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TLR4-Nrf2/HO-1 信号通路在小鼠机械通气所致肺损伤的作用研究*

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摘要 目的:机械通气作为一重要措施,拯救呼吸衰竭患者的生命,有致肺血管炎症及渗透增加等病变的可能,即 VILI。本研究旨在明确 VILI 是否受潮气量、Toll 样受体 4 (Toll-like receptor-4,TLR4) 基因敲除及核因子 -E2 相关受体 2/ 血红素氧化酶 -1(Nuclear factor-erythroid 2 related factor2/heme oxygenase 1,Nrf2/HO-1)表达的激活关联是否存在。**方法:**TLR4 基因缺失和野生型(WT)小鼠分别分为对照(CON),低潮气量(low tidal volume,LTV)和高潮气量(high tidal volume,HTV)组。给小鼠禁食、禁水 12 小时后,麻醉小鼠,做气管切开,将气管导管经口插入,通气 4 小时,呼气末正压(PEEP)2 cm H₂O,R:100 次/分钟,吸呼比 1:2;CON 组仅气管插管。小鼠处死,测湿/干重比(W/D)。肺组织依次:HE 染色组织学评价;评价肺损伤评分;测定肺炎症因子表达:肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α ,TNF- α)及白介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β ,IL-1 β);免疫组化及免疫印迹法,测 Nrf2 蛋白值;测 HO-1 蛋白值。**结果:**在 WT+HTV 组,Nrf2 和 HO-1 的表达比较 WT+LTV 组明显升高,但受到 TLR4 基因敲除的调节,相应的 TLR4 基因敲除组升高更明显。肺损伤评分、湿/干比在 WT+HTV 组增加,相应的 TLR4 基因敲除组升高更显著。**结论:**HTV 通气可致小鼠 VILI。VILI 小鼠肺中的 Nrf2/HO-1 表达升高,TLR4 基因缺失可以升高 Nrf2/HO-1 表达,保护肺组织,减轻 VILI。

关键词:Toll 样受体 4;核因子 -E2 相关受体 2;血红素氧化酶 -1;机械通气相关肺损伤

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TLR4 - Nrf2/HO-1 Signaling Pathway in Ventilator-induced Lung Injury in Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Mechanical ventilation is a life-saving procedure for patients with acute respiratory failure, although it may cause pulmonary vascular inflammation and leakage, leading to ventilator-induced lung injury (VILI). The purpose of this study was to determine the association between Nrf2/HO-1 expression in lung tissue in mice and the levels of VILI with different tidal volume. Furthermore, we examined the activation of Nrf2/HO-1 expression is linked to the presence of toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4). **Methods:** Both TLR4 KO and matched wild type (WT) mice were assigned to control, low tidal volume (LTV) and high tidal volume (HTV) groups. After given 12 hours of fasting and water-deprivation, mice were anesthetized, orotracheally intubated and ventilated for 4 hours with positive end-expiratory pressure of 2 cm H₂O, respiratory rate of 40 breaths per minute and inspiration /expiration ratio of 1:2. Control groups were only given intratracheal catheter but not given mechanical ventilation. After weaning, mice were sacrificed, the wet/dry (W/D) weight ratio and the lung injury score were evaluated, histological assessment were performed by hematoxylin-eosin (H&E) staining, the expression of TNF- α and IL-1 β in lung tissue were examined and the expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 in lung tissue were examined by Immunohistochemistry and western blot. **Results:** The expression of Nrf-2, HO-1 in the lung tissue were elevated in mice of WT+HTV groups compared with the control groups and WT+LTV groups, which was largely attenuated by abrogation of TLR4. Also, an increase of lung injury score and W/D weight level seen in mice of WT+HTV groups were also alleviated in TLR4 KO mice. **Conclusion:** High tidal volume ventilation can induce ventilator-induced lung injury in mice. TLR4 mediates Nrf2/HO-1 signaling pathway during different tidal volume in ventilator-induced lung injury in mice, which may play a protectable role in the pathogenesis of VILI.

