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多巴胺联合 NE 对感染性休克致急性肝损伤大鼠肝功能、炎症因子及 NF- κ B p65 蛋白的影响 *

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摘要 目的:本研究通过研究多巴胺(Dopamine, DA)和去甲肾上腺素(Noradrenaline, NE)对感染性休克致急性肝损伤大鼠肝功能、炎症因子及 NF- κ B p65 蛋白的影响, 以期临床治疗提供一定的试验依据。**方法:**以 48 只 SPF 级健康雄性 SD 大鼠为研究对象, 根据随机数字表法分为四组, 每组 12 只, 分别为对照组, 脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)组, NE 组, DA+NE 组。LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 建立感染性休克模型, NE 组静脉输注去甲肾上腺素, DA+NE 组在 NE 组的基础上静脉输注 DA。对各组大鼠肝功能、炎症因子和 NF- κ B p65 蛋白水平进行检测。**结果:**与对照组相比, LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组血清天冬氨酸转氨酶(aspartate transaminase, AST)和丙氨酸转氨酶(alanine Transaminase, ALT)水平均显著升高($P<0.05$), 与 LPS 组相比, NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠血清 AST 和 ALT 均有不同程度的降低($P<0.05$), 与 NE 组相比, DA+NE 组大鼠血清 AST 和 ALT 水平降低更显著($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比, LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组血清白细胞介素 6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子(tumornecrosis factor, TNF- α)水平均显著升高($P<0.05$), 与 LPS 组相比, NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 均有不同程度的降低($P<0.05$), 与 NE 组相比, DA+NE 组大鼠血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平降低更显著 ($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比, LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平均显著升高($P<0.05$), 与 LPS 组相比, NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达均有不同程度的降低($P<0.05$), 与 NE 组相比, DA+NE 组大鼠 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平降低更显著($P<0.05$)。**结论:**多巴胺联合 NE 对大鼠感染性休克所导致的急性肝损伤具有良好的保护作用。

关键词:多巴胺; NE; 感染性休克; 急性肝损伤; 肝功能

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Effects of Training Dopamine Combined with NE on Rats with Acute Liver Injury Caused by Septic Shock*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of DA combined with NE on liver function, inflammatory factors and NF- κ B p65 protein in rats with acute liver injury caused by septic shock, in order to provide a certain experimental basis for clinical treatment. **Methods:** A total of 48 SPF-grade healthy male SD rats were chosen as research subjects and were randomly divided into four groups, i.e. the control group (n=12), LPS group (n=12), NE group (n=12), and DA+NE group (n=12). The septic shock models were established in the LPS, NE and DA+NE group. The NE group received intravenous infusion of norepinephrine, and the DA+NE group received intravenous infusion of DA on the basis of the NE group's therapy. The liver function, inflammatory factors and NF- κ B p65 protein levels of rats in each group were detected. **Results:** Compared with the control group, the serum AST and ALT levels of the LPS, NE and DA+NE group were significantly increased ($P<0.05$). Compared with the LPS group, the serum AST and ALT levels of the rats in the NE and DA+NE groups were decreased to varying degrees ($P<0.05$). Compared with the NE group, the serum AST and ALT levels of the DA+NE group decreased more significantly ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the serum IL-6 and TNF- α levels in the LPS, NE and DA+NE group were significantly increased ($P<0.05$). Compared with the LPS group, the serum IL-6 and TNF- α in the NE and DA+NE group decreased to varying degrees ($P<0.05$). Compared with the NE group, the serum IL-6 and TNF- α levels in the DA+NE group decreased more significantly ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the expression of NF- κ B p65 protein in the LPS, NE and DA+NE group was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). Compared with the LPS group, the expressions of NF- κ B p65 protein in the NE and DA+NE group were reduced to varying degrees ($P<0.05$). Compared with the NE group, the expression of NF- κ B p65 protein in the

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DA+NE group decreased more significantly($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dopamine combined with NE has a good protective effect on acute liver injury caused by septic shock in rats.

