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血卟啉单甲醚介导的声动力疗法对牙龈卟啉单胞菌生物膜中丙二醛含量的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨血卟啉单甲醚(hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether, HMME)介导的声动力疗法(sonodynamic therapy, SDT)对牙龈卟啉单胞菌(*Porphyromonas gingivalis*, Pg)生物膜中脂质过氧化物丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)含量的影响。方法:羟基磷灰石片培养Pg生物膜厌氧培养3天,将生物膜随机分为4组(对照组、HMME组、超声组、SDT组),分别与无菌生理盐水或HMME进行避光孵育,然后进行声动力处理。采用平板计数法计算细菌存活率,MDA含量使用MDA检测试剂盒在可见光分光光度计下进行检测。结果:当超声强度为3 W/cm²,超声时间为5 min时,SDT组的生物膜细菌存活率仅为40%,与对照组相比显著降低($P<0.05$),超声组细菌存活率为62%,与对照组相比亦显著降低($P<0.05$)。相同超声参数下,SDT组Pg生物膜中MDA含量最高,达 17.3 ± 1.2 nmol/mL($P<0.05$),超声组生物膜中MDA含量为 7 ± 0.8 nmol/mL,与对照组相比差异并无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:HMME介导的SDT对Pg生物膜有一定杀伤效果,并且在杀伤过程中,可引发脂质过氧化反应,导致MDA释放。

关键词:声动力疗法;血卟啉单甲醚;牙龈卟啉单胞菌;生物膜;丙二醛

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Effect of Sonodynamic Therapy with Hematoporphyrin Monomethyl Ether on the MDA content in the *Porphyromonas Gingivalis* Biofilm*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether (HMME)-mediated sonodynamic therapy (SDT) on the content of lipid peroxides malondialdehyde (MDA) in *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (Pg) biofilm. **Methods:** Hydroxyapatite tablets were used to culture Pg biofilm anaerobic for 3 days, then biofilm were randomly divided into 4 groups (control group, HMME group, ultrasound group and SDT group), incubated with sterile saline or HMME respectively, and then treated with ultrasound. The bacteria survival rate was calculated by plate counting method. MDA content was detected by MDA detection kit using visible light spectrophotometer after ultrasound treatment. **Results:** When the ultrasound intensity was 3 W/cm² and the ultrasound duration was 5 min, the survival rate of bacteria in the SDT group was only 40% ($P<0.05$), compared to the control group. The survival rate of bacteria in the ultrasonic group decreased to 62% ($P<0.05$) after the ultrasound treatment, compared to the control group. In the same ultrasound parameters, MDA content was the highest in SDT group, up to 17.3 ± 1.2 nmol/mL ($P<0.05$), while the content of MDA ultrasound group was 7 ± 0.8 nmol/mL, which was not significant statistically compared to the control group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** HMME mediated SDT has a certain killing effect to Pg biofilm, and during the killing process, lipid peroxidation was induced, leading to the release of MDA.

Key words: SDT; HMME; Pg; Biofilm; MDA

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R781.4 **Document code:** A

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前言

牙周病是指发生在牙齿支持组织(牙龈、牙周膜、牙槽骨和牙骨质)的一种慢性感染性疾病,是成年人牙齿缺失的首位原因之一^[1]。牙周病患病率高(成人90%以上)、易复发,主要引起牙周组织的炎症变化(牙周炎),导致牙龈组织红肿、出血、牙周支持

组织破坏、牙齿松动脱落,不但影响患者的咀嚼功能、降低生活质量,而且影响美观和心理健康^[2]。现代医学的研究表明牙周病和许多全身疾病如冠心病、糖尿病等的发生、发展关系密切,并能增加早产和低出生体重儿的发生率^[3,4]。

牙周病的始动因素是牙菌斑,从根本上预防、治疗牙周病,牙菌斑的控制是关键,亦是难点^[5]。牙菌斑是一种细菌性生物

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膜,是基质包裹的相互粘附、或粘附于牙面、牙间或修复体表面的软而未矿化细菌性群体。然而,牙菌斑是以整体生存的微生物生态群体,其不同于悬浮的单个细菌。细菌嵌入在含有丰富多糖、蛋白质、肽和矿物质组成的基质中,粘附在一起生长,相互附着很紧,难以清除^[5]。另一方面,菌斑生物膜的形成是一种适应过程,使细菌能抵抗宿主防御功能、表面活性剂或抗生素等的杀灭作用^[6]。目前,已有许多研究证实生物膜中的细菌对抗菌剂的耐药性显著高于其处于浮游状态时,对许多抗菌剂具有很强的抵抗力^[7,8]。*Pg*是研究广泛且证据充足的重要牙周致病菌之一,是引发牙周病的主要细菌^[9-11]。因此,研究*Pg*生物膜更具有实际意义。

