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青蒿琥酯对肺癌裸鼠新生血管生成的影响及机制相关研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨与研究青蒿琥酯对肺癌裸鼠新生血管生成的影响及机制。**方法:**27只裸小鼠随机平分为3组-肺癌组、青蒿琥酯1组与青蒿琥酯2组,每组9只。所有小鼠都给予腹腔注射肺癌A549细胞成瘤,致瘤成功后肺癌组、青蒿琥酯1组与青蒿琥酯2组组采用磷酸盐缓冲液、2.0 mg/mL与4.0 mg/mL的青蒿琥酯进行灌胃,1次/d,持续10 d。**结果:**所有小鼠都致瘤成功,青蒿琥酯1组、青蒿琥酯2组的移植瘤重量低于肺癌组($P<0.05$),抑瘤率高于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯2组与青蒿琥酯1组对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。青蒿琥酯2组、青蒿琥酯1组的移植瘤细胞凋亡指数高于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯2组高于青蒿琥酯1组($P<0.05$)。青蒿琥酯2组、青蒿琥酯1组的移植瘤组织周围淋巴管密度低于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯2组低于青蒿琥酯1组($P<0.05$)。青蒿琥酯2组、青蒿琥酯1组的血清肿瘤坏死因子(Tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 与白介素(Interleukin, IL)-6水平低于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯2组低于青蒿琥酯1组($P<0.05$)。青蒿琥酯2组、青蒿琥酯1组的移植瘤结缔组织生长因子(Connective tissue growth factor, CTGF)、血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)蛋白相对表达水平低于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯2组低于青蒿琥酯1组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**青蒿琥酯在肺癌裸鼠的应用能抑制CTGF、VEGF蛋白表达,降低炎症因子的表达,促进肿瘤细胞凋亡,从而发挥抑制肿瘤增殖与新生血管生成的作用。

关键词:青蒿琥酯;肺癌;裸鼠;新生血管生成;结缔组织生长因子;血管内皮生长因子;细胞凋亡

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Study on the Effect of Artesunate on Angiogenesis in Nude Mice with Lung Cancer and Its Mechanism*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore and study the effect and mechanism of artesunate on angiogenesis in nude mice with lung cancer. **Methods:** 27 cases of nude mice were randomly divided into 3 groups-lung cancer group, artesunate 1 group and artesunate 2 groups, with 9 cases in each group. All mice were given intraperitoneal injection of lung cancer A549 cells for tumorigenesis. After successfully tumorigenesis, the lung cancer group, artesunate group 1 and artesunate group 2 were given phosphate buffer, 2.0 mg/mL and 4.0 mg/mL artesunate for intragastric administration, once a day, lasted 10 d. **Results:** All cases were successfully tumorigenic. The weight of transplanted tumors in artesunate 1 group and artesunate 2 group were lower than that of the lung cancer group ($P<0.05$), and the tumor inhibition rate were higher than that of the lung cancer group ($P<0.05$), there were statistically significant difference compared between artesunate group 2 and artesunate group 1 ($P<0.05$). The apoptosis index of transplanted tumor cells in artesunate group 2 and artesunate group 1 were higher than that of lung cancer group ($P<0.05$), and artesunate group 2 were higher than artesunate group 1 ($P<0.05$). The density of lymphatic vessels around transplanted tumor tissues in artesunate 2 group and artesunate 1 group were lower than that of lung cancer group ($P<0.05$), and artesunate 2 group were lower than artesunate 1 group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and interleukin(IL)-6 in artesunate group 2 and artesunate group 1 were lower than those in lung cancer group($P<0.05$), the artesunate group 2 were lower than the artesunate 1 group($P<0.05$). The relative expression levels of connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) proteins in transplanted tumors in artesunate group 2 and artesunate group 1 were lower than those in the lung cancer group($P<0.05$), the artesunate group 2 were lower than the artesunate group 1 ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of artesunate in nude mice with lung cancer can inhibit the expression of CTGF and VEGF protein, reduce the expression of inflammatory factors, and promote tumor cell apoptosis, thereby inhibit tumor proliferation and angiogenesis.

