮细胞损伤的影响及机制*

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摘要 目的:探讨木犀草素对高糖诱导的心肌微血管内皮细胞(cardiac microvascular endothelial cells, CMECs)损伤的影响及其可能调控机制。**方法:**消化法分离大鼠CMECs,将原代CMECs随机分为4组:低糖组、低糖+木犀草素组、高糖组和高糖+木犀草素组。低糖+木犀草素组和高糖+木犀草素组分别加入30 μmmol/L的木犀草素孵育24 h,低糖组和高糖组分别加入同等体积的DMSO孵育24 h。CCK-8实验检测CMECs增殖;Tunel法检测CMECs凋亡;Transwell检测CMECs的迁移能力;Western blot检测PKC-β II的表达。**结果:**与低糖组和低糖+木犀草素组相比,高糖组CMECs增殖能力显著降低(0.341 ± 0.018 , $P < 0.05$),CMECs凋亡显著增加($P < 0.05$),CMECs迁移能力显著降低(116 ± 12.2 , $P < 0.05$),PKC-β II的表达显著增加($P < 0.05$);与高糖组相比,高糖+木犀草素组CMECs增殖能力显著增加(0.550 ± 0.023 , $P < 0.05$),CMECs凋亡显著减少($P < 0.05$),CMECs迁移能力显著增加(169 ± 7.3 , $P < 0.05$),PKC-β II的表达显著降低($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**木犀草素可能通过抑制PKC-β II激活减少高糖诱导的心肌微血管内皮细胞损伤。

关键词:木犀草素;微血管内皮细胞;蛋白激酶C;凋亡

中图分类号:R-33; R338.2; R587.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)07-1243-05

Effects of Luteolin on the Impairment of Cardiac Microvascular Endothelial Cells Caused by High Glucose and Underlying Mechanisms*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effects and mechanism of luteolin on the impairment of cardiac microvascular endothelial cells (CMECs) caused by high glucose. **Methods:** CMECs were isolated from rats with collagenase digestion. Primary CMECs were randomly divided to four groups: low glucose group, low glucose + luteolin group, high glucose group, high glucose + luteolin group. Low glucose + luteolin group and high glucose + luteolin group were treated with luteolin (30 μmmol/L), while low glucose group and high glucose group were treated with DMSO in the absence or presence of high glucose for 24 h. The proliferation of CMECs was evaluated by CCK-8 assay. Apoptotic index of CMECs was examined by Tunel and migration of CMECs was measured by migration assay. Western blot was used to determine the expression of PKC-β II. **Results:** Compared with low glucose group and low glucose + luteolin group, the proliferation of CMECs attenuated significantly (0.341 ± 0.018 , $P < 0.05$), with increased apoptotic index ($P < 0.05$), as well as decreased CMECs migration (116 ± 12.2 , $P < 0.05$), and the expression of PKC-β II was upregulated ($P < 0.05$) in high glucose group. Compared with those in high glucose group, the proliferation of CMECs increased significantly (0.550 ± 0.023 , $P < 0.05$) and apoptotic index reduced significantly (169 ± 7.3 , $P < 0.05$), with restored CMECs migration ($P < 0.05$) and there was a reduction of level of PKC-β II ($P < 0.05$) by the treatment with luteolin in high glucose + luteolin group. **Conclusion:** Luteolin can significantly decrease the impairment of CMECs caused by high glucose, possibly by inhibiting the activation of PKC-β II.

