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硒对氧化应激诱导的胎盘滋养层细胞增殖与凋亡的影响 *

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摘要目的:检测硒(NaSe)对 CoCl₂ 氧化应激诱导人胎盘滋养层细胞(JEG-3) 增殖与凋亡的影响及其可能机制。**方法:**体外培养 JEG-3 细胞,在加入 CoCl₂(500 μM)氧化应激诱导前先加入 NaSe(100nM) 预处理 24 小时,MTT 实验检测硒对氧化应激 JEG-3 的增殖促进作用;利用细胞流式术(FCM)检测硒对氧化应激 JEG-3 细胞凋亡的影响;用 Western blot 检测硒影响氧化应激 JEG-3 细胞增殖与凋亡的可能分子生物学机制。**结果:**MTT 提示硒能够增加氧化应激诱导的 JEG-3 细胞的增殖活性($P<0.05$),降低氧化应激 JEG-3 细胞凋亡率($P<0.01$),同时硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达上调($P<0.05$),脂质过氧化物 MDA 表达下降($P<0.05$)。**结论:**硒通过上调硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达,降低脂质过氧化物 MDA 表达,进而降低氧化应激 JEG-3 细胞凋亡率而发挥其促进增殖活性,提示硒的补充对子痫前期的预防和治疗具有重要的意义。

关键词: 硒;硒蛋白;氧化应激;细胞增殖;细胞凋亡

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Effects of Selenium on Proliferation and Apoptosis of Placental Trophoblast Cells Induced by Oxidative Stress*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To examine the effect of selenium (NaSe) on the proliferation and apoptosis of human placental trophoblast cells (JEG-3) induced by CoCl₂ oxidative stress. **Methods:** JEG-3 cells were cultured in vitro and pretreated with nase (100 nm) for 24 hours before CoCl₂ (500 μm) oxidative stress was added. MTT assay was used to detect the effect of selenium on the proliferation of JEG-3 under oxidative stress; Cell flow cytometry (FCM) was used to detect the effect of selenium on apoptosis of JEG-3 cells under oxidative stress; Western blot was used to detect the possible molecular biological mechanism of selenium on proliferation and apoptosis of JEG-3 cells under oxidative stress. **Results:** MTT suggested that selenium could increase the proliferation of JEG-3 cells induced by oxidative stress($P<0.05$), and decrease the apoptosis rate of JEG-3 cells ($P<0.01$); at the same time, the expression of selenoprotein Gpx1 was up-regulated ($P<0.05$), and the expression of MDA was decreased ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Selenium promotes the proliferation of JEG-3 cells by up regulating the expression of Gpx1 and decreasing the expression of MDA, which indicates that selenium supplementation is of great significance in the prevention and treatment of preeclampsia.

Key words: Selenium; Selenoprotein; Oxidative stress; Cell proliferation; Apoptosis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R714.24 **Document code:** A

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前言

子痫前期为妊娠期特有疾病,以妊娠 20 周后的血压升高及蛋白尿为主要特征,是导致孕产妇及围产儿致病和致死的主要原因之一^[1,2]。目前认为,子宫螺旋小动脉重铸不足导致的血流动力学改变和氧化应激是子痫前期疾病发生、发展的核心事件^[3]。子痫前期胎盘滋养层细胞生物学行为异常造成子宫螺旋小动脉重铸不足、组织缺血缺氧再灌注、氧化应激,随之胎盘因子被释放进入母体血液循环^[4],导致母体内皮功能激活和全身炎症反应,最终导致子痫前期的发生、发展^[5];进入母体血液循环

环中的胎盘因子可能是胎盘绒毛凋亡后产生的碎片^[6]。

早前的临床观察类实验提示母体硒水平与子痫前期发病关系密切^[7-13],使硒在子痫前期发病及其防治中的研究成为热点。硒能够清除自由基和活性氧簇,从而使氧化应激导致的细胞损伤复原,保护酶及蛋白质免受氧化应激的损害^[14]。GPx 是硒蛋白酶,是一类重要的抗氧化系统中的重要成员^[15]。Watson 等^[16]研究证实,无机硒(100 nM)和有机硒(500 nM)的补充均能够显著上调胎盘滋养细胞中 GPx 及 ThxRed 的表达及活性,并保护细胞免受外源性氧化剂(如过氧化氢)的氧化应激损害($P<0.001$)^[17]。这些实验数据不仅证实了硒蛋白的抗氧化作用,