Key words: Dopamine; NE; Septic shock; Acute liver injury; Liver function

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前言

感染性休克(Septic shock)又被称为脓毒性休克,为一种在脓毒症基础上存在严重细胞代谢紊乱以及循环功能障碍的疾病,其死亡风险明显高于单纯脓毒症^[1,2]。该病发病机制错综复杂,有很高的风险引起患者肝损伤。感染性休克常导致非常严重的肝功能异常,甚至导致急性肝功能衰竭,会加重已有的内环境紊乱程度^[3]。感染性休克致急性肝损伤患者的预后往往较差,寻找有效的治疗手段依然亟待解决。

对于感染性休克患者,血管活性药物具有重要的治疗作用,常见的药物包括多巴胺(Dopamine, DA)和去甲肾上腺素(Noradrenaline, NE)^[4]。DA能通过合成去甲肾上腺素前体,进而促进 α 、 β 肾上腺素能受体,从而起到血管舒张的作用。且DA对血管的作用与剂量密切相关,小剂量DA能扩张血管,而高剂量的DA能收缩血管^[5,6]。NE能增加患者外周血管阻力和平均动脉压,对感染性休克的治疗有重要意义,国际脓毒症与感染性休克管理指南推荐NE为治疗感染性休克的首选血管活性药物^[7,8]。

目前对于感染性休克致急性肝损伤还没有特异性治疗手段,关于多巴胺联合去甲肾上腺素对感染性休克致急性肝损伤大鼠的机制研究较少。本研究通过研究DA联合NE对感染性休克致急性肝损伤大鼠肝功能、炎症因子及NF- κ B p65蛋白的影响,以期为临床治疗提供一定的试验依据,具体报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 试验动物及药物

以48只SPF级健康雄性Sprague-Dawley(SD)大鼠为研究对象,体重250~300 g,8~10周龄,购自北京华阜康生物科技股份有限公司,生产许可证号:SCXK(京)2017-0010。

脂多糖(LPS)粉剂购自美国Sigma公司,盐酸多巴胺购自美国Sigma-Aldrich公司,重酒石酸去甲肾上腺素注射液购自远大医药有限公司,0.9%氯化钠注射液购自华仁药业股份有限公司。

1.2 主要仪器与试剂

PT-100型生物血压传感器、BL-420E+生物机能实验系统均为成都泰盟科技有限公司生产,KL-702微量注射泵为北京科力建元生产,Power Pac Universal电泳仪、化学发光显影仪产自美国BIO-RAD公司。

白细胞介素6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、谷丙转氨酶(ALT)检测试剂盒购自南京建成科技有限公司,兔抗NF- κ B p65抗体购自英国abcam公司,超敏ECL化学发光试剂盒购自沈阳万类生物科技有限公司。

1.3 试验方法

所有大鼠均适应性喂养1 w (22℃~26℃温度,40%~60%

湿度,明暗周期为12 h的环境下自由饮食饮水),根据随机数字表法分为四组,每组12只,分别为对照组,LPS组,NE组,DA+NE组。

1.3.1 动物模型的建立 所有大鼠均于试验开始前禁食12 h。各大鼠称重后,腹腔注射1%的戊巴比妥钠(50 mg/kg),仰卧位固定。术区进行常规消毒后,于颈部正中切口,剥离左颈总动脉和右颈内静脉,动静脉置管,稳定10 min,左颈总动脉置管连接生物血压传感器监测大鼠血压心率等机能,于右颈内静脉置管中注射LPS、生理盐水(NS)、药物等。LPS、NE和DA+NE组均缓慢注射的0.5 mL的LPS(5 mg/kg)+NS,维持5 min。当MAP下降>40 mm Hg,且稳定30 min,表明感染性休克模型建立成功。

1.3.2 给药 对照组静脉注射0.5 mL的NS,NE组静脉输注NE (5 mL/kg/h),持续静脉泵入,起始剂量为4 μ g/kg/min; DA+NE组在NE组的基础上,进行DA持续静脉泵入,DA起始剂量为8 μ g/kg/min。NE组和DA+NE组根据MAP值进行剂量调整,至MAP恢复基础水平,稳定1 h即为复苏达标。对照组和LPS组不给予液体复苏和药物。