Key words: Luteolin; Microvascular endothelial cells; Protein kinase C; Apoptosis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R338.2; R587.2 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)07-1243-05

前言

糖尿病早期微血管并发症的启动机制与微血管屏障功能破坏和内皮细胞功能紊乱密切相关^[1]。糖尿病或者高糖环境内

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(30800472)

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(收稿日期:2017-05-23 接受日期:2017-06-18)

皮功能紊乱可导致心肌微血管内皮细胞(cardiac microvascular endothelial cells,CMECs)微环境及细胞自身代谢障碍,CMECs对损伤性的因子通透性增加,微血管渗出增加,微血管的屏障功能破坏^[2]。有研究发现,蛋白激酶C-β II亚型(protein kinase C-β II,PKC-β II)激活在糖尿病微血管病变和高糖诱导的CMECs损伤中起到至关重要的作用,并且高糖导致的CMECs通透性增加可被PKC-β II抑制剂所逆转^[3]。

木犀草素(Luteolin,Lut)是一种黄酮类化合物,可从多种天然药材和瓜果蔬菜中分离出来,具有抗炎、抗病毒、抗氧化、抗肿瘤和抗病毒等多种药理学活性^[4]。有研究发现,木犀草素可减少冠心病患者死亡率并且对糖尿病心肌损伤具有保护作用^[4-6]。另外有文献报道木犀草素可抑制肿瘤细胞PKC的活性^[7-10]。但是由于细胞类型的不同,木犀草素能否通过抑制PKC-β II对高糖导致的CMECs损伤起到保护作用尚不清楚。本文通过建立高糖诱导的CMECs损伤模型,探讨木犀草素对高糖诱导的CMECs损伤的影响及其可能的调控机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

4周龄的雄性SD大鼠购于第四军医大学实验动物中心;组织裂解液、BCA蛋白定量试剂盒、配胶试剂盒购于碧云天公司;Dil-Ac-LDL购于Invitrogen公司;超敏发光液购于Minipore公司;PKC-β II和β-actin抗体购于Abcam公司;山羊抗兔二抗购于美国Earthox公司;Tunel检测试剂盒购于美国R&D公司;高糖DMEM培养基、低糖DMEM培养基、胎牛血清购于美国Hyclone公司;DAPI染色液购于武汉谷歌生物公司;II型胶原酶、CCK-8试剂盒和Transwell小室购于Sigma公司;全自动酶标仪、电泳仪、转膜装置购于美国BIO-RAD公司;倒置显微镜和共聚焦显微镜购于日本Olympus公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 原代CMECs分离与培养 无菌分离SD大鼠左心室,75%酒精灭活心外膜。将心肌组织剪为1 mm³的组织小块,经0.25%II型胶原酶37℃水浴中消化10 min,之后再0.2%胰蛋白酶消化10 min后,加入等体积的培养基终止消化,1000 r/min离心,用含20%胎牛血清的低糖DMEM培养基重悬,接种至培养瓶中进行培养。差速贴壁6 h后换液,放入37℃的50 ml/L CO₂细胞培养箱进行培养。

1.2.2 乙酰化低密度脂蛋白(Dil-Ac-LDL)鉴定CMECs 将细胞悬液接种于共聚焦培养皿中,置于37℃的50 mL/L CO₂细胞培养箱中常规培养。当细胞爬满共聚焦皿的80%以上时,用配制好的含Dil-AC-LDL(终浓度15 μg/mg)的完全培养基换液,孵育6 h。然后用多聚甲醛固定,用DAPI染核。最后激光共聚焦进行检测。呈颗粒样吞噬Dil-Ac-LDL的即为CMECs。

1.2.3 实验分组 当细胞生长覆盖培养瓶底部大于80%后进行细胞传代,将CMECs同步化以后进行细胞的分组。随机分为4组:低糖组(5.6 mmol/L,LG)、低糖+木犀草素组(LG+Lut)、高糖组(33 mmol/L,HG)和高糖+木犀草素组(HG+Lut)。低糖培养基(5.6 mmol/L)的配置:89%的低糖DMEM+10%胎牛血清+1%青/链霉素双抗。高糖培养基(33 mmol/L):89%的高糖DMEM+10%胎牛血清+1%青/链霉素

双抗,计算葡萄糖用量并加入葡萄糖,使得葡萄糖最终浓度为33 mmol/L。低糖+木犀草素组和高糖+木犀草素组分别加入30 μmmol/L的木犀草素孵育24 h,低糖组和高糖组分别加入同等体积的DMSO孵育24 h,木犀草素溶解在DMSO中。

