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低分子肝素对子痫前期大鼠炎症反应、肝功能及胎盘组织 Bcl-2、Bax 蛋白表达的影响 *

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摘要 目的:研究低分子肝素对子痫前期大鼠炎症反应、肝功能及胎盘组织 Bcl-2、Bax 蛋白表达的影响。**方法:**将 90 只孕期大鼠以随机数表法分成正常孕组、子痫前期组、治疗组,每组 30 只。其中子痫前期组和治疗组大鼠于妊娠第 13 d 开始皮下注射左旋硝基精氨酸甲酯,建立子痫前期大鼠模型,注射剂量为 200 mg/(kg·d),正常孕组予以等量生理盐水注射干预。治疗组予以低分子肝素皮下注射干预,注射剂量为 40 μL/(kg·d),子痫前期组以及正常孕组大鼠予以同等剂量的生理盐水注射处理。比较三组大鼠的血压、24 h 蛋白尿,肝功能指标水平,血清炎症因子水平,胎盘组织中 Bcl-2 及 Bax 蛋白表达水平。**结果:**子痫前期组及治疗组大鼠妊娠第 15 d、21 d 时的血压水平均显著高于正常孕组,且妊娠第 21 d 时的 24 h 蛋白尿高于正常孕组,治疗组大鼠妊娠第 21 d 的血压及 24 h 蛋白尿均低于子痫前期组(均 $P < 0.05$)。妊娠第 21 d 时子痫前期组、治疗组大鼠的谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、白细胞介素-2(IL-2)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、 γ -干扰素(IFN- γ)水平均显著高于正常孕组,且治疗组低于子痫前期组(均 $P < 0.05$)。子痫前期组、治疗组大鼠胎盘组织中 Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平显著低于正常孕组,Bax 蛋白表达水平显著高于正常孕组,且治疗组大鼠 Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平显著高于子痫前期组,Bax 蛋白表达水平显著低于子痫前期组(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论:**低分子肝素对子痫前期大鼠中具有明显的降血压效果,有利于改善大鼠肝功能,其主要作用机制可能与诱导 Th1/Th2 的平衡朝 Th2 方向发展,调节 Bcl-2/Bax 平衡有关。

关键词:子痫前期;低分子肝素;炎症反应;肝功能;细胞凋亡

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Effects of Low Molecular Weight Heparin on Inflammatory Response, Liver Function and Expression of Bcl-2 and Bax Proteins in Preeclampsia Rats*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effects of low molecular weight heparin on inflammatory response, liver function and expression of Bcl-2 and Bax proteins in preeclampsia rats. **Methods:** A total of 90 pregnant rats were randomly divided into normal pregnant group, preeclampsia group and treatment group, with 30 rats in each group. The rats in the preeclampsia group and the treatment group were subcutaneously injected with L-nitroarginine methyl ester [200 mg/(kg·d)] on the 13th day of gestation, and the rat model of preeclampsia was established. The normal pregnancy group was injected with the same dose of normal saline. The treatment group was treated with subcutaneous injection of low molecular weight heparin [40 μL/(kg·d)], and the rats in the preeclampsia group and normal pregnancy group were given the same dose of normal saline injections. Blood pressure, 24 h proteinuria, liver function index levels, serum inflammatory factor levels, and Bcl-2 and Bax protein expression levels in the placental tissues of the three groups were compared. **Results:** The blood pressure level of the preeclampsia group and the treatment group on the 15th day of pregnancy and the 21st day of pregnancy was significantly higher than that of the normal pregnancy group, and the 24 h proteinuria on the 21st day of pregnancy was higher than that of the normal pregnancy group. The blood pressure and 24 h proteinuria of the treatment group on the 21st day of pregnancy were lower than those of the preeclampsia group (all $P < 0.05$). On the 21st day of gestation, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aminotransferase (AST), interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and γ -interferon (IFN- γ) in the preeclampsia group and the treatment group were significantly higher than those in the normal pregnancy group, and those in the treatment group were lower than those in the preeclampsia group (all $P < 0.05$). The expression level of Bcl-2 protein in the placental tissues of the preeclampsia group and the treatment group were significantly lower than that of the normal pregnancy group, and the expression level of Bax protein was significantly higher than that of the normal pregnancy group. The expression level of Bcl-2 protein in the treatment group was significantly higher than

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that of the preeclampsia group, and the expression level of Bax protein was significantly lower than that of the preeclampsia group (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Low molecular weight heparin has a significant effect on blood pressure control in preeclampsia rats, and it is beneficial to improve liver function. The main mechanism may be related to inducing Th1/Th2 balance to develop towards Th2, and regulating Bcl-2 /Bax balance.