1.4 检测指标

1.4.1 肝功能 所有大鼠均采右颈内静脉血4 mL于洁净干燥的离心管(10 mL)中,静置后离心分离血清,-20℃储存待测,采用ELISA法检测肝功能指标AST和ALT。

1.4.2 炎症因子 肝功能检测后剩余的血清,采用ELISA法检测各组大鼠血清炎症因子IL-6和TNF- α 水平。

1.4.3 NF- κ B p65蛋白 采用Western Blot法检测各组大鼠肝组织中检测肝组织NF- κ B p65蛋白的表达水平。以超敏ECL化学发光试剂盒制备底物工作液,于化学发光显影仪上显影,采用Image J软件分析目标条带灰度值。以NF- κ B p65与内参GAPDH的比值作为NF- κ B p65得到相对表达量,计算表达水平。

1.5 数据处理

以SPSS 19.0对数据进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,使用t检验,计数资料采用率(%)表示,计量资料使用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肝功能比较

本研究对大鼠肝功能指标AST和ALT进行检测比较,结果见表1所示,与对照组相比,LPS、NE和DA+NE组血清AST和ALT水平均显著升高($P<0.05$),与LPS组相比,NE和DA+NE组大鼠血清AST和ALT均有不同程度的降低($P<0.05$),与NE组相比,DA+NE组大鼠血清AST和ALT水平降低更显著($P<0.05$)。

2.2 各组炎症因子比较

本研究对大鼠血清炎症因子IL-6和TNF- α 水平进行

检测比较, 结果见表 2 所示, 与对照组相比, LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平均显著升高 ($P<0.05$), 与 LPS 组相比, NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 均有不

同程度的降低 ($P<0.05$), 与 NE 组相比, DA+NE 组大鼠血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平降低更显著 ($P<0.05$)。

表 1 各组大鼠血清 AST 和 ALT 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of serum AST and ALT levels among four groups of rats ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	AST(U/L)	ALT(U/L)
Control group (n=12)	50.3 $\pm$ 5.4	25.31 $\pm$ 3.2
Group LPS (n=12)	609.3 $\pm$ 17.8*	305.8 $\pm$ 7.4*
Group NE (n=12)	318.5 $\pm$ 21.7**	161.6 $\pm$ 7.5**
Group DA+NE (n=12)	196.2 $\pm$ 8.0***	102.8 $\pm$ 15.3***

Note: *compared with the control group, $P<0.05$; **compared with the LPS group, $P<0.05$; ***compared with the NE group, $P<0.05$.

表 2 各组大鼠血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of serum IL-6 and TNF- α levels among four groups of rats($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-6(ng/L)	TNF- α (ng/L)
Control group (n=12)	12.8 $\pm$ 2.4	15.2 $\pm$ 4.1
Group LPS (n=12)	55.1 $\pm$ 5.2*	63.0 $\pm$ 6.3*
Group NE (n=12)	37.4 $\pm$ 5.1**	43.2 $\pm$ 3.1**
Group DA+NE (n=12)	19.1 $\pm$ 2.4***	23.6 $\pm$ 3.0***

Note: *compared with the control group, $P<0.05$; **compared with the LPS group, $P<0.05$; ***compared with the NE group, $P<0.05$.

2.3 各组肝组织 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达情况比较

本研究对各组大鼠肝组织 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平进行检测比较, 结果见表 3 所示, 与对照组相比, LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平均显著升高 ($P<0.05$), 与 LPS 组相比, NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达均有不同程度的降低($P<0.05$), 与 NE 组相比, DA+NE 组大鼠 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平降低更显著($P<0.05$)。

表 3 各组大鼠肝组织 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of NF- κ B p65 protein expression in liver tissues among four groups of rats($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	NF- κ B p65 expression level
Control group (n=12)	1.1 $\pm$ 0.1
Group LPS (n=12)	3.2 $\pm$ 0.3*
Group NE (n=12)	2.3 $\pm$ 0.3**
Group DA+NE (n=12)	1.7 $\pm$ 0.1***

Note: *compared with the control group, $P<0.05$; ** compared with the LPS group, $P<0.05$; *** compared with the NE group, $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