1.2.4 细胞增殖能力检测 将消化好的细胞进行细胞计数,并接种于96孔板继续孵育培养。CMECs同步化后加入不同组别的培养基及进行相应处理。然后向每孔加入10%体积的CCK-8溶液,继续培养4 h后,利用分光光度计检测波长450 nm处吸光度值(D450nm),吸光度值代表细胞的增殖能力。

1.2.5 末端标记法(Tunel)检测凋亡水平 将细胞悬液接种于共聚焦培养皿中,置于37℃的50 mL/L CO₂细胞培养箱中常规培养,当细胞爬满共聚焦皿的80%以上即可进行Tunel检测。倒掉培养基后用PBS清洗三遍,每次5 min,然后用多聚甲醛固定细胞,用3 g/L的Triton-X100溶液进行孵育15 min破膜,PBS洗三遍,每次5 min。根据Tunel试剂盒要求步骤进行Tunel染色,最后用10 μg/mL DAPI染色液孵育10 min染核,PBS洗三遍,每次5 min,甘油封片。共聚焦显微镜下观察,检测分析凋亡情况。

1.2.6 Transwell检测迁移能力 将各组细胞离心、重悬后,加入Transwell小室的上室(1×10⁵个/室),在下室中加入含10 ng/mL血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的完全培养基。继续培养8 h后,使用多聚甲醛固定10 min,再用PBS冲洗3次。用棉签轻轻擦去滤膜上面没有迁移的细胞。加结晶紫进行染色后PBS冲洗3次,置于倒置显微镜下观察,每组随机选取6个视野计数。

1.2.7 Western blot检测PKC-β II表达 各组细胞使用RIPA裂解液进行裂解,组织匀浆化后提取蛋白,吸取少许上清液,用BCA法进行蛋白定量,后将剩余上清液移入新的1.5 mL离心管,加入相应体积的5×上样缓冲液,沸水煮10 min。配胶,离心以后上样。使用聚丙烯酰胺凝胶进行蛋白电泳、90 mA恒流转膜、50 g/L牛奶封闭1 h、孵育免抗PKC-β II一抗(1:1000)过夜。第2日孵育辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的相应二抗(1:10000)和ECL显影,使用Bio-Rad数码图像系统拍照并保存分析图片,最后进一步统计分析。

1.3 统计学分析

用SPSS11.0进行统计分析,本实验计量资料用均数±标准差表示,3组以上比较采用单因素方差分析的方法进行统计学分析。P≤0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠CMECs的鉴定

CMECs具有吞噬Dil-Ac-LDL的特性,利用Dil-Ac-LDL对CMECs进行鉴定。如图1所示,CMECs胞质内红色颗粒样的Dil-Ac-LDL。

2.2 大鼠CMECs的增殖

低糖组和低糖+木犀草素组CMECs吸光度值分别为0.810±0.017和0.853±0.037,与低糖组和低糖+木犀草素组相比,高糖组CMECs增殖能力显著降低(0.341±0.018,与低糖组和低糖+木犀草素组相比,P<0.05);与高糖组相比,高糖+木犀草素组CMECs增殖能力有显著改善(0.550±0.023,与高糖组相比,P<0.05),见图2。