Key words: Artesunate; Lung cancer; Nude mice; Angiogenesis; Connective tissue growth factor; Vascular endothelial growth factor; Apoptosis

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前言

肺癌是人类主要的恶性肿瘤之一,肺癌的发病率和死亡率高于多数其他恶性肿瘤,占有癌症相关死亡的30%左右^[1,2]。该癌症发病隐匿,因此早期诊断率一直不高,多数患者就诊时已为晚期或进展期,失去了手术根治指征,近年来,基于分子肿瘤特征和程序性死亡1/程序性死亡配体1阻断免疫疗法的靶向疗法为晚期肺癌患者提供了新的治疗选择,但患者预后依然不容乐观^[3,4]。现代研究表明肿瘤的侵袭与转移依赖于新生血管生成,后者的启动可能是肿瘤细胞受到缺氧及其他刺激引起肿瘤局部微环境的改变,可导致释放促血管生成因子增多^[5]。化疗为中晚期肺癌的主要治疗方法,虽然有一定的疗效,但是具有多药耐药、价格昂贵、毒副作用大等缺陷^[6,7]。我国传统医学中很早就有中药抗肿瘤的记载,一些中药对恶性肿瘤细胞具有诱导细胞凋亡、抑制生长等作用^[8,9]。青蒿琥酯是青蒿素经四氢硼钠还原形成,也是通过化学方法对倍半萜内酯类青蒿素进行结构改造获得的水溶性衍生物^[10]。其在早期为一种抗疟疾药物,具有低毒、速效、毒副作用更小、水溶性更强等优点^[11]。当前有研究表明双氢青蒿素在体内与体外具有抗肿瘤活性^[12,13],但是具体的作用机制还不明确。本文具体探讨了青蒿琥酯对肺癌裸鼠新生血管生成的影响及机制,以明确青蒿琥酯的应用价值。现总结报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 主要研究材料

清洁级雌性 BALB/c-nu 裸鼠(周龄 6-8 周,合格证号:214333,n=27)购自北京维通利华公司,体重(20.00±2.00)g,常规饲料喂养,饮水不限,实验室温度 22℃-25℃,相对湿度 60%-80%。

A549 细胞株来自本实验室冻存保存,TUNEL 细胞凋亡检测试剂盒(显色法)购自上海碧云天生物科技有限公司,抗 CTGF 抗体(1:1000)与抗 VEGF 抗体(1:500)购自美国 CST 公司,小鼠 TNF-α 与 IL-6 酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测试剂盒购自上海生工公司。

青蒿琥酯购自桂林南药股份有限公司(国药准字 H10880057),先用 5% NaHCO₃ 溶解后用葡萄糖配成所需浓度(2.0 mg/mL 与 4.0 mg/mL),所配溶液均于冰箱保存备用。

1.2 实验分组与处理

选用肺癌细胞株 A549,复苏后进行传代培养,收集对数生长期 A549 细胞,将细胞浓度调整为 1×10^8 个/mL。27 只小鼠随机平分为 3 组 - 肺癌组、青蒿琥酯 1 组与青蒿琥酯 2 组,每组 9 只。

肺癌组:经腹腔注射 0.2 mL A549 细胞,3 次/d,致瘤成功(建模标准以肿瘤直径 ≥ 0.1 cm² 为准)后采用磷酸盐缓冲液进行灌胃,1 次/d,持续 10 d。

青蒿琥酯 1 组与青蒿琥酯 2 组:经腹腔注射 0.2 mL A549 细胞,致瘤成功后采用浓度为 2.0 mg/mL 与 4.0 mg/mL 的青蒿琥酯进行灌胃,1 次/d,持续 10 d。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 观察小鼠致瘤情况 治疗后将所有小鼠处死,将移植瘤取出并称重,记录与计算小鼠的移植瘤重量和抑瘤率。

1.3.2 细胞凋亡指数检测 取 3 组小鼠的移植瘤标本,甲醛固定后石蜡包埋,制成切片,切片厚度为 4 μm,采用 TUNEL 法检测与计算细胞凋亡指数

1.3.3 淋巴管密度检测 将移植瘤剥离至黄豆大小,光镜下寻找到微淋巴管,确定肿瘤周围淋巴管密度最高部位,经梯度酒精脱水、透明、浸蜡、石蜡包埋后切片,用 HE 染色,采用免疫组化法检测淋巴管密度。

1.3.4 瘤组织中 CTGF、VEGF 蛋白表达检测 充分研磨 3 组小鼠的新鲜移植瘤组织,过滤,提取移植瘤中的总蛋白,采用 Western blot 法检测 CTGF、VEGF 蛋白相对表达水平。