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为硒对子痫前期防治的益处提供了实验证据^[18],同时也揭示了硒蛋白的表达可以被外源性硒所调控这一属性,为硒蛋白表达的体外调控提供新思路。

迄今为止,子痫前期滋养层细胞凋亡的变化仍存在争议,虽然多数研究结果提示子痫前期胎盘组织凋亡增加^[19,20],但仍有部分实验提示凋亡减少^[21-22]。研究子痫前期胎盘滋养层细胞凋亡的变化对明确凋亡在子痫前期发病、发展中的地位尤为重要;本实验将研究硒的补充对胎盘滋养层细胞中硒蛋白的影响,进而探讨硒对氧化应激诱导的胎盘滋养层细胞增殖与凋亡的影响,对明确硒在子痫前期防治中的作用意义重大。

1 材料与方法

1.1 药品与试剂

人绒毛膜癌细胞 JEG-3 购自北京协和细胞资源中心, Sodium Selenite(NaSe)购自美国 SIGMA 公司,二氯化钴(CoCl₂)购自美国 R&D 公司,1640 细胞培养基(HyClone, SH30809.01),FBS 胎牛血清 (MRC, CCS30010.02), MDA 检测试剂盒(南京建成公司),MTT 细胞增殖及细胞毒性检测 (SIGMA 公司),Annexin V-FITC/PI 细胞凋亡检测(HaiGene, S0185),Gpx1 蛋白抗体购自美国 Cell Signaling 公司,其他一抗、二抗均购自北京中杉金桥公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养及处理 JEG-3 细胞用含 5% 胎牛血清的 1640 培养基,置于 37 °C、CO₂ 体积分数为 5% 饱和湿度条件下培养,待细胞贴壁生长后,取对数生长期的细胞用于实验。

1.2.2 实验分组 实验分为正常对照组,Se 组(NaSe 终浓度为 100 nM),CoCl₂ 组(CoCl₂ 终浓度为 500 μM),Se+CoCl₂ 组,Se 各组在加入 CoCl₂ 前 24 小时分别先添加 Se 进行预孵,再加入 CoCl₂ 后再孵育 24 小时。

1.2.3 MDA 测定 脂质过氧化物 MDA 通过硫代巴比妥酸法测定。各组细胞培养 48 小时后取各组细胞培养液 0.2 mL 作为样品,按照说明书操作方法每组分为四管,包括空白管、标准管、测定管及对照管,每组重复三次,按照步骤依次进行,最后取上清液测定在 532 nm 处吸光度值 OD,按如下公式计算 MDA 浓度。丙二醛含量(nmol/mL)=(测定 OD 值 - 对照 OD 值)/(标准 OD 值 - 空白 OD 值)× 标准品浓度(10 nmol/mL)。

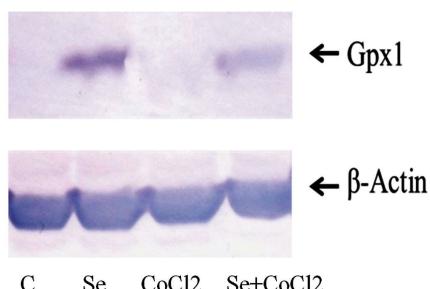


图 1 硒对 JEG-3 细胞硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达的影响

Fig.1 Effect of selenium on the expression of selenoprotein Gpx1 in JEG-3 cells

Note:(1) Western blot was used to detect the representative pictures of selenoprotein Gpx1 expression induced by selenium;
(2) Statistical results of selenium on the expression of selenoprotein Gpx1; Group C: Normal control group; Group Se: Sodium Selenite(100 nM); Group CoCl₂: CoCl₂(500 μM); Group Se+CoCl₂: Sodium Selenite(100 nM)and CoCl₂(500 μM).
** P<0.01, Compared with the control group,* P<0.05, Compared with CoCl₂ group.