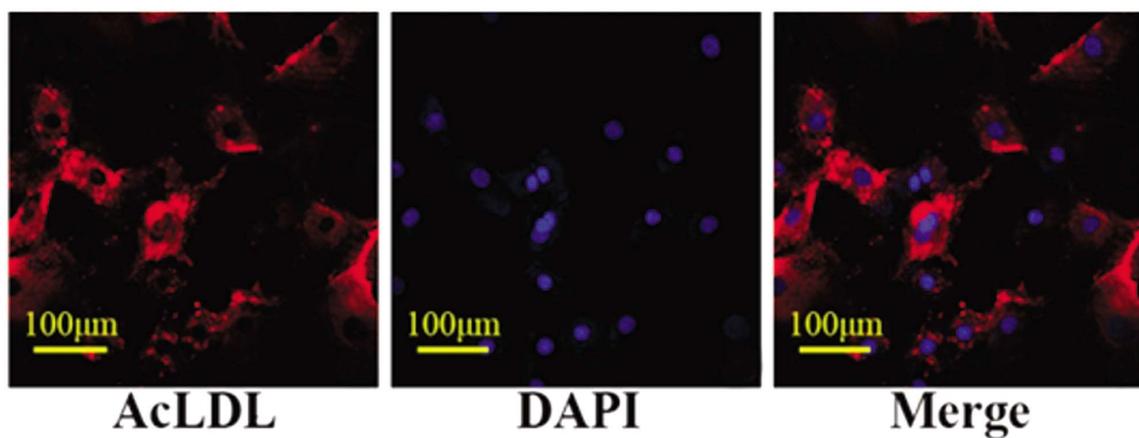


图 1 CMECs 的鉴定

Fig. 1 CMECs were identified

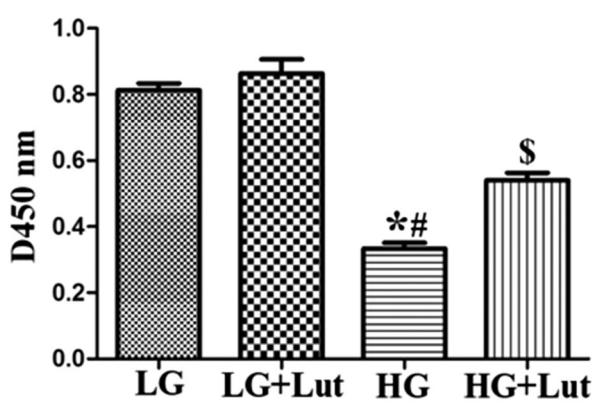
Note: Representative immunofluorescent images of staining with Englobing AcLDL (red) and DAPI (blue) in CMECs ($\times 400$).

图 2 CCK-8 实验检测 CMECs 的增殖能力

Fig.2 The proliferation of CMECs was measured by the CCK-8 assay

Note: The columns and error bars represent the means and SD, n=6.

*P<0.05 versus LG; #P<0.05 versus LG+Lut; \$P<0.05 versus HG.

2.3 大鼠 CMECs 的凋亡

与低糖组和低糖 + 木犀草素组相比,高糖组 CMECs 凋亡显著增加($P<0.05$);与高糖组相比,高糖 + 木犀草素组 CMECs 凋亡有显著减少($P<0.05$),见图 3。

2.4 大鼠 CMECs 的迁移能力

低糖组和低糖 + 木犀草素组,细胞迁移数目分别为 221 ± 15.5 和 229 ± 10.9 ,与低糖组和低糖 + 木犀草素组相比,高糖组 CMECs 迁移能力显著降低(116 ± 12.2 ,与低糖组和低糖 + 木犀草素组相比, $P<0.05$);与高糖组相比,高糖 + 木犀草素组 CMECs 迁移能力有显著改善(169 ± 7.3 ,与高糖组相比, $P<0.05$),见图 4。

2.5 大鼠 CMECs PKC-β II 的表达

与低糖组和低糖 + 木犀草素组相比,高糖组 PKC-β II 表达显著增高($P<0.05$);与高糖组相比,高糖 + 木犀草素组 PKC-β II 表达显著降低($P<0.05$),见图 5。

