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## 长期酒精摄入对雄性大鼠生殖系统的损伤

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**摘要 目的:**研究长期酒精摄入对雄性大鼠生殖系统的损伤机制。**方法:**选用 8 周龄的 SD 大鼠,进行随机分组:对照组(5% 蔗糖,口服);酒精组(4g/kg,口服)。连续 12 周后,分别取附睾考察精子数目、活力;取血清检测睾酮和促黄体生产素(LH)含量;计算睾丸 - 体重比,并检测睾丸中丙二醛(MDA)、谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量以及谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GPx)和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)的活性;同时检测凋亡相关蛋白 bax, bcl-2 以及 caspase-3 前体和剪切体的蛋白表达。**结果:**酒精组 12 周后,大鼠的睾丸 - 体重比明显降低( $P<0.05$ ),精子数目减少( $P<0.01$ ),精子活力下降( $P<0.01$ );血清中睾酮含量下降( $P<0.05$ ),LH 含量增加( $P<0.05$ );睾丸中 MDA 含量增加( $P<0.01$ ),GSH 含量降低( $P<0.05$ ),GPx 和 SOD 活性下降( $P<0.01$ );凋亡相关蛋白 bax 表达增加( $P<0.05$ ),caspase-3 剪切体与前体的比值增加( $P<0.01$ )。**结论:**长期摄入酒精引起的大鼠睾丸内氧化应激水平的增加是其导致其生殖系统损伤的重要因素之一。

**关键词:**酒精;氧化应激水平;雄性生殖系统损伤**中图分类号:**Q95-3 文献标识码:**A** 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)05-858-04

## Chronic Alcohol Intake Contributes to the Injury in Reproductive System of Male Rats

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the mechanism of chronic alcohol intake contributed to the injury in reproductive system of male rats. **Methods:** Male SD rats, aged 8 weeks old, were randomly divided into two groups and treated as follows: (i) control (5% sucrose, orally) daily for 12 weeks, (ii) ethanol (4 g/kg, orally) daily for 12 weeks. 12 weeks later, epididymises were removed and analyzed for sperm number and motility. Serum was isolated and analyzed for concentration of testosterone and LH. Testis were removed and content of MDA and GSH, activity of GPx and SOD, expression of bax, bcl-2, caspase-3 and cleaved caspase-3 were analyzed. **Results:** 12 weeks later, the ratio of testicular weight and body weight decreased in ethanol-treated group ( $P<0.05$ ). The number and motility of sperm decreased ( $P<0.01$ ), and the concentration of testosterone and LH in serum decreased ( $P<0.05$ ) and increased ( $P<0.05$ ), respectively. The content of MDA ( $P<0.01$ ) and GSH ( $P<0.05$ ) increased. The activity of GSH and GPx decreased ( $P<0.01$ ). The expression of bax increased ( $P<0.05$ ) and the ratio of cleaved caspase-3 and caspase-3 elevated ( $P<0.01$ ). **Conclusion:** The augmentation of oxidative stress contributes to the ethanol-induced reproductive injury in male rats.

**Key words:** Ethanol; Oxidative stress; Male reproductive system**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** Q95-3 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)05-858-04

### 前言

随着成人酗酒现象的增加,长期、大量酒精的摄入对于机体健康的影响越来越受到人们的关注,慢性酒精中毒已成为影响男性生殖系统健康的重要因素之一<sup>[1,2]</sup>。临床研究发现,男性阳痿、乳房女性化以及性欲丧失均与酒精中毒具有一定的相关性。在长期酗酒者中 31%-58% 的人群存在性欲减退或丧失,酒精中毒者中约有 8% 出现阳痿等症状,长期、大量的酒精摄取会导致睾丸萎缩、性腺分泌失常甚至男性不育等<sup>[3,4]</sup>。目前为止,

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男性生殖系统的酒精损伤机制尚不明确<sup>[5,6]</sup>,本文通过机体氧化应激水平的改变来解释酒精中毒对男性生殖系统的损伤机制。

### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 动物,仪器与试剂

SD 大鼠(洁清级,中国科学院上海分院实验动物中心),MDA 检测试剂盒,GSH 检测试剂盒,GPx 检测试剂盒以及 SOD 检测试剂盒(南京碧云天公司),睾酮检测试剂盒(美国 R&D 公司),LH 放免检测试剂盒(上海史瑞可生物科技公司),CELL-VU® RDRM-600 精子计数板(美国 Millennium Sciences 公司),bax, bcl-2 和 cleaved caspase-3 抗体(美国 cell-signalling 公司),caspase-3(美国 Santa cruz 公司),酒精(99.99% 色谱纯,默克公司),RIPA 裂解液(碧云天公司)。

#### 1.2 实验分组

8周龄SD大鼠分为2组:对照组(蔗糖按照5%质量比稀释,剂量是10mL/kg体重)、酒精组(酒精按照20%体积比稀释,剂量是4g/kg体重),均经过口胃管灌胃,每日一次,持续进行12周。

### 1.3 精子计数和活力的考察

取大鼠一侧附睾,加PBS 2mL,破碎;于30℃水浴振摇20min,使精子自行移至溶液中;吸取4μL样品,置于CELL-VU® RDRM-600精子计数板的载玻片点样区的最边缘,倒置显微镜观察,查看计数板网格,计数网格中60个小方格中的所有活动和不活动的精子<sup>[9]</sup>;总的精子计数除以12,结果就是精子的浓度:millions/mL;精子的存活率(%)为:存活率=活动精子数/总的精子数×100%。

### 1.4 睾酮和LH的检测

断头法处死大鼠,取血,室温放置2h,离心20min分离血清;应用睾酮检测试剂盒和LH放免检测试剂盒分别检测血清

中的睾酮和LH含量<sup>[9,10]</sup>。

### 1.5 睾丸中丙二醛(MDA)、谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量以及谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GPx)和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)的活性的检测

取一侧睾丸,按照各个试剂盒要求进行处理,检测各项指标。

### 1.6 睾丸中蛋白表达的检测

取另一侧睾丸,加3mL的RIPA裂解液中匀浆,经4℃、14000 rpm离心20min,取上清;测浓度后,蛋白煮沸变性。制备SDS-PAGE凝胶,以35μg蛋白/泳道上样,经10%SDS-PAGE后,电转移至硝酸纤维膜。丽春红(Ponceau S)染色确定转膜情况并标记蛋白质标准参照物位置,用5%脱脂奶粉封闭。依次加入一抗(按照表1所示浓度)和相应的二抗,DAB显色剂显色,用GIS系统定量扫描灰度值。以同一标本β-tubulin的产物光密度值作为内参,校正各自目的蛋白的积分光密度值,按公式(相对值=目标蛋白表达强度β-tubulin表达强度)计算出相对值<sup>[11-13]</sup>。最终结果用对照组的倍数乘以百分比表示。

表1 用于Western blotting检测的一抗  
Table 1 Primary antibodies used for Western blotting

| Name              | Source                     | Dilution |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Bcl-2             | rabbit polyclonal antibody | 1:1000   |
| Bax               | rabbit polyclonal antibody | 1:1000   |
| cleaved Caspase-3 | rabbit polyclonal antibody | 1:1000   |
| Caspase-3         | rabbit polyclonal antibody | 1:3000   |
| β-actin           | mouse monoclonal antibody  | 1:20000  |

### 1.7 统计分析

结果中计量资料均以均数±标准差(mean±SD)表示,采用SPSS 12.0统计软件分析,ANOVA(方差分析)进行组间差异显著性检验。P<0.05定义为有统计学差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 睾丸-体重比与精子活力