感染性休克是一种常见的难治性休克, 为机体对感染的反应失调, 表现为外周血管阻力下降以及静脉血管床大量开放, 进而导致血流异常分布, 而严重的毛细血管渗漏会进一步加重组织灌注不足, 此时对患者进行积极的液体复苏至关重要^[9,10]。治疗中最基本的手段是对患者进行有效的血流动力学支持, 用以保证组织器官的充分灌注。患者感染性休克早期, 体内多巴胺水平呈现先升高后降低趋势, 且高 NE 水平能一定程度上抑

制 DA 的合成及释放, 引起 DA 的相对不足, 及时补充一定的外源性多巴胺能明显的升高血压^[11,12]。

感染性休克患者肝脏损伤发病率较高, 多发生于早期, 而肝缺血、缺氧是引起肝细胞损伤的最常见和最重要的因素。肝损伤对感染性休克患者的病情和预后都有重要影响^[13,14]。血清 AST 和 ALT 水平能反映肝损伤程度, 肝细胞受损后, 会引起细胞中 AST 和 ALT 的大量释放入血, 使其在血清中的浓度短时间迅速升高^[15-17]。本研究对各组大鼠肝功能指标 AST 和 ALT 进行检测比较, 与对照组相比, LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组血清 AST 和 ALT 水平均显著升高, 与 LPS 组相比, NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠血清 AST 和 ALT 均有不同程度的降低, 与 NE 组相比, DA+NE 组大鼠血清 AST 和 ALT 水平降低更显著。NE 能有效升高感染性休克患者的血压, 但是随着使用剂量的增加, 血液灌流会随着血管的收缩而减少, 引起肝功能障碍, 联合 DA 治疗, 能减少 NE 的使用剂量, 且改善微循环状态^[18,19]。研究表明 DA 联合 NE 治疗感染性休克, 能在一定程度上保护肝功能。

炎症反应是感染性休克中的重要核心环节, 能引起 IL-6 及 TNF- α 等炎症因子的释放, 进而对肝细胞造成直接和间接的损害^[20-22]。本研究对各组大鼠血清炎症因子 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平进行检测比较, 结果表明, 与对照组相比, LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平均显著升高, 与 LPS 组相比, NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 均有不同程度的降低, 与 NE 组相比, DA+NE 组大鼠血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平降低更显著。与赵广明^[23]的研究类似, 探讨特利加压素(TP)与 NE 联合应用对大鼠感染性休克致急性肝损伤的影响及其机制, 将 48 只雄性 SD 大鼠, 随机分为四组(n=12), 即对照组, 模型组(LPS 组), 去甲肾上腺素组(NE 组), 特利加压素 + 去甲肾上腺素组 (TP+ NE 组), 结果显示与对照组比较, LPS 组血清

AST 和 ALT 浓度,血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平升高;与 LPS 组比较,NE、TP+ NE 组血清 AST 和 ALT 浓度,血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平降低,与 NE 组比较,TP+ NE 组血清 AST 和 ALT 浓度,血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平有所下降。说明多巴胺联合 NE 治疗大鼠感染性休克所导致的急性肝损伤,能够减轻炎症因子的释放,进而保护肝功能,在感染性休克所导致的肝损伤过程中,其中关键的环节是 NF- κ B 信号通路。NF- κ B 为介导炎症反应的重要通路,主要组成亚单位有 p50 和 p65,可通过测定 NF- κ B p65 表达水平反映 NF- κ B 活性^[24-26]。NF- κ B 能以多种途径介导炎症介质释放,使肝组织损伤或加重损伤^[27,28]。在感染性休克时会产生大量的氧自由基,进而诱发严重的氧化应激反应,进一步加重肝损伤^[29-31]。本研究对各组大鼠肝组织 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平进行检测比较,结果表明,与对照组相比,LPS、NE 和 DA+NE 组 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平均显著升高,与 LPS 组相比,NE 和 DA+NE 组大鼠 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达均有不同程度的降低,与 NE 组相比,DA+NE 组大鼠 NF- κ B p65 蛋白表达水平降低更显著。

综上所述,多巴胺联合 NE 对大鼠感染性休克所导致的急性肝损伤具有良好的保护作用。

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