1.3.5 TNF-α 与 IL-6 含量检测 取小鼠处死后的血液 1 mL 左右,静置 10 min 后,3000 rpm 离心 10 min,取上层血清,采用酶联免疫法检测 TNF-α 与 IL-6 含量。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS22.00 软件对本组研究所有数据进行数据分析,计量数据采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,对比行方差检验及 LSD-t 检验,检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 移植瘤重量和抑瘤率的比较

所有小鼠都致瘤成功,青蒿琥酯 1 组、青蒿琥酯 2 组的移植瘤重量低于肺癌组($P<0.05$),抑瘤率高于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯 2 组与青蒿琥酯 1 组对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 三组移植瘤的重量和抑瘤率的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the weight and tumor inhibition rate of the three groups of transplanted tumors ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Weight of transplanted tumor(g)	Tumor suppressor(%)
Lung cancer group	9	6.26± 0.53	0
Artesunate Group 1	9	4.91± 0.15*	23.71± 5.22*
Artesunate Group 2	9	4.01± 0.22*#	40.86± 11.31*#
F		13.492	342.103
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with lung cancer group, * $P<0.05$; compared with artesunate group 1, # $P<0.05$.

2.2 细胞凋亡指数对比

青蒿琥酯 2 组、青蒿琥酯 1 组的移植瘤细胞凋亡指数高于

肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯 2 组高于青蒿琥酯 1 组($P<0.05$)。见 表 2。

表 2 三组移植瘤的细胞凋亡指数对比(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the apoptosis index of the three groups of transplanted tumors (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Apoptotic index
Lung cancer group	9	3.13 $\pm$ 0.24
Artesunate Group 1	9	21.74 $\pm$ 3.13*
Artesunate Group 2	9	30.67 $\pm$ 4.14 [#]
F		31.842
P		0.000

Note: Compared with lung cancer group, * $P<0.05$; compared with artesunate group 1, [#] $P<0.05$.

2.3 淋巴管密度对比 度低于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯 2 组低于青蒿琥酯 1 组($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 三组移植瘤组织周围淋巴管密度对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the density of lymphatic vessels around the three groups of transplanted tumor tissues($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Lymphatic density
Lung cancer group	9	16.29 $\pm$ 1.55
Artesunate Group 1	9	13.42 $\pm$ 2.22*
Artesunate Group 2	9	11.39 $\pm$ 1.47 [#]
F		8.173
P		0.004

Note: Compared with lung cancer group, * $P<0.05$; compared with artesunate group 1, [#] $P<0.05$.

2.4 血清 TNF- α 与 IL-6 含量对比 低于肺癌组 ($P<0.05$), 青蒿琥酯 2 组低于青蒿琥酯 1 组($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 三组血清 TNF- α 与 IL-6 含量对比(pg/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum TNF- α and IL-6 levels in the three groups (pg/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	TNF- α	IL-6
Lung cancer group	9	27.33 $\pm$ 1.49	34.20 $\pm$ 2.11
Artesunate Group 1	9	14.49 $\pm$ 1.48*	16.02 $\pm$ 1.85*
Artesunate Group 2	9	7.21 $\pm$ 1.52 [#]	8.08 $\pm$ 1.84 [#]
F		14.022	18.773
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with lung cancer group, * $P<0.05$; compared with artesunate group 1, [#] $P<0.05$.

2.5 CTGF、VEGF 蛋白表达对比

青蒿琥酯 2 组、青蒿琥酯 1 组的移植瘤 CTGF、VEGF 蛋白相对表达水平低于肺癌组($P<0.05$),青蒿琥酯 2 组低于青蒿琥酯 1 组($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

3 讨论

肺癌是癌症相关死亡率的主要原因,位居所有癌症相关死亡人数的首位。尽管已经开发了先进的治疗方法,但是肺癌患者的预后仍然较差。当前肺癌的诊断和治疗技术在进步,但是很多患者在就诊时已处于晚期,导致预后比较差^[14]。中医药在