酒精摄入12周后,大鼠的睾丸体重比明显降低(如图1),精子数目减少,精子活力下降(如图2)。

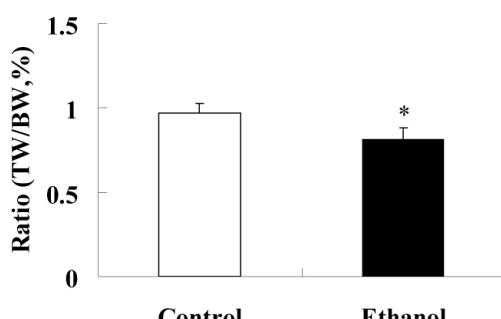


图1 睾丸体重比值(n=11)

Fig.1 The ratio between testicular weight and body weight of rats (n=11 in each group), TW: testicular weight, BW: body weight,  
\* P<0.05 vs control group

### 2.2 MDA、GSH、GPx及SOD活性检测

睾丸中MDA含量增加,GSH含量降低(P<0.05),GPx

(P<0.01)和SOD(P<0.01)活性下降(如图4)。

### 2.3 睾酮和LH含量

血清中睾酮含量下降,LH含量增加(如图3)。

### 2.4 睾丸蛋白表达检测

凋亡相关蛋白bax表达增加(P<0.05),caspase-3剪切体与前体的比值增加(P<0.01),bcl-2的表达变化不明显(P>0.05)(如图5)。

## 3 讨论

本研究结果提示,长期大剂量的酒精摄入可导致大鼠睾丸出现明显萎缩,依据精子损伤程度,睾酮的分泌减少,睾丸凋亡相关蛋白增加等数据可认为慢性酒精中毒对雄性SD大鼠生殖系统能够造成显著伤害<sup>[14]</sup>。机体对雄性生殖系统的调节主要是通过下丘脑-腺垂体-睾丸轴(HPG axis)来完成,而下丘脑、腺垂体和睾丸分泌的激素之间的相互且复杂的调控关系构成了下丘脑-腺垂体-睾丸轴。下丘脑合成、分泌促性腺激素释放激素(GnRH)进入垂体,GnRH可调节腺垂体分泌促性腺激素黄体生成素(LH)。LH作用于睾丸Leydig细胞,促进睾酮合成。以往多次实验认为酒精是通过影响下丘脑-腺垂体-睾丸轴,间接影响生殖系统<sup>[15,16]</sup>。

本文的结果显示长时间的酒精摄入,可致大鼠血清中LH的水平增加。这个结果提示酒精对雄性生殖系统的影响主要是作用于外周睾丸水平而非中枢,血清中LH水平的增加是由于睾酮水平的下降所引起的负反馈调节导致的。本文的另一个重要结果是酒精摄入后,大鼠睾丸的氧化应激水平和细胞凋亡的

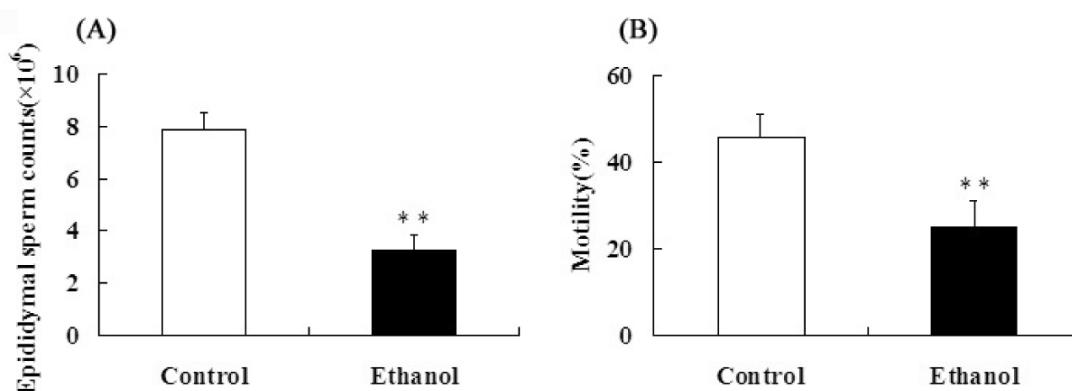


图 2 精子数目(A)和活力(B)(n=11)