Key words: Preeclampsia; Low molecular weight heparin; Inflammatory response; Liver function; Cell apoptosis

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前言

子痫前期属于临幊上较为常见的一种特发于妊娠期女性的疾病,亦是母嬰死亡的重要原因,严重威胁母嬰生命健康安全^[1-3]。迄今为止,关于子痫前期的具体发病机制尚未完全阐明,但低分子肝素作为一种安全性较好的抗凝剂应用于子痫前期的临床治疗中效果明显,且得到国内外广泛认可^[4-6]。另有相关研究报道显示,肝素可发挥抑制滋养细胞凋亡的作用^[7,8],而低分子肝素作为肝素的衍生物之一,在治疗子痫前期的过程中可能发挥抗细胞凋亡作用^[9,10]。此外,子痫前期孕妇的血液中白细胞以及炎症介质被激活,从而引起机体炎症反应过度,进一步促进血清中炎症细胞因子水平的升高,继而诱导胎盘发生氧化应激以及脂质过氧化,从而促使血管内皮细胞发生损伤^[11-13]。Bcl-2、Bax 蛋白是临幊上应用较为广泛的和细胞凋亡密切相关的蛋白。目前低分子肝素在子痫前期中发挥降压作用的具体机制尚未完全明确,鉴于此,本文通过研究低分子肝素对子痫前期大鼠炎症反应、肝功能及胎盘组织 Bcl-2、Bax 蛋白表达的影响,旨在探明其作用机制,现作以下报道。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物、试剂及仪器

清洁级孕期 Wistar 大鼠共 90 只,体质量为 200~230 g,来源于上海杰思捷实验动物有限公司,生产许可 SCXK (沪) 2018-0004。左旋硝基精氨酸甲酯由 Cayman Chemical 提供。低分子肝素注射液由格莱素史克公司提供。TUNEL 试剂盒由德国默克公司提供。兔抗大鼠 Bcl-2 及 Bax 抗体均由北京博奥森生物有限公司提供。BP-6 动物无创血压测试仪由上海硕光电子科技有限公司提供,7060 全自动生化分析仪购自日本日立公司。

1.2 研究方法

(1)分组及建模:将 90 只孕期大鼠按照随机数表法分成正常孕组、子痫前期组、治疗组,每组 30 只。于妊娠 13 d 开始皮下注射左旋硝基精氨酸甲酯,建立子痫前期大鼠模型,注射剂量为 200 mg/(kg·d),连续注射 4 d。正常孕组予以生理盐水注射干预。分别于孕前及妊娠第 15 d 测量子痫前期组与治疗组血压,若血压升高≥ 30 mmHg 即表示建模成功。(2)干预方式:治疗组予以低分子肝素皮下注射干预,注射剂量为 40 μL/(kg·d),子痫前期组大鼠以及正常孕组大鼠予以同等剂量的生理盐水注射处理。(3)以血压测试仪检测大鼠孕前、妊娠第 15 d、妊娠第 21 d 血压;分别于妊娠第 15 d、妊娠第 21 d 收集大鼠尿液,以 7060 全自动生化分析仪检测 24 h 尿蛋白。(4)肝功能及炎性因子指标水平检测:于妊娠第 21 d 时采集大鼠股动脉血 2 mL,

采用日立 7060 全自动生化分析仪检测谷丙转氨酶(Alanine transaminase, ALT)、谷草转氨酶(Glutinous grass transaminase, AST)、白细胞介素 -2(Interleukin-2, IL-2)、IL-6、γ-干扰素(γ-interferon, IFN-γ),采用酶联免疫吸附法完成检测,操作遵循试剂盒说明书进行(试剂盒配套)。(5)Western blotting 法检测胎盘组织 Bcl-2 及 Bax 蛋白水平:将大鼠处死,取胎盘组织放置在 EP 管内,加入 RIPA 裂解液,剪碎组织后以 22% 振幅超声处理,以 16000 r/min 离心,获取上清液,BCA 法蛋白定量。SDS-PAGE 电泳完成后转膜,于室温条件下 PVDF 膜侵入 TBS/T 封闭液,脱色摇床孵育 1 h,加入稀释的 Bcl-2 及 Bax 一抗,于 4°C 条件下过夜,漂洗后加入 Bcl-2 及 Bax 二抗,室温孵育 60 min,加入化学发光试剂,于凝胶成像仪中成像。采用 Image J 软件完成灰度分析。并以 GAPDH 作为内参,将目的蛋白以及内参蛋白灰度值比值作为目的蛋白的相对表达量。