Key words: Toll -like receptor-4; NF-E2(Nuclear factor-erythroid 2)related factor2; Heme oxygenase 1; VILI

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R563.8 **Document code:** A

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前言

机械通气是治疗急性呼吸衰竭病人必不可少的治疗,虽然可能导致肺泡过度膨胀,导致肺水肿、炎症因子和氧自由基的

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释放,这被描述为呼吸机所致肺损伤(VILI)^[1,2]。主要的生物学机制包括释放炎症介质和氧自由基,导致肺泡毛细血管屏障和器官功能障碍^[3];有大量证据表明机械通气可诱发炎症反应^[4,5]。核因子2相关因子2(Nrf2)是一种主转录因子,上调抗氧化酶和细胞保护蛋白的表达^[6]。Nrf2对多种病变,诱导细胞救亡途径^[7],发挥生物学活性。血红素氧合酶-1(HO-1),该酶起到细胞保护作用。HO-1基因属于驱动基因,对多种环境压力的响应非常敏感,包括促炎症细胞因子、氧化应激和一氧化氮^[8,9]。既往研究示,Nrf2/HO-1水平和多种肺部疾病关联^[10]。Toll样受体(TLR)识别病原相关分子模式(PAMPs),由此引发炎症因子和免疫反应。已有研究发现TLR4介导的炎症反应包括很多种,如分别由脂多糖、失血性休克及机械通气所诱导产生的ALI^[11,12]。TLR4结合配体,促炎症细胞因子增高,如白细胞介素IL-1和IL-6,肿瘤坏死因子(TNF- α),导致ALI病理变^[13]。因此,TLR4是炎症反应链的“关键阀”,因其在氧化应激相关疾病中的重要性而备受重视。本研究旨在确定VILI是否受潮气量的影响,Nrf2/HO-1在小鼠VILI肺组织表达水平之间的关系;TLR4基因敲除与VILI及Nrf2/HO-1表达的激活关联是否存在。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与试剂

TLR4^{-/-}小鼠;野生型的C57BL/6J(中南大学实验动物中心)。鼠龄均为8-9W,体重大约18-25克,即鼠龄9-10周内采取干预措施。全部动物协定获动物护理及使用机构批准,且按国家卫生研究院指南进行。兔多克隆抗体(Nrf2和HO-1):北京Bioss公司。免疫组化试剂盒链霉亲和素-生物素复合物(SABC)、DAB显色与免疫印迹试剂盒:武汉博士德生物公司。

1.2 仪器与设备

小动物呼吸机:Harvard器械公司/美国,倒置相差显微镜:Olympus/日本。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 活体实验设计 TLR4 KO和匹配的野生型(WT)小鼠为对照,大潮气量(HTV)和小潮气量(LTV)组。经过了12小时的禁食、禁水、小鼠麻醉后,经口气管插管和机械通气4h后在控制温度(36-38℃)与2 cm H₂O呼气末正压,每分钟1:2呼吸比,呼吸频率100次/分。对照组仅给予气管内导管却不给予机械通气。断颈后处死小鼠。用电子秤测定左肺下叶湿重(W),然后干燥的烤箱中65℃ 48 h,测定干重(D)。通过计算W/D重量比得到肺含水量。由hematoxylin eosin进行组织学评价(H&E)染色,运用免疫组化及免疫印迹技术检测肺组织中Nrf2和HO-1的表达。

1.3.2 组织学评价 新鲜的右肺叶立即经10%福尔马林固定,用石蜡包埋技术处理。5 μ m厚的切片,苏木精-伊红染色。组织病理学变化是由对实验单盲的病理科学家在显微镜下评估。把玻片放光学显微镜下观察,以示病理改变。对切片评价以下4个指标:①肺毛细血管有无充血;②肺出血情况;③肺泡壁增厚、透明膜的是否出现;④毛细血管壁内、肺间隙中,中性粒细胞的浸润与否。每项评分标准0-4分,损伤最轻为0分,代表无损伤;其次为1分有轻度损伤,损伤占据视野<25%的面积;评

分计2分为中度损伤,损伤占据整个视野面积的25%~50%的面积;重度损伤占据了视野的50%~75%,计3分;最重为4分,占据整个视野面积>75%。

1.3.3 炎症因子评价 将右肺中下叶结扎,4℃生理盐水作肺泡灌洗:5 mL/次,肺内停留20 s,重复3次抽吸,反复共30 mL,离心后取上清,置-80℃冰箱;IL-1 β ,TNF- α 用ELISA法检测。

1.3.4 免疫组织化学与免疫印迹 免疫组化法,测肺Nrf2/HO-1表达。Nrf2的阳性表达的细胞,细胞核着色棕褐色或淡黄色,为主要部位,细胞质中散发。HO-1同理。Image-Pro Plus 6软件行图像分析。组织切片在光镜下观察。每组各随机抽取三张摄影视野,用400倍拍照。用Image-Pro Plus 6软件选择的颜色判断所有照片的统一标准,积分光密度(IOD)每张照片进行分析。积分光密度值与Nrf2/HO-1表达量呈正比关系。用免疫印迹法测Nrf2/HO-1表达。

