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## 磷酸肌酸钠对高糖培养的心肌细胞凋亡与 IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 表达的影响 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨磷酸肌酸钠对高糖培养的心肌细胞凋亡与白介素(Interleukin, IL)-6、肿瘤坏死因子(Tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- $\alpha$ 表达的影响。**方法:**SD 大鼠心肌细胞分为三组 - 正常组、心衰组、磷酸肌酸钠组, 心力衰竭组用含血清的高糖 DMEM 培养基(33 mmol/L 葡萄糖)培养; 磷酸肌酸钠组用含血清的高糖 DMEM 培养基(33 mmol/L 葡萄糖)和 100  $\mu$ mol/L 磷酸肌酸钠培养; 正常组用含 10 % 血清的 DMEM 培养基(5.5 mmol/L 葡萄糖)培养。采用 MTT 法检测细胞增殖指数, 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡指数, 酶联免疫检测上清 IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  含量, Western blot 法检测半胱氨酸蛋白酶-3(Caspase-3)、B 淋巴细胞瘤-2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)蛋白水平。**结果:**处理后 24 h、48 h, 磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞增殖指数高于心衰组( $P<0.05$ ), 细胞凋亡指数、Caspase-3 和 Bcl-2 蛋白、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  含量相对表达量低于心衰组( $P<0.05$ ), 与正常组对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**磷酸肌酸钠在大鼠心肌细胞心力衰竭模型中的应用能降低心肌细胞 Caspase-3、Bcl-2 蛋白表达, 抑制细胞凋亡, 提高细胞增殖指数。

**关键词:**磷酸肌酸钠; 心肌细胞; 心衰; 白介素-6; 肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$

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## Effect of Creatine Phosphate Sodium on Cardiomyocyte Apoptosis and Expression of IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$ Cultured in High Glucose\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effects of creatine phosphate sodium on cardiomyocyte apoptosis and the expression of interleukin (IL)-6 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  in high glucose cultured. **Methods:** The cardiomyocytes of SD rats were divided into three groups-normal group, heart failure group, and sodium creatine phosphate group. The heart failure group was cultured with serum-containing high glucose DMEM medium (33 mmol/L glucose); creatine phosphate sodium group was cultured with serum-containing high glucose DMEM medium (33 mmol/L glucose) and 100  $\mu$ mol/L creatine phosphate sodium; the normal group was cultured with 10 % serum-containing DMEM medium (5.5 mmol/L glucose). MTT method was used to detect cell proliferation index; flow cytometry was used to detect cell apoptosis index; enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect the content of IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  in the supernatant; Western blot method was used to detect Caspase-3, B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2) protein level. **Results:** 24 h and 48 h after treatment, the proliferation indexes of myocardial cells in the sodium phosphate creatine group were higher than those in the heart failure group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the apoptosis index, Caspase-3 and Bcl-2 protein, IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$  The relative expression of  $\alpha$  content were lower than those in the heart failure group ( $P<0.05$ ), and there was no significant difference compared with the normal group ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** The application of creatine phosphate sodium in rat cardiomyocyte heart failure model can reduce the expression of Caspase-3 and Bcl-2 protein in cardiomyocytes, inhibit cell apoptosis and increase cell proliferation index.

**Key words:** Creatine phosphate sodium; Cardiomyocytes; Heart failure; Interleukin-6; Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$

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### 前言

心力衰竭(Heart failure)为临幊上常见的心血管疾病, 病理表现为早期心肌细胞发生代偿性肥大, 当前在我国的发病人数逐年上升, 且开始多发病于年轻人<sup>[1,2]</sup>。心力衰竭的具体发病机

制还不明确, 但是涉及的病因包括心肌细胞凋亡、基因表达改变、能量代谢障碍、氧化应激等<sup>[3]</sup>。为了研究心力衰竭的发生机制, 基础研究多采用高糖环境建立心肌细胞衰竭模型<sup>[4,5]</sup>。心力衰竭时, 其机体多伴随有磷酸肌酸(creatine phosphate, CP)表达异常, 从而影响机体的心脏功能和交感神经活动, 也会导致机