SDT是一种超声联合声敏剂抑制细菌的前沿方法,其作用机制尚未阐明。有研究表明SDT的作用机制可能是超声活化声敏剂后产生如单线态氧、过氧化物、自由基等活性氧物质(reactive oxygen species,ROS)^[12,13]。ROS能攻击生物膜中的多不饱和脂肪酸,引发脂质过氧化作用,从而引起细胞损伤^[14]。本实验旨在研究HMME介导的声动力疗法对牙龈卟啉单胞菌生物膜的影响,以期为HMME介导的SDT对牙周病的治疗奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

ATCC_33277牙龈卟啉单胞菌(ATCC,美国);BHI血平板(5 mg/L氯化血红素,10 mg/mL维生素K1,50 mL/L无菌脱纤维羊血);HMME(上海先辉医药科技有限公司,中国);厌氧袋(三菱公司,日本);厌氧指数剂(三菱公司,日本);羟基磷灰石片(四川大学生物材料工程研究中心,中国);MDA测试盒(南京建成生物科技有限公司,中国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 仪器 CO₂恒温培养箱(BB16UV / BB5060UV,Heraeus公司,德国);厌氧盒(三菱公司,日本);脉冲超声波仪器(哈尔滨工业大学物理凝聚态实验室,中国);可见光分光光度计(EP-PENDORF,德国)。

1.2.2 实验菌株的培养 0.9%无菌生理盐水溶解Pg(ATCC_33277)冻干粉,无菌涂布于BHI血平板(5 mg/L氯化血红素,10 mg/mL维生素K1,50 mL/L无菌脱纤维羊血)上,置于厌氧箱中,37℃,厌氧(80% N₂,10% H₂,10% CO₂)培养7天。培养好的Pg用无菌BHI溶液稀释,直到菌液光密度(OD600nm)值为1.0(约10⁸ cells/mL)为止。

1.2.3 Pg生物膜的培养 羟基磷灰石片置于24孔板中,每孔滴加2 mL菌液,37℃,厌氧(80% N₂,10% H₂,10% CO₂)培养3天。

1.2.4 SDT处理 将24孔板中培养液吸净,并将生物膜随机分为4组,组1为对照组;组2为HMME组;组3为超声组;组4为SDT组;根据实验需要,组1,3中与2 mL无菌生理盐水、组2,4与2 mL 50 μg/mL的HMME避光条件下,37℃孵育90 min。组3,4超声频率为1 MHz,强度为3 W/cm²,作用时间5 min。每组有10个样本且重复3次。

1.2.5 平板计数法计算细菌存活率 将处理后每组用微量移液枪吸取50 μL菌液样本均匀涂在BHI血平板上,37℃厌氧培养7天,对各BHI平板上的菌落形成单位(Colony forming unit,CFU)进行数码拍照,用专业图片分析软件进行处理和计

算细菌菌落数。得出数据进行细菌存活率的计算。

1.2.6 MDA检测 将处理后的细菌生物膜吹打至菌液状态收集,应用南京建成生物科技有限公司MDA检测试剂盒,根据说明书分别加入检测试剂。使用532 nm波长检测各组吸光度值。

1.3 统计学分析

应用SPSS 23.0统计分析软件处理各组实验数据,采用t检验的统计学方法比较不同组别之间计量资料数据的差异,以P<0.05时为差异存在统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 SDT对Pg生物膜的杀伤效果

如图1所示,当超声强度为3 W/cm²,超声时间为5 min时,SDT组的生物膜细菌存活率仅为40%,与对照组相比显著降低(P<0.05)。超声组经过超声处理后细菌存活率降低至62%,与对照组相比显著降低(P<0.05)。然而,HMME组细菌存活率与对照组相比差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

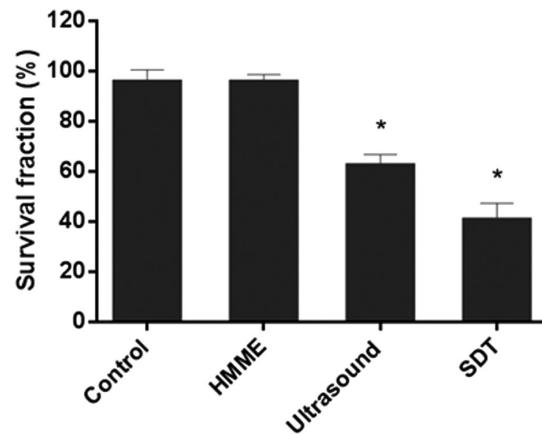


图1 各组生物膜中细菌存活率比较

Fig.1 Comparison of the survival rate of bacteria from biofilm between different groups