恶性肿瘤的综合治疗中占有很重要的地位,在临床上的应用具有疗效好、价格低廉、副反应小、药源广等优势,如:蛇毒的应用能促进肿瘤细胞凋亡,从而提高抑瘤率,降低移植瘤重量,其提取物联合灵芝还能引起线粒体的破坏,还具有放疗增敏作用,可抑制肿瘤细胞生长^[16,17]。青蒿琥酯为一种抗疟有效药物,是倍半萜内脂类化合物青蒿素的水溶性衍生物。青蒿琥酯能通过引起细胞凋亡和阻断细胞生长周期,从而抑制恶性肿瘤细胞的生长。青蒿琥酯也阻滞细胞周期,抑制上皮-间质转化和血管生成,激发细胞凋亡,并可增强细胞的免疫功能^[18]。体内实验研究表明青蒿琥酯对小鼠 3 种移植瘤有体内抑瘤作用,且存在剂量

表 5 三组移植瘤的 CTGF、VEGF 蛋白相对表达水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of the relative expression levels of CTGF and VEGF protein in the three groups of transplanted tumors($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	CTGF	VEGF
Lung cancer group	9	6.13 $\pm$ 1.03	7.23 $\pm$ 1.31
Artesunate Group 1	9	3.34 $\pm$ 0.34*	3.23 $\pm$ 0.12*
Artesunate Group 2	9	1.43 $\pm$ 0.32 [#]	1.22 $\pm$ 0.13 [#]
F		25.011	28.753
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with lung cancer group, * $P < 0.05$; compared with artesunate group 1, [#] $P < 0.05$.

依赖效应^[19]。本研究中所有小鼠都致瘤成功,青蒿琥酯 1 组、青蒿琥酯 2 组的移植瘤重量低于肺癌组,抑瘤率、细胞凋亡指数高于肺癌组,青蒿琥酯 2 组也较青蒿琥酯 1 组作用效果更优,与上述体内实验研究结果类似。有研究提出:肿瘤细胞可通过铁离子催化青蒿琥酯过氧桥断裂,并与其发生反应,导致细胞内活性氧代谢产物增加,从而引起肿瘤细胞死亡,这也是青蒿琥酯存在肿瘤抑制效应的重要机制^[20,21]。

肺癌不仅是血管新生依赖性疾病,且新生的血管不稳定状况,使得肺癌的血管生长使肿瘤易于发生侵袭、转移^[22]。淋巴管密度与肿瘤组织中淋巴管的生成密切相关,肿瘤组织中的淋巴管密度高于正常组织^[23]。肿瘤细胞中新生淋巴管的内皮细胞间连接不紧密,只由单层内皮细胞组成,肿瘤细胞很容易通过新生淋巴管管壁进入淋巴系统,从而促使肿瘤的转移。肿瘤的血管生成是牵涉到细胞与细胞、细胞与基质间相互作用的过程,内皮细胞在其中发挥重要的作用,以肿瘤血管内皮细胞为靶向的治疗具有潜在的应用价值^[24]。CTGF、VEGF 都是反映机体新生血管生成的重要标志物,也可作为淋巴管内皮特异性标志物,两者在促进内皮组织周围血管新生过程中发挥重要作用^[25,26]。本研究显示青蒿琥酯 2 组、青蒿琥酯 1 组的移植瘤组织周围淋巴管密度和 CTGF、VEGF 蛋白相对表达水平低于肺癌组,青蒿琥酯 2 组低于青蒿琥酯 1 组,表明青蒿琥酯具有很好的抗新生血管生成能力。当前有研究表明青蒿素能通过抑制内皮细胞的增殖、抑制内皮细胞小管形成能力等达到抑制肿瘤血管生成的目的^[27,28]。同时本研究显示青蒿琥酯 2 组、青蒿琥酯 1 组的血清 TNF- α 与 IL-6 水平低于肺癌组,青蒿琥酯 2 组低于青蒿琥酯 1 组,表明青蒿琥酯的应用能抑制移植瘤小鼠的炎症反应,与相关研究结果一致^[29,30],另外,与传统青蒿素相比,青蒿琥酯的毒副作用更小,特别是对正常组织细胞的毒性很低^[31]。本研究不足之处在于未结合相关通路对青蒿琥酯的作用机制进行深入分析,将在后续研究中进一步探讨。

总之,青蒿琥酯在肺癌裸鼠的应用能抑制 CTGF、VEGF 蛋白表达,降低炎症因子的表达,促进肿瘤细胞凋亡,从而发挥抑制肿瘤增殖与新生血管生成的作用。

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