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体心肌出现能量代谢障碍、细胞凋亡等<sup>[6]</sup>。心肌缺血期间充足的腺苷三磷酸(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)生成是维持心脏功能的重要物质,磷酸肌酸是ATP的储存和转运形式,可促进机体内细胞内能量的传递<sup>[7]</sup>。外源性磷酸肌酸的加入可导致机体内ATP合成增加,从而能改善缺血时急性期患者的血流动力学状况<sup>[8]</sup>。已有报道显示酸肌酸钠可降低线粒体活性氧水平,从而抑制机体内炎症因子的释放<sup>[9,10]</sup>。本文具体探讨了磷酸肌酸钠对高糖培养的心肌细胞凋亡与IL-6、TNF-α表达的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验动物与材料

研究时间为2020年1月到2020年8月,选择0~3 d SD大鼠的幼崽,购自常州卡文斯实验动物有限公司(SCXK-2020-C003),自由喂养,清洁级饲养环境。注射用磷酸肌酸钠(河北天成药业股份有限公司,国药准字H200840211,浓度1 g/mL),异硫氰酸荧光素标记的膜联素V/碘化丙啶(annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate/ propidium iodide, annexin V-FITC/PI)细胞凋亡检测试剂盒购自美国sigma公司,MTT溶液购自深圳晶美公司,DMEM培养基与高糖DMEM培养基、胰蛋白酶购自美国sigma公司,IL-6、TNF-α酶联免疫检测试剂盒购自大连TAKARA公司,抗 Caspase-3 抗体、抗 Bcl-2 抗体购自英国CSL公司。

### 1.2 心肌细胞分离与处理

消毒仔鼠要切开的周围皮肤,在超净工作台取出心脏,剪碎后分离出仔鼠的心肌细胞,接种于96孔板培养( $3 \times 10^5$ 孔)。分为三组:心力衰竭组:培养于含血清的高糖DMEM培养基(33 mmol/L葡萄糖);磷酸肌酸钠组:培养于含血清的高糖DMEM培养基(33 mmol/L葡萄糖)和100 μmol/L磷酸肌酸钠中;正常组用含10%血清的DMEM培养基(5.5 mmol/L葡萄糖)培养。均处理24 h、48 h后进行如下实验。

表1 三组处理后24 h、48 h的细胞增殖指数对比(%,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of cell proliferation indexes 24 h and 48 h after treatment among three groups (% ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	24 h	48 h
Heart failure group	4	$73.52 \pm 2.18^{**}$	$76.88 \pm 3.10^{**}$
Sodium creatine phosphate group	4	$95.44 \pm 4.52$	$94.22 \pm 5.33$
Normal group	4	$94.24 \pm 4.13$	$95.20 \pm 4.51$
F		6.335	5.633
P		0.014	0.021

Note: Compared with the normal group,  $^*P<0.05$ ; compared with the sodium phosphate creatine group,  $^{**}P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 细胞凋亡指数对比

处理后24 h、48 h,磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞凋亡指数低于心力衰竭组( $P<0.05$ ),与正常组对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表2。

### 2.3 炎症因子表达对比

处理后24 h、48 h,磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞上清IL-6、TNF-α含量低于心力衰竭组( $P<0.05$ ),与正常组对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表3。

### 2.4 Caspase-3、Bcl-2蛋白表达水平对比

处理后24 h、48 h,磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞Caspase-3、

### 1.3 MTT法检测心肌细胞增殖指数

在处理24 h、48 h后,去掉培养基。每孔加入10 μL MTT溶液(5 mg/mL)与100 μL无血清培养基,孵育4 h,加150 μL二甲基亚砜,振荡10 min。采用酶标仪测定490 nm波长处的吸光度值,计算细胞增殖指数。