1.4 统计学方法

SPSS 19软件统计全部数据。计量表达:均数 $\pm$ 标准差。统计学比较:单因素方差分析以及双尾t检验两种方法。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 HTV组导致VILI,TLR4基因缺失使小鼠VILI减轻

肺组织病理学检查显示,WT+HTV组肺部炎症加剧,白细胞浸润,肺泡间隔增厚,而TLR4^{-/-}+HTV组小鼠肺部病变减轻(图1A)。LTV组、CON组病理改变不显著。肺泡壁仍然保持完整(图1B)。测算W/D比值,肺组织损伤评分IL-1 β ,TNF- α 表达结果:在WT+HTV组上值明显增加(图1B, $P<0.05$;图1C, $P<0.05$),TLR4^{-/-}+HTV组相对减轻(图1B, $P<0.05$;图1C, $P<0.05$)。

2.2 TLR4调节小鼠机械通气所致肺损伤及Nrf2/HO-1表达

要确定是否Nrf2/HO-1在VILI中的表达受到TLR4的调节,分别予WT和TLR4基因敲除小鼠,通气4h后,将小鼠即刻处死,获取肺标本后,免疫组化技术,测Nrf2/HO-1表达量。如图2得出,运用免疫组化和免疫印迹技术:HTV+TLR4^{-/-}组小鼠肺段,检测Nrf2/HO-1的结果,计算IOD值。小鼠机械通气所致肺损伤过程中,HTV组肺组织中Nrf2和HO-1表达相比CON、LTV组增加(图2; $P<0.05$),上述因子均在TLR4缺失组比相应野生小鼠模型组更进一步升高($P<0.05$)。CON组和LTV组之间,没有显著差异。这些结果表明:Nrf2和HO-1的表达在VILI升高,相应表达在TLR4^{-/-}小鼠进一步升高。

3 讨论

机械通气在危重病人治疗中占有重要地位,但机械通气致肺泡被动运动,过度开/合致剪切伤及肺不张等^[14,15]。即使使用最有利的呼吸机的设置的情况下,机械通气仍可导致VILI^[16]。目前,VILI的机制是不明确的,而研究表明VILI实质上是一种生物损伤^[17],其中涉及多因素相互作用。肺生物损伤是指炎症介质、细胞因子和炎性细胞引起的炎症损伤,以支气管肺泡灌洗液中促炎介质和中性粒细胞浸润水平增高为特征。VILI可以早期出现机械损伤,然后转移到细胞因子诱导的生物损伤。其发病机制可能与细胞氧化应激受机械牵拉产生,炎症细胞移至

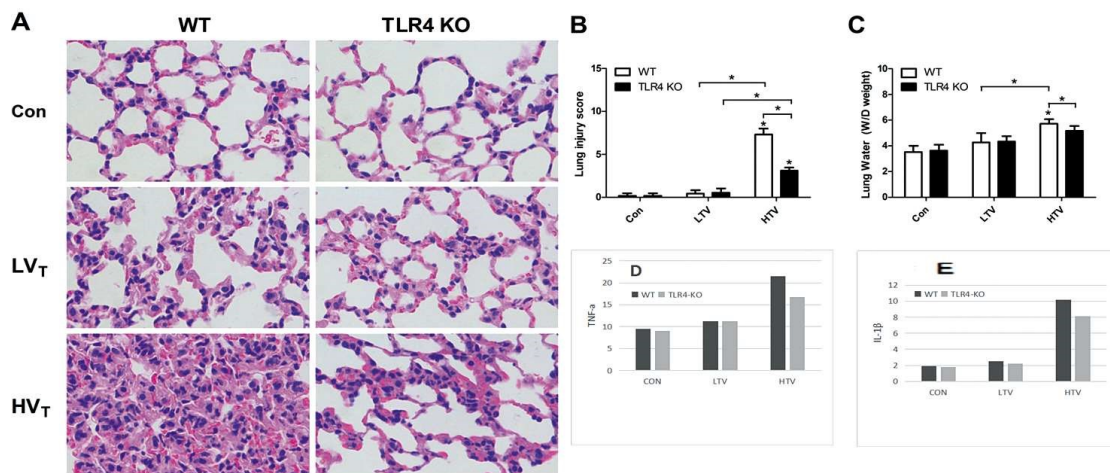


图1 HVT组导致VILI, TLR4基因缺失小鼠VILI减轻

WT和TLR4基因敲除小鼠分CON组、LVT组和HVT组。4小时机械通气后获取肺组织。(A)肺切片染色($\times 400$)。(B)肺损伤评分。(C)肺含水量。(n=6, $P<0.05$)。(D)炎症因子TNF- α 表达。(n=6, $P<0.05$)。(E)炎症因子IL-1 β 。(n=6, $P<0.05$)。