1.2.4 MTT 比色测定 细胞以每孔 100 μL (含 2 × 10³ 个细胞)接种于 96 孔培养板,细胞贴壁后随机分为四组,然后进行细胞培养,48 h 后再加入 MTT 染色液 20 μL 继续培养 4 h,然后再加 150 μL Formazan 溶解液,用酶标仪以 570 nm 波长检测吸光度(A 值),计算相对细胞活性抑制率(IR %)=(对照组平均 OD 值 - 实验组平均 OD 值)/ (对照组平均 OD 值 - 空白对照组平均 OD 值)× 100%。采用改良寇氏法求出 IC₅₀ 值。以上实验重复 3 次。

1.2.5 流式细胞术(FCM)检测细胞凋亡 各组细胞处理完成后,收集细胞(1000 rpm, 离心 5 min),弃上清;加入 1 mL 冷的 PBS,轻轻吹打使细胞悬浮,1000 rpm, 4 °C 离心 5 min,弃上清,尽可能吸除多余的 PBS 溶液;再洗涤一次,尽可能吸除多余的 PBS 溶液;加入 1×Annexin V Binding Buffer 重悬细胞,使细胞密度为 0.2~1×10⁶ 个 /mL; 取 100 μL 上述细胞重悬液,加入 5 μL Annexin V-FITC、5 μL PI Staining Solution 混合均匀,室温避光放置 15 min;反应结束后加 400 μL Binding Buffer 轻轻混匀上流式细胞仪检测。

1.2.6 Western blot 印迹检测 各组细胞处理完成后用冰 PBS 洗 3 次,加入细胞裂解液提取蛋白,用 BCA 蛋白定量试剂盒测定蛋白浓度,取 50 μg 样品用 SDS-PAGE 电泳分离,然后将蛋白转移至 PVDF 膜上,再用 5% 脱脂牛奶 -TBST 室温摇床封闭 2 h,一抗于 4 °C 过夜,二抗于室温温育 2 h,最后进行显色,结果用灰度扫描仪处理分析。以上实验重复 3 次。

1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件进行统计学分析。每次实验被重复三次,数据资料用均数和标准差表示,采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)对数据进行处理,两组连续数据变量的比较使用独立的 T 检验方法,P 值<0.05 认为有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 硒对抗氧化蛋白硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达的影响

应用 Western blot 技术检测实验各组硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达情况;与对照组相比,硒能够明显增加细胞硒蛋白 Gpx1 的表达($P<0.05$),同时硒能够显著抑制 CoCl₂ 诱导硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达的下调($P<0.05$);而硒对 SOD-1 和 SOD-2 表达的影响无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见图 1。

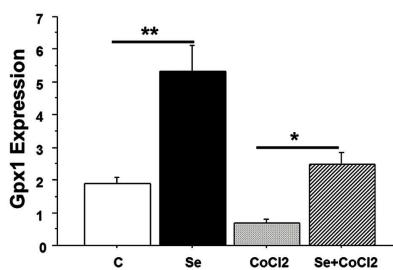


图 1 硒对 JEG-3 细胞硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达的影响

Fig.1 Effect of selenium on the expression of selenoprotein Gpx1 in JEG-3 cells

Note:(1) Western blot was used to detect the representative pictures of selenoprotein Gpx1 expression induced by selenium;
(2) Statistical results of selenium on the expression of selenoprotein Gpx1; Group C: Normal control group; Group Se: Sodium Selenite(100 nM); Group CoCl₂: CoCl₂(500 μM); Group Se+CoCl₂: Sodium Selenite(100 nM)and CoCl₂(500 μM).
** P<0.01, Compared with the control group,* P<0.05, Compared with CoCl₂ group.

2.2 硒对脂质过氧化物 MDA 表达的影响

利用硫代巴比妥酸法测定各组细胞培养液中脂质过氧化物 MDA 的表达;与对照组相比,硒对 MDA 表达的影响无统计学差异;CoCl₂ 能够明显上调细胞培养液中 MDA 含量 ($P < 0.05$) 同时硒能够显著降低 CoCl₂ 诱导的 MDA 表达的增加 ($P < 0.05$)(图 2)。

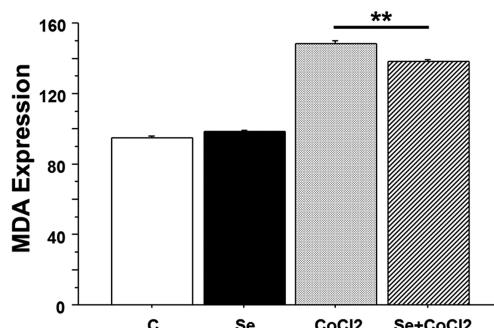


图 2 硒对脂质过氧化物 MDA 表达的影响

Fig.2 Effect of selenium on MDA expression of lipid peroxidation

Group C: Normal control group; Group Se: Sodium Selenite(100 nM);

Group CoCl₂: CoCl₂(500 μ M); Group Se+ CoCl₂: Sodium Selenite(100 nM) and CoCl₂(500 μ M).** $P < 0.01$,Compared with CoCl₂ group.