2.2 SDT对Pg生物膜中MDA含量的影响

如图2所示,SDT组生物膜中MDA含量最高,达17.3±1.2 nmol/mL,与对照组相比有统计学差异(P<0.05),而超声组生物膜中MDA含量为7±0.8 nmol/mL,与对照组相比差异并无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

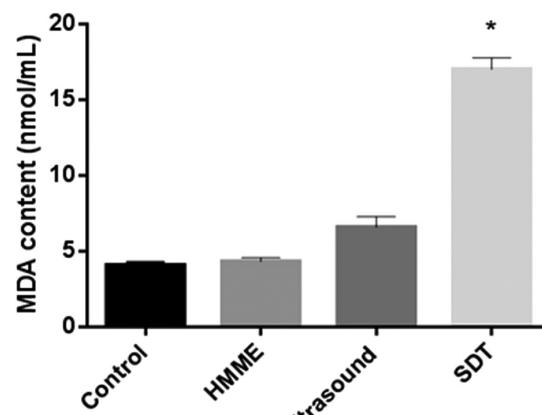


图2 各组中MDA含量比较

Fig.2 Comparison of the content of MDA between different groups

3 讨论

牙周病是口腔中最常见的疾病，成年人中患病率高达90%，严重影响健康和生活质量^[15]。牙周病传统的治疗方法虽然具有较好的效果，但也存在很多不足：(1)对操作技术的要求较高，传统的手用器械治疗费时费力，超声治疗存在噪音和敏感的问题^[16]；(2)效果维持的时间短，2周后又能恢复到治疗前的细菌水平；(3)器械难以到达某些特殊解剖部位，如窄而深的骨下袋、深牙周袋、以及根分叉和磨牙远中区等，造成菌斑清除的不彻底，影响治疗效果；(4)易产生并发症，如创伤引起的菌血症等；(5)人们对抗生素过分滥用和依赖，导致耐药菌株的迅猛发展^[17,18]。近几年，牙周病新型治疗方法的研究在国际备受关注。有研究表明卵黄抗体可以抑制Pg的生长，并且减少挥发性硫化合物和挥发性有机化合物的产生，可对牙周炎症和口臭起预防作用^[19]。还有研究表明成纤维细胞生长因子-2通过对牙周韧带(PDL)细胞的增殖、迁移和对细胞外基质产生一系列效应刺激牙周组织再生^[20]。

SDT是一种无创的、安全的、有发展前景的治疗方法，是牙周病新型治疗方法的研究热点之一，其具有靶向性、毒副作用小且组织穿透力强，其产生的活性氧等物质能够有效的杀灭深层的靶向目标^[21]。然而，国内外对于SDT的报道多关注于杀伤肿瘤细胞方面^[22,23]，对于其对细菌的作用报道较少^[24,25]，而SDT对于细菌生物膜的作用国内外更尚无报道。本研究中，我们发现在相同的超声强度、频率和作用时间基础上，SDT组的细菌存活率最低，仅为40%，表明SDT对Pg生物膜有杀伤效果，而单纯超声也可以引起Pg生物膜的死亡，其存活率为62%，这可能是由于超声单独可以发挥声流和空化作用，并诱导一些生物效应，如对细胞膜施加剪应力、孔隙形成和内吞作用，这些生物效应可能诱导细胞凋亡，从而杀伤Pg生物膜^[26]。

已有研究表明过氧化损伤可导致细胞损害甚至死亡^[27]。本次研究中，我们发现SDT组中MDA含量最高，提示SDT对细菌生物膜杀伤机制可能与SDT杀灭肿瘤细胞相似：HMME介导的SDT诱导Pg细菌生物膜中产生大量的ROS，攻击了生物膜中的多不饱和脂肪酸，引发脂质过氧化反应，从而导致MDA含量增高，进而导致细菌的凋亡及死亡。

综上所述，超声强度3W/cm²的超声联合50μg/mL HMME对Pg生物膜进行SDT作用5min后，细菌的存活率为40%，有显著的杀菌效果。HMME介导的SDT能够有效的杀伤Pg生物膜，可能成为将来牙周辅助治疗的重要部分。

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