Fig.2 Number and motility of sperm of epididymis in mice

(n=11 in each group), \*\* P&lt;0.01 vs control group

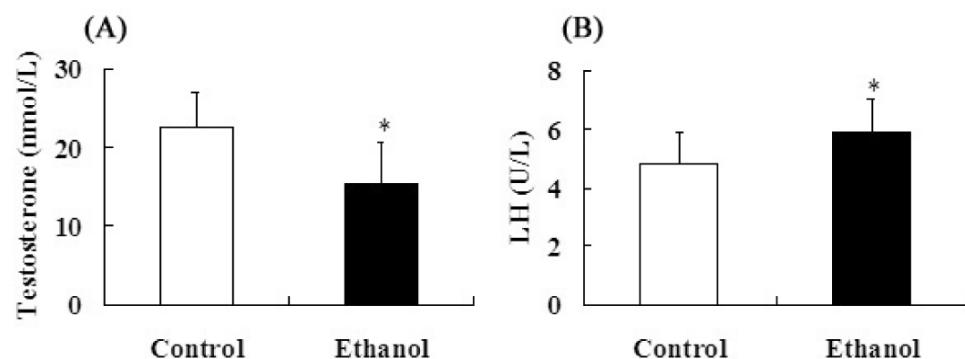


图 3 雄酮 T(A) 和 B 促黄体生成素 LH(B) 浓度的检测(n=11)

Fig 3 concentration of testosterone and luteinizing hormone (LH) in serum of rats

(n=11 in each group), LH: luteinizing hormone, \* P&lt;0.05 vs control group

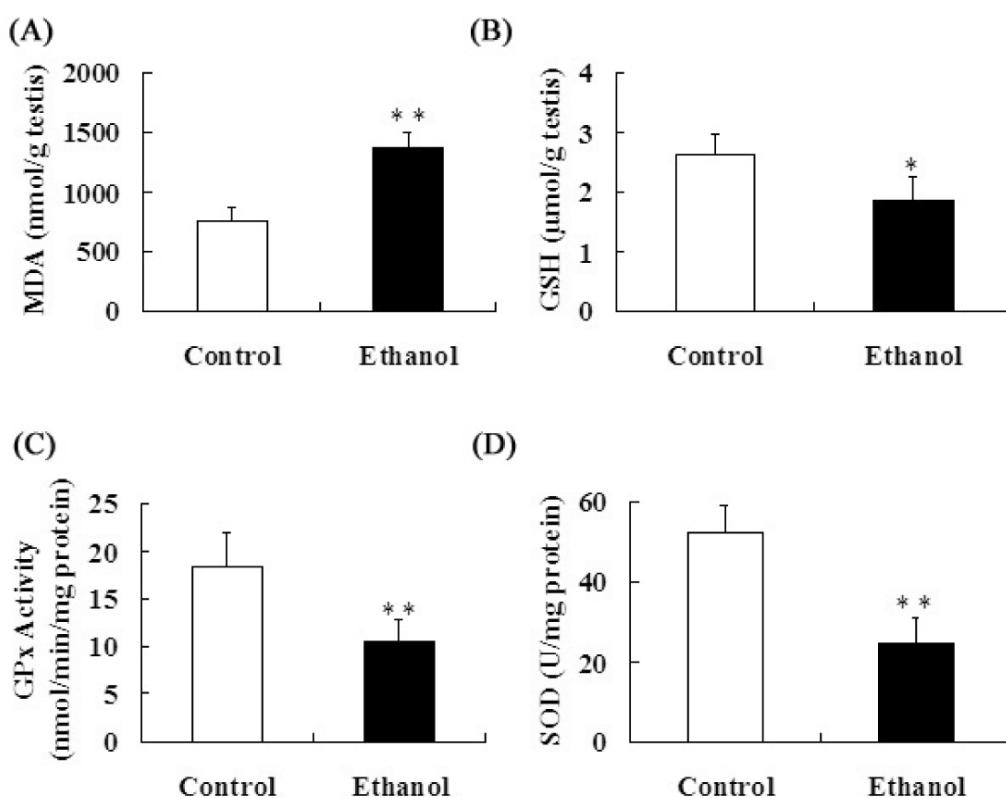


图 4 睾丸 MDA(A)、GSH(B)、GPx(C)、SOD(D) 检测(n=11)