2.3 硒对氧化应激诱导的 JEG-3 细胞生长增殖活性的影响

应用 MTT 比色法测定各组细胞生长增殖活性;与对照组相比,硒能明显增加 JEG-3 细胞生长增殖活性($P < 0.01$),CoCl₂ 能够显著下调 JEG-3 细胞的生长增殖活性,同时硒能够明显抑制 CoCl₂ 诱导 JEG-3 细胞生长增殖活性的下降($P < 0.05$)(图 3)。

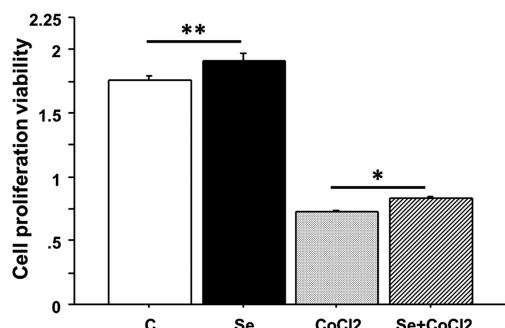


图 3 硒对 JEG-3 细胞生长增殖活性的影响

Fig.3 Effect of selenium on growth and proliferation of JEG-3 cells

Group C: Normal control group; Group Se: Sodium Selenite(100 nM);

Group CoCl₂: CoCl₂(500 μ M); Group Se+ CoCl₂: Sodium Selenite(100 nM) and CoCl₂(500 μ M).** $P < 0.01$, Compared with the control group,* $P < 0.05$, Compared with CoCl₂ group.

2.4 硒对氧化应激诱导的 JEG-3 细胞凋亡率的影响

利用细胞流式术对实验各组细胞凋亡率进行检测;与对照组相比,硒能够明显减少 JEG-3 细胞凋亡率($P < 0.01$),CoCl₂ 能够显著诱导 JEG-3 细胞凋亡($P < 0.01$),更重要的是硒能够明显降低 CoCl₂ 诱导的 JEG-3 细胞凋亡率的升高 ($P < 0.01$)。见图 4。

3 讨论

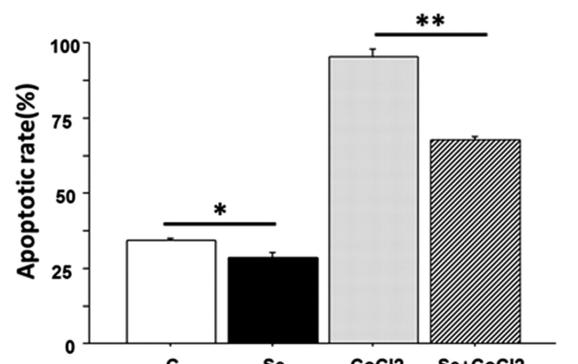
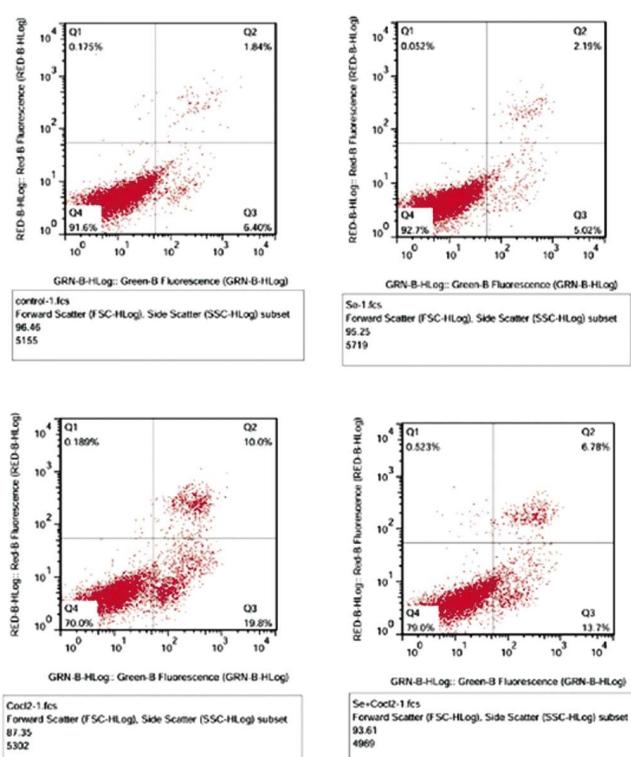


图 4 硒对氧化应激诱导的 JEG-3 细胞凋亡率的影响

Fig.4 Effect of selenium on apoptosis rate of JEG-3 cells induced by oxidative stress

(1) Representative pictures of selenium induced apoptosis of JEG-3 cells induced by oxidative stress detected by flow cytometry; (2) Effect of selenium on apoptosis rate of JEG-3 cells induced by oxidative stress; Group C: Normal control group; Group Se: Sodium Selenite(100 nM);

Group CoCl₂: CoCl₂(500 μ M); Group Se+ CoCl₂: Sodium Selenite(100 nM) and CoCl₂(500 μ M).** $P < 0.01$, Compared with CoCl₂ group.