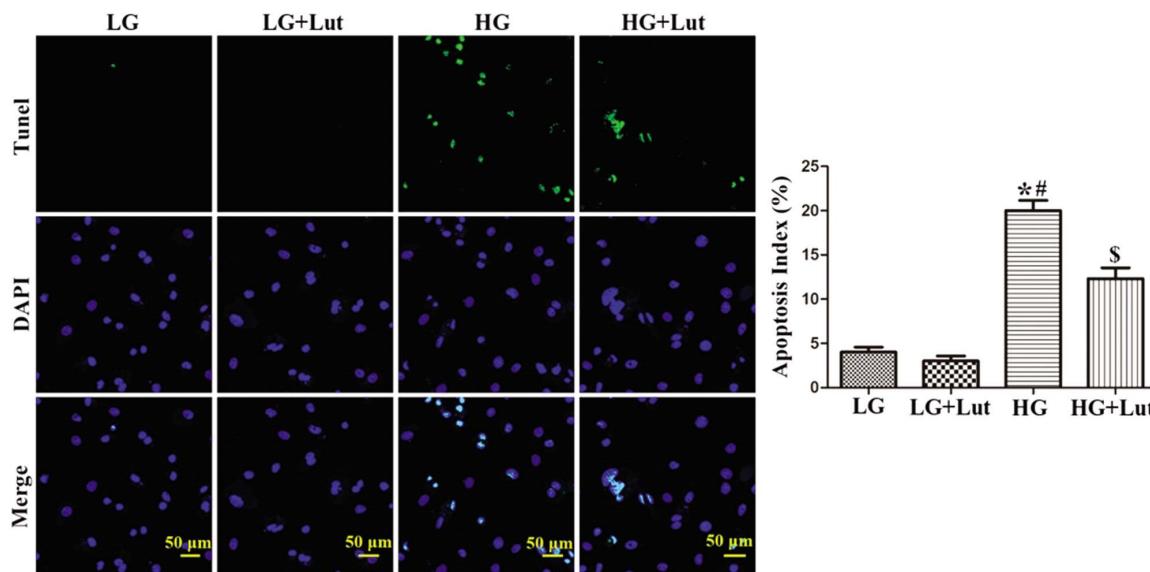


图 3 Tunel 检测 CMECs 的凋亡

Fig.3 Apoptosis of CMECs was determined by the Tunel assay

Note: Representative images of TUNEL-stained CMECs and quantitative analysis of the apoptotic index. The columns and error bars represent the means and SD, n=6. *P<0.05 versus LG; #P<0.05 versus LG+Lut; \$P<0.05 versus HG.

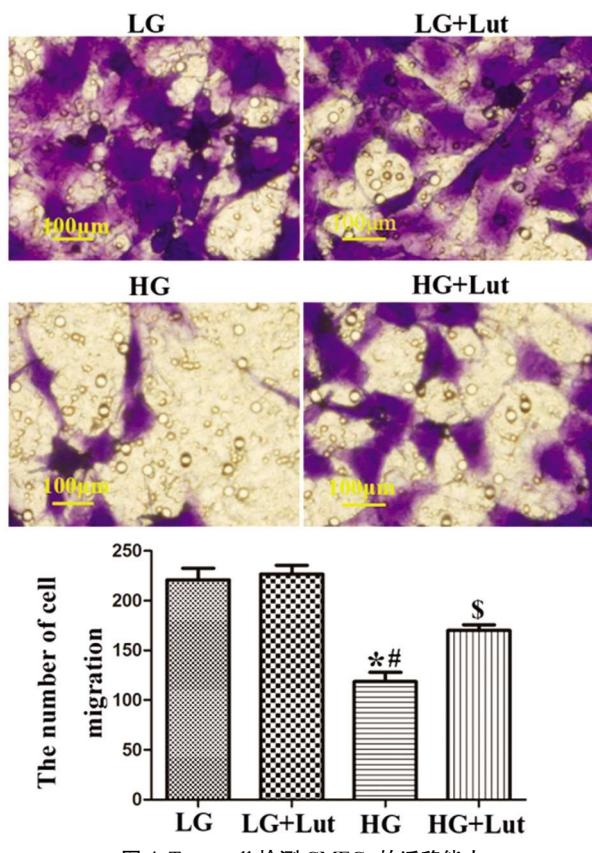


图 4 Transwell 检测 CMECs 的迁移能力

Fig.4 Transfer ability of CMECs was measured by the Transwell assay
Note: Representative images of crystal violet-stained CMECs and the number of CMECs migration. The columns and error bars represent the means and SD, n=6. *P<0.05 versus LG; #P<0.05 versus LG+Lut; \$P<0.05 versus HG.