### 1.4 流式细胞术检测心肌细胞凋亡指数

处理24 h、48 h后,胰蛋白酶消化心肌细胞,接种于12孔板( $1 \times 10^6$ 个/孔),PBS重悬,annexin V-FITC/PI染色,流式细胞术检测凋亡指数。

### 1.5 生化分析仪检测IL-6、TNF-α含量

处理24 h、48 h后,冷PBS液清洗细胞2~3次,将冷2% TritonX-100 0.5 mL加入各组中,裂解细胞,12000 rpm离心3 min,取上清液,全自动生化分析仪检测IL-6、TNF-α水平。

### 1.6 Western blot法检测Caspase-3、Bcl-2蛋白水平

处理24 h、48 h后,裂解细胞,离心取蛋白,采用BCA法定量蛋白浓度,上样SDS-PAGE胶,转膜后,一抗稀释羊抗鼠caspase-3抗体( $\times 1000$ )、羊抗鼠Bcl-2抗体( $\times 1000$ )、羊抗鼠GAPDH抗体( $\times 1000$ ),4℃过夜;二抗( $\times 10000$ )室温孵育1 h,放入自动显像系统,曝光读取,分析各蛋白目的条带的吸光度(A)值,以A目的蛋白/AGAPDH比值表示目的蛋白的相对表达水平。

上述实验都重复4次,取平均值。

### 1.7 统计方法

应用SPSS 22.00,计量数据以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,多组间对比为方差分析,两组比为t检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 细胞增殖指数对比

处理后24 h、48 h,磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞增殖指数高于心力衰竭组( $P<0.05$ ),与正常组对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表1。

Bcl-2蛋白相对表达量低于心力衰竭组( $P<0.05$ ),与正常组对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表4。

## 3 讨论

心力衰竭是各种心脏疾病的严重和终末阶段,是由各种病因引起的心脏病终末阶段,致残率与死亡率都比较高<sup>[11,12]</sup>。在病理学上表现为间质纤维化、细胞溶解与凋亡、心肌细胞肥大等<sup>[13,14]</sup>。长期高糖刺激可通过压力超负荷作用对心肌细胞的直接或间接作用经由多种机制造成心肌损伤,为此可依据此原理建

立心力衰竭的心肌细胞模型<sup>[15,16]</sup>。磷酸肌酸钠是一种外源性高能物质,能够直接进入细胞内供给细胞能量,改善血管上皮细胞的生理状态,防止血小板聚集,促进细胞维持正常生理稳态<sup>[17,18]</sup>。细胞凋亡是非常复杂的病理生理过程<sup>[19]</sup>,本研究显示处理后24 h、48 h,磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞增殖指数高于心力衰竭组,心肌细胞凋亡指数低于心力衰竭组,与正常组对比差异无统计学意义,表明磷酸肌酸钠的应用能抑制心肌细胞凋亡,提高心肌细胞增殖指数。当前也有研究显示在心肌缺血以及再灌注阶段,磷酸肌酸钠能显著减少心律失常的发生,有潜在抗心律失常作用<sup>[20,21]</sup>。

表2 三组处理后24 h、48 h的细胞凋亡指数对比(%, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 2 Comparison of apoptosis indexes 24 h and 48 h after treatment among three groups (%, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	24 h	48 h
Heart failure group	4	11.78±0.11**	16.89±0.10**
Sodium creatine phosphate group	4	1.22±0.24	1.54±0.22
Normal group	4	1.28±2.44	1.50±4.11
F		16.533	30.144
P		0.000	0.000