Fig.1 TLR4 deletion attenuates ventilator-induced lung injury in mice

WT and TLR4^{-/-} mice were treated with sham operation, LVT or HVT. Lung samples were harvested at 4 h post-mechanical ventilation. (A) H&E staining of lung sections ($\times 400$). (B) Lung injury score. (C) Water content of lung. (n=6/group, $*P<0.05$, compared with the control at that time point or between the groups). (D) Expression of TNF- α . (n=6/group, $*P<0.05$, compared with the control at that time point or between the groups). (E) Expression of IL-1 β . (n=6/group, $*P<0.05$, compared with the control at that time point or between the groups).

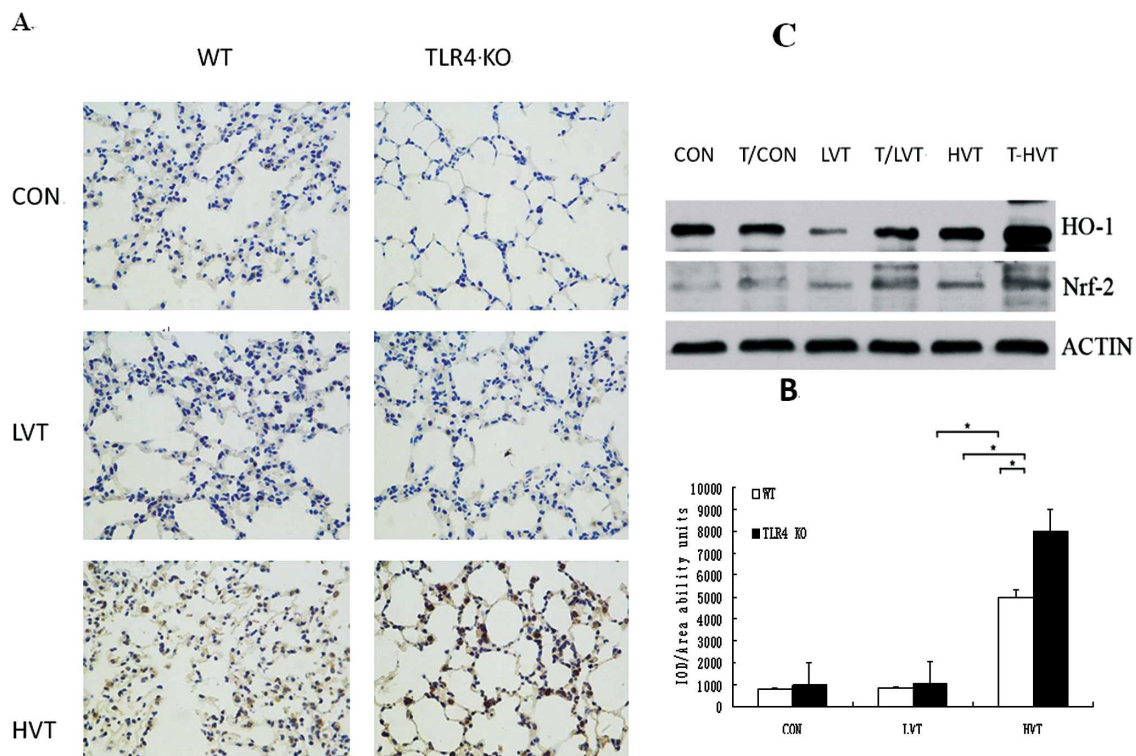


图2 肺组织中Nrf2蛋白表达在TLR4缺失小鼠中升高

WT和TLR4基因敲除小鼠分CON、LVT和HVT。4小时机械通气后获取肺组织。(A)免疫组化染色的肺切片Nrf2蛋白($\times 400$)。(B)Nrf2蛋白IOD值(n=6/组, $P<0.05$)。(C)免疫印迹法Nrf2表达。

Fig. 2 TLR4 deletion enhanced Nrf2 expression in lung tissue during VILI in mice

WT and TLR4^{-/-} mice were treated with sham operation (CON), LVT or HVT. Lung samples were harvested at 4 h post-mechanical ventilation. (A) IHC staining of lung sections with Nrf2 antibody ($\times 400$). (B) IOD of lung sections with Nrf2 antibody (n=6/group, $*P<0.05$, compared with the control at that time point or between the groups). (C) The expression of Nrf2 in western blot method. (n=6/group, $*P<0.05$, compared with the control at that time point or between the groups).