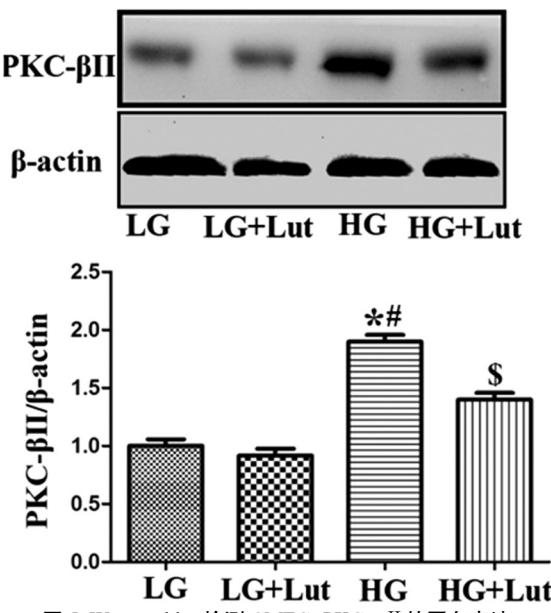


图 5 Western blot 检测 CMECs PKC-β II 的蛋白表达

Fig.5 PKC-β II expression of CMECs were evaluated by Western blot analysis

Note: Representative immunoblots for PKC-β II and β-actin of CMECs from the respective groups and densitometric quantification. The columns and error bars represent the means and SD, n=6. *P<0.05 versus LG; #P<0.05 versus LG+Lut; \$P<0.05 versus HG.

3 讨论

目前世界范围内糖尿病发病率逐年增高,统计数据显示截止 2013 年全球患糖尿病的总人数为 3.82 亿^[1]。糖尿病心血管并发症是糖尿病致死和致残的首要原因,也是临床工作亟需解决的难点问题,给国家带来了沉重的经济和社会负担。糖尿病患者常出现的病理损伤是糖尿病微血管并发症,累及多个器官并且可有复杂多样的临床表现,但大量研究显示其病理基础都和微血管内皮细胞屏障功能损伤有关^[12,13]。糖尿病微血管损伤早期病理损害主要是内皮细胞之间连接的破坏,破坏了细胞屏障功能,使体内的一些损伤因子在血管内外短时间交换,血管舒缩功能改变,甚至引发血管内皮细胞凋亡。糖尿病微血管病变可引发糖尿病肾病、糖尿病视网膜病变、糖尿病神经病变和糖尿病心肌病^[14]。目前来说,糖尿病微血管病变的发病机制尚不清楚,糖基化终产物的产生增加、氧化应激和多元醇通路的激活可能均可促进糖尿病微血管病变的发生发展^[15]。冠状动脉微血管疾病是糖尿病心肌病的早期病变和主要病理基础,是糖尿病左室功能障碍的决定因素^[16]。糖尿病冠状动脉微血管损害与 CMECs 屏障功能损伤、氧化应激、细胞凋亡和自噬密切相关^[17]。高血糖环境诱导的 CMECs 功能障碍可损害心肌微血管血管新生能力和微血管的完整性,甚至引发心功能不全^[18]。本研究发现,与低糖组相比,高糖组 CMECs 增殖能力显著降低,细胞凋亡显著增加,细胞迁移能力显著降低,与文献报道结果一致。