Fig.4 Concentration of MDA, GSH, GPx and SOD (n=11 in each group)

MDA: malondialdehyde, GSH: glutathione, GPx: glutathione peroxidase, SOD: superoxide dismutase, \* P&lt;0.05, \*\* P&lt;0.01 vs control group

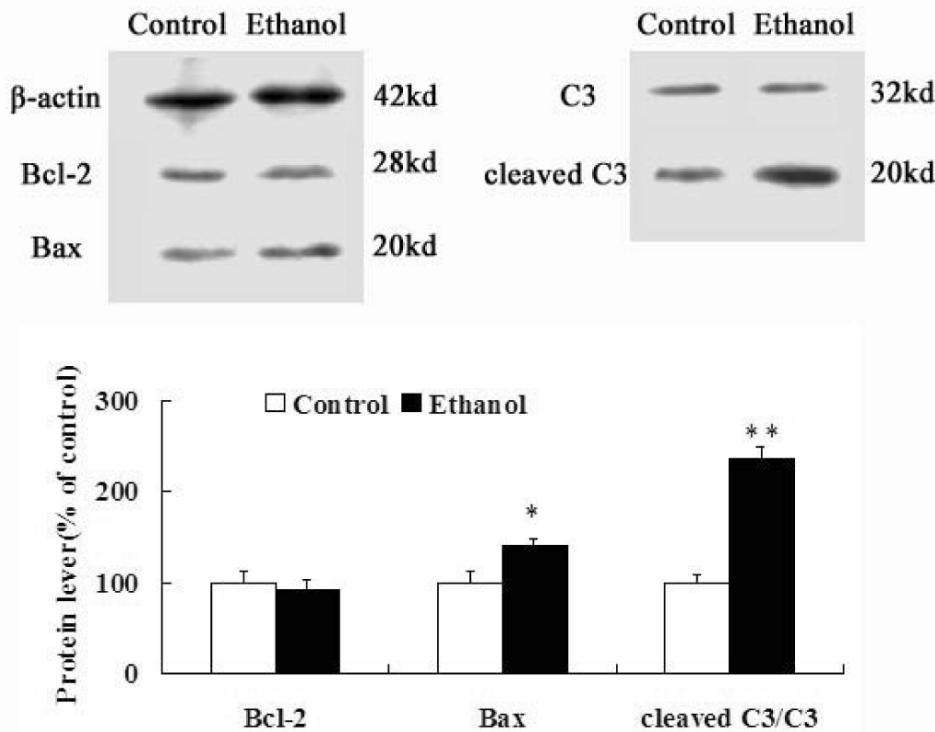


图 5 睾丸凋亡相关蛋白 bcl-2, bax 和 caspase-3 前体和剪切体蛋白的表达变化

Fig.5 Expression of bax, bcl-2, caspase-3 and cleaved caspase-3 in testis of rats

C3: caspase-3, \* P<0.05, \*\* P<0.01 vs control group, the experiment was tripled

增加。酒精摄入导致氧化应激水平增加在以往的中报道多见于酒精对心血管系统的损伤<sup>[17,18]</sup>。而本研究结果表明酒精损伤睾丸的一个重要原因可能是其导致了氧化应激水平的增加。同时,通过进一步实验发现,酒精引发的凋亡主要是通过调节促凋亡因子 bax,而不是抑制凋亡因子 bcl-2 引起的。

综上所述,大鼠经过长时间、大剂量的酒精摄入后,睾丸中氧化应激的水平增加是导致其雄性生殖系统损伤的重要原因之一。

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