表3 三组处理后24 h、48 h的心肌细胞IL-6、TNF-α含量对比(pg/ml, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 3 Comparison of IL-6 and TNF-α contents in myocardial cells 24 h and 48 h after treatment among three groups (pg/mL, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	IL-6		TNF-α	
		24 h	48 h	24 h	48 h
Heart failure group	4	45.33±2.74**	54.20±3.33**	33.48±2.47**	34.09±3.17**
Sodium creatine phosphate group	4	11.09±1.00	9.99±1.40	8.76±0.56	8.82±0.44
Normal group	4	10.23±1.72	10.00±1.64	8.98±0.43	8.92±0.54
F		25.093	34.001	18.943	19.005
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表4 三组处理后24 h、48 h的心肌细胞Caspase-3、Bcl-2蛋白相对表达量对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 4 Comparison of relative expression levels of caspase-3 and Bcl-2 proteins in cardiomyocytes 24 h and 48 h after treatment among three groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	Caspase-3		Bcl-2	
		24 h	48 h	24 h	48 h
Heart failure group	4	7.24±1.30**	9.28±1.11**	2.22±0.22**	2.58±0.16**
Sodium creatine phosphate group	4	1.55±0.33	1.42±0.61	1.89±0.11	2.10±0.15
Normal group	4	1.00±0.45	1.03±0.45	0.89±0.13	0.98±0.09
F		14.022	18.022	9.883	11.093
P		0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000

心力衰竭大鼠会大量释放炎症因子,引起心肌损伤。TNF-α可诱导活性氧的产生,降低心肌收缩力,导致心肌功能障碍。IL-6与心力衰竭病情的严重程度、预后相关,在心肌细胞和成纤维细胞间传递信号<sup>[22,23]</sup>。TNF-α与IL-6可激活NF-κB,从而导致中性粒细胞迁移、释放炎性因子<sup>[24,25]</sup>。本研究显示处理后24 h、48 h,磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞上清IL-6、TNF-α含量低于心力衰竭组,表明磷酸肌酸钠的应用能抑制心肌细胞炎症因子的释放。与陈仙芳<sup>[26]</sup>等的研究类似,探讨磷酸肌酸钠对心力衰竭伴肺部感染患者IL-6、TNF-α水平及心功能影响,对照组患者接受抗感染和抗心力衰竭的常规治疗,试验组患者在对照组治疗的基础上联合用磷酸肌酸钠注射液治疗,治疗后,两组血清IL-6、TNF-α水平均低于治疗前,且试验组血清IL-6、TNF-α表达水平较对照组低。从机制上分析,磷酸肌酸钠能够稳定心肌纤维膜,抑制缺血心肌部位的磷酸降解,保持细胞内嘌呤核苷酸的水平,从而达到保护心肌<sup>[27,28]</sup>。

心肌细胞数目减少是导致心肌功能障碍的决定因素,与心

肌细胞凋亡有关<sup>[29,30]</sup>。凋亡通路包括外源性通路和内源性通路,其中线粒体依赖性凋亡通路主要和线粒体通透性转换孔的开放度相关。Caspases是细胞凋亡的重要执行者,活化的Caspases-3可经蛋白酶过程激活,参与细胞凋亡<sup>[31,32]</sup>。本研究显示处理后24 h、48 h,磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞Caspase-3、Bcl-2蛋白相对表达量低于心力衰竭组,表明磷酸肌酸钠的应用能抑制心肌细胞Caspase-3、Bcl-2蛋白的表达。与黄洋洋<sup>[33]</sup>等学者的研究类似,该学者探讨磷酸肌酸钠对心力衰竭大鼠心脏功能和交感神经活动的影响,结果也显示不同时间点的磷酸肌酸钠组心肌细胞存活率均高于磷酸肌酸钠对心力衰竭组,细胞凋亡率、caspase-3蛋白相对表达量低于磷酸肌酸钠对心力衰竭组。说明磷酸肌酸钠能降低心肌细胞caspase-3蛋白的表达,抑制细胞凋亡,提高细胞存活率,从而改善心脏功能。本研究也有一定的不足,没有明确磷酸肌酸钠的作用机制,将在后续研究中深入研究。

总之,磷酸肌酸钠在大鼠心肌细胞心力衰竭模型中的应用能降低心肌细胞Caspase-3、Bcl-2蛋白表达,抑制细胞凋亡,提

高细胞增殖指数。

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