PKC 属于丝氨酸 / 苏氨酸蛋白激酶家族成员,是由一群不同生物活性和不同结构的同工酶组成,经典 PKC 家族有四种亚型,即 PKC α 、PKC β I、PKC β II 和 PKC γ ,其活性受到二脂酰甘油、磷脂酰丝氨酸和钙离子的调节^[19]。有研究发现,糖尿病血管中有多种 PKC 亚型的易位^[20]。同时糖尿病或者高糖环境诱导的氧化应激导致 CMECs PKC 激活,PKC 通路的激活导致细胞内信号通路的改变,引发血管功能的障碍而导致糖尿病微血管病变的发生和发展^[21]。有研究发现,糖尿病微血管损伤的机制之一就是 PKC 激活引发的血管通透性的增加^[3,22,23],而微血管通透性的增加是糖尿病微血管损伤的重要表现。首先,PKC 可通过抑制内皮型一氧化氮合酶(eNOS)活性,血管内 NO 合成减少,进一步抑制 NO 介导的环磷鸟苷(cGMP)激活,导致血管舒缩功能障碍^[24-26];其次,PKC 一定程度上可促进血小板凝聚,导致糖尿病时血液的高凝状态,甚至导致血栓形成^[19];此外,CMECs PKC 激活可增加血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)表达,从而促进新生血管形成和增加血管通透性^[21,23,27];另外,PKC 可刺激转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)表达,导致胶原和纤维连接蛋白增加,细胞外基质增加,一定程度上加重了糖尿病微血管病变的进展^[28]。有研究认为 PKC 家族 12 种同工酶中,在血管损伤中起作用的主要是 PKC-β^[22]。而 PKC-β II 亚型激活与糖尿病微血管病变和高糖诱导的 CMECs 损伤中密切相关,PKC-β II 抑制剂可逆转糖尿病微血管病变和高糖诱导的 CMECs 损伤。Wei 等发现 STZ 诱导的糖尿病大鼠心脏微血管损伤和高糖培养的 CMECs 功能障碍与 PKC-β II 的表达上调密切相关^[3]。本研究发现与低糖组相比,高糖组 PKC-β II 表达显著增高,与文献报道结果相一致。

木犀草素在自然界分布广泛,以糖苷形式存在于多种植物

中,其中紫苏、辣椒、金银花和野菊花中含量较高^[8]。木犀草素具有多种生物学活性,目前临幊上木犀草素的提取物已经用于消炎、止咳祛痰^[9]。有大量文献报道,木犀草素具有心血管保护作用。Hu 等发现木犀草素通过调节肌质网上钙泵减少大鼠心肌缺血再灌注损伤并且改善梗死后心肌重构和心力衰竭^[29]。Ning 等发现,木犀草素可通过抑制 TGF-β 表达减少异丙肾上腺素诱导的心肌损伤和纤维化^[30]。Hu 等发现,木犀草素通过抑制 Mst1 参与自噬调节对梗死心肌起到保护作用^[31]。木犀草素作为一种黄酮类化合物,具有和其他黄酮类相似的抗氧化性质,可增加糖尿病心肌中超氧化物歧化酶、过氧化氢酶和谷胱甘肽还原酶等抗氧化酶的活性,对糖尿病心肌病起到保护作用,Wang 等已经对此进行了研究和验证^[5]。另外有文献报道木犀草素可抑制肿瘤细胞 PKC 的活性^[7-10]。推测木犀草素可能通过抑制氧化应激和 PKC-β II 激活对高糖导致的 CMECs 损伤起到保护作用。本研究发现,与高糖组相比,高糖 + 木犀草素组 CMECs 增殖能力显著增加,细胞凋亡显著减少,细胞迁移能力显著增加,PKC-β II 表达显著降低。首次证实木犀草素可对高糖诱导的 CMECs 起到保护作用,可能与抑制 PKC-β II 激活相关。

但是本文还有不足之处。本文只是在细胞水平上对木犀草素的保护作用进行了验证,未进行动物实验进一步验证;未测定使用 PKC-β 抑制剂后的下游通路蛋白表达变化;未测定各组的氧化应激水平;未测定木犀草素对 CMECs 血管新生能力的影响。

综上,我们认为木犀草素可能通过抑制 PKC-β II 激活对高糖诱导的 CMECs 起到保护作用。本研究不仅提出了木犀草素改善高糖诱导的 CMECs 损伤的分子机制及潜在的治疗靶点,同时为临床应用木犀草素改善糖尿病心肌微血管损伤提供了实验依据。

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