* $P < 0.05$, Compared with the control group.

本研究选取人绒毛膜癌细胞 JEG-3 作为研究对象,人类滋养细胞来源的细胞系常用来研究滋养细胞的功能,目前常用于滋养细胞功能模型的细胞来源于恶性葡萄胎或绒癌的细胞,如 Jar、Jeg-3、BeWo 这些转化的细胞是滋养细胞来源的,在滋养功能方面可提供许多有用的信息,因此,本研究应用来源于人绒癌的滋养细胞系 JEG-3 细胞作为研究对象,其具备滋养细胞的许多特性,可作为研究胎盘滋养细胞功能的模型。另外,本研究应用二氯化钴作用于 JEG-3 细胞,模拟缺氧条件,诱导氧化应激反应,进而制造子痫前期滋养细胞模型已得到广泛认可和应用。在这一模型基础上,我们应用无机硒 (NaSe 100 nM) 对

JEG-3 细胞进行 24 小时的预孵，进而利用 CoCl_2 模拟缺氧条件，诱导氧化应激反应，从而研究硒的补充对子痫前期胎盘滋养层细胞增殖与凋亡的影响。

我们研究发现硒能够迅速地从蛋白翻译水平上诱导胎盘滋养层细胞中硒蛋白 Gpx1 的增加，而对其他生物体内其他抗氧化酶(如 SOD-1 和 SOD-2)的影响没有统计学意义；同时硒能够明显降低氧化应激诱导细胞释放的氧化应激产物 MDA 的水平，从而在一定程度上反应硒能够保护胎盘滋养层细胞免受氧化应激损伤。根据以上实验结果，我们推测在子痫前期胎盘滋养层细胞中，硒能够通过增加硒蛋白的表达水平进而降低氧化应激水平，减少氧化应激损伤，同时增加细胞增殖活性，降低细胞凋亡水平，从而达到保护子痫前期胎盘滋养层细胞免受氧化应激损伤。首先，我们利用 MTT 实验检测硒对氧化应激诱导地胎盘滋养层细胞生长增殖活性的影响。我们发现，对照组与硒组，在胎盘滋养层细胞生长增殖活性方面能力相当；但硒能够明显抑制氧化应激诱导的胎盘滋养层细胞生长增殖活性的下调。最后我们利用细胞流式技术对实验各组细胞进行细胞凋亡分析，我们发现硒不但能够降低氧化应激诱导胎盘滋养层细胞的凋亡，而且与对照组相比，硒同时能够很大程度上减少胎盘滋养层细胞的自身程序性凋亡。

综上所述，NaSe 能够通过增加 JEG-3 细胞中硒蛋白 Gpx1 表达，降低氧化应激水平，增加胎盘滋养层细胞生长增殖活性，进而降低氧化应激诱导的胎盘滋养层细胞的凋亡率，在细胞增殖与凋亡水平上起到保护胎盘滋养层细胞免受氧化应激损伤的目的，提示硒可能成为一种预防和治疗妊娠期高血压疾病的一种新型药物。虽然 Khera 等^[23]应用线粒体呼吸链抑制剂构造胎盘滋养细胞氧化应激模型，证实了硒蛋白 GPx 及 ThxRed 在保护胎盘滋养细胞线粒体免受氧化应激损害过程中发挥重要作用。但我们首次证实硒能够抑制氧化应激诱导的胎盘滋养层细胞生长增殖活性的下降，同时硒不仅本身能够抑制胎盘滋养层细胞的程序性凋亡，而且硒能够抑制氧化应激诱导的胎盘滋养层细胞的凋亡率。但硒促进氧化应激诱导的 JEG-3 细胞的生长增殖活性是否通过死亡受体途径抑制凋亡尚未见文献报道，目前的研究还仅限于体外实验，其在体内对细胞的影响还有待于进一步研究。

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