1.3 统计学处理

数据分析借助 SPSS 22.0 软件完成分析。以($\bar{x} \pm s$)、% 表示计量、计数资料。实施 t、 x^2 检验,多组间对比采用单因素方差分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组大鼠血压、24 h 蛋白尿水平对比

三组大鼠孕前血压、24 h 尿蛋白比较均无差异(均 $P>0.05$);子痫前期组及治疗组大鼠妊娠第 15 d、21 d 时的血压水平平均显著高于正常孕组,且妊娠第 21 d 时的 24 h 蛋白尿高于正常孕组;治疗组大鼠妊娠第 21 d 的血压及 24 h 蛋白尿均低于子痫前期组(均 $P<0.05$),见表 1。

2.2 三组大鼠肝功能、炎性因子指标水平对比

子痫前期组、治疗组大鼠的 ALT、AST、IL-2、IFN-γ、IL-6 水平均显著高于正常孕组,且治疗组大鼠低于子痫前期组(均 $P<0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 三组大鼠胎盘组织中 Bcl-2、Bax 蛋白表达水平对比

子痫前期组、治疗组大鼠胎盘组织中 Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平显著低于正常孕组,Bax 蛋白表达水平显著高于正常孕组,且治疗组大鼠 Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平显著高于子痫前期组,Bax 蛋白表达水平显著低于子痫前期组(均 $P<0.05$),见表 3。

3 讨论

子痫前期属于妊娠期高血压疾病之一,孕妇往往在妊娠 20 周后发生血压升高、尿液中含有大量蛋白质等症状,随着病情的不断进展,患者可能出现肝功能损伤、肾功能障碍,以及呼吸短促和(或)视觉障碍^[14-16]。如不进行及时有效的治疗,极易引发血小板数目减少,肝、肾功能异常以及呼吸短促等,并且更严

重患者甚至会出现癫痫,对患者及其家庭造成极大的威胁^[17,18]。另有相关研究报告表明^[19],子痫前期的临床发病率较高,国内子痫前期的发病率可达3.9%,已受到广泛关注。因此,给予患者及时有效的治疗显得尤为重要,亦是目前临床广大患者以及医护人员共同关注的热点^[20,21]。随着近年来相关研究的日益深入,越来越多的研究报道表明,过度炎症反应可能在子痫前期的发生、进展存在密切相关,其主要机制可能和过度炎症会导

致血管内皮细胞受损密切相关。相关研究文献指出^[22,23]:正常妊娠状态下即已存在炎性反应,而子痫前期患者血液中的白细胞以及炎症介质异常激活,继而会引起集体炎症反应过度,进一步导致胎盘发生氧化应激以及脂质过氧化,同时会促进氧自由基的释放,最终引起血管内皮细胞的损伤。由此可见,通过对炎症反应和子痫前期相关性进行研究,具有较高的临床价值。

表1 三组大鼠血压、24 h蛋白尿水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of blood pressure and 24 h proteinuria in the three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Blood pressure(mmHg)			24 h albuminuria(mg/24 h)		
		Progesterone	15 d of pregnancy	21 d of pregnancy	Progesterone	15 d of pregnancy	21 d of pregnancy
Normal pregnancy group	30	117.19±8.41	121.05±8.01	121.14±9.24	4.06±0.78	5.39±1.04	6.15±1.18
Preeclampsia group	30	116.92±8.74	157.39±7.24 [#]	160.83±6.92 [#]	4.08±0.82	5.44±1.05	14.20±2.01 [#]
Treatment group	30	116.02±9.15	156.29±6.23 [#]	140.28±6.82 ^{**}	4.06±0.69	5.61±1.02	7.51±1.14 ^{**}
F	-	0.295	44.295	74.015	0.104	0.018	65.293
P	-	0.734	0.000	0.000	0.325	0.784	0.000

Note: compared with normal pregnancy group, [#]P<0.05; Compared with the preeclampsia group, *P<0.05.

表2 三组大鼠肝功能、炎性因子指标水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of liver function and inflammatory factors in the three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	ALT(U/L)	AST(U/L)	IL-2(pg/mL)	IL-6(pg/mL)	IFN-γ(pg/mL)
Normal pregnancy group	30	29.57±5.72	77.91±24.82	114.20±21.95	16.32±4.05	217.22±24.95
Preeclampsia group	30	65.28±22.83 [#]	283.54±135.29 [#]	314.39±62.39 [#]	34.29±6.29 [#]	438.74±77.38 [#]
Treatment group	30	42.93±7.84 ^{**}	161.39±32.84 ^{**}	278.94±51.92 ^{**}	30.45±5.21 ^{**}	266.98±33.92 ^{**}
F	-	35.293	19.845	17.274	14.911	11.497
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with normal pregnancy group, [#]P<0.05; Compared with the preeclampsia group, *P<0.05.

表3 三组大鼠胎盘组织中Bcl-2、Bax蛋白表达水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of expression levels of Bcl-2 and Bax proteins in the placenta tissues of the three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Bcl-2	Bax
Normal pregnancy group	30	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00
Preeclampsia group	30	0.61±0.05 [#]	2.14±0.33 [#]
Treatment group	30	0.84±0.06 ^{**}	1.48±0.12 ^{**}
F	-	25.203	21.595
P	-	0.000	0.000

Note: compared with normal pregnancy group, [#]P<0.05; Compared with the preeclampsia group, *P<0.05.

本文结果发现,子痫前期组及治疗组大鼠妊娠第15 d、21 d时的血压水平均显著高于正常孕组,且妊娠第21 d时的24 h蛋白尿高于正常孕组;治疗组大鼠妊娠第21 d的血压及24 h蛋白尿均低于子痫前期组,说明了低分子肝素在改善子痫前期症状方面效果显著。此外,子痫前期组、治疗组大鼠的ALT、AST水平平均显著高于正常孕组,且治疗组大鼠的ALT、AST水平平均显著低于子痫前期组,提示了低分子肝素应用于子痫前期样大鼠中具有保护肝脏的作用,分析原因为,低分子肝素由普通肝素化学或酶解聚后而来,具有良好的抗凝作用,且生物利用度高、血浆半衰期较长,可持续作用减少子痫前期小动脉痉

挛,进而缓解肝脏细胞缺氧状态,降低ALT、AST水平^[24-26],且有国外学者Kukner等人的研究证实^[27]:低分子肝素可有效减少CCL4诱导的肝损伤中干细胞的凋亡以及坏死,继而发挥肝脏保护作用。另外,子痫前期组、治疗组大鼠的IL-2、IFN-γ、IL-6水平均高于正常孕组;治疗组IL-2、IFN-γ、IL-6水平均低于子痫前期组。提示了低分子肝素治疗子痫前期大鼠的可能机制在于:促进大鼠Th1/Th2发生Th2方向漂移,继而减少促炎细胞因子的合成、分泌,同时抑制抗炎细胞因子的减少,进一步起到抗炎作用^[28]。本文结果还显示子痫前期组、治疗组大鼠胎盘组织中Bcl-2蛋白表达水平显著低于正常孕组,Bax蛋白表达水

平显著高于正常孕组,且治疗组大鼠 Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平显著高于子痫前期组,Bax 蛋白表达水平显著低于子痫前期组,这与张园等人的研究高度相似^[29],说明了调节 Bcl-2/Bax 平衡可能是低分子肝素治疗子痫前期大鼠的机制之一。这可能是因为低分子肝素能调控 Bcl-2/Bax 蛋白表达水平,继而减少肝细胞凋亡,最终发挥肝脏保护作用^[30]。

综上所述,采用低分子肝素对子痫前期大鼠进行干预可发挥较好的降压效果,低分子肝素降血压的主要作用机制可能和诱导 Th1/Th2 的平衡朝 Th2 方向发展发挥抗炎作用,调节 Bcl-2/Bax 平衡,减少肝细胞凋亡有关。

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