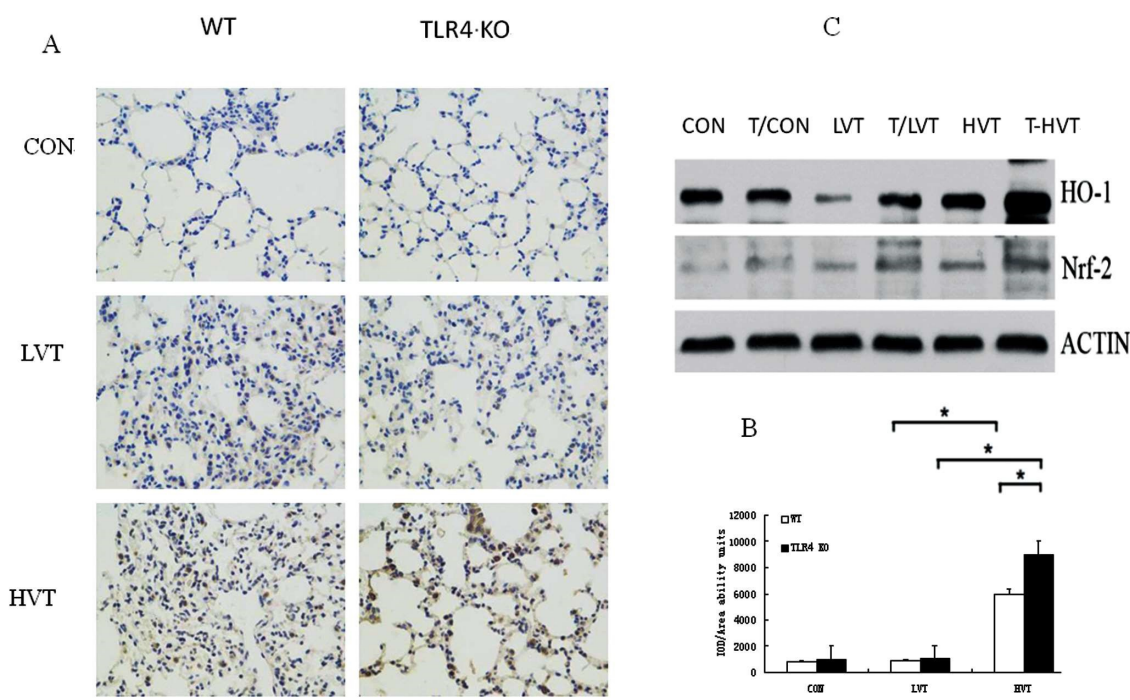


图3 肺组织中HO-1蛋白表达在TLR4缺失小鼠中升高

WT和TLR4基因敲除小鼠分CON、LVT或HVT。4小时机械通气后获取肺组织。(A)免疫组化染色的肺切片HO-1蛋白($\times 400$)。(B)HO-1蛋白IOD值($n=6$ /组, $P<0.05$)。(C)免疫印迹法HO-1表达。

Fig. 3 TLR4 deletion enhanced Ho-1 expression in lung tissue during VILI in mice.

WT and TLR4^{-/-} mice were treated with sham operation(CON), LVT or HVT. Lung samples were harvested at 4 h post-mechanical ventilation.

(A) IHC staining of lung sections with HO-1 antibody ($\times 400$). (B) IOD of lung sections with HO-1 antibody ($n=6$ /group, $*P<0.05$, compared with the control at that time point or between the groups). (C) The expression of HO-1 in western blot method. ($n=6$ /group, $*P<0.05$, compared with the control at that time point or between the groups).

肺组织,导致肺损伤相关^[18]。

HO-1的表达在正常情况下少,但显著增加剪切应力下,热休克、IR、缺氧、炎症等因素下,HO-1发挥对器官的抗氧化保护作用^[19]。最近的研究还发现在人体肺部健康和代谢调节中HO-1的作用。研究人员使用氯血红素(血红素加氧酶-1受体激动剂)进行干预,发现高氧提高动物耐受,肺水肿以及死亡率的降低,和保护效果可以通过HO-1抑制剂的抑制,证实肺抗氧化HO-1的保护作用^[20]。HO-1有利于肺部调节过度的炎症反应。由于肺接口直接与氧化环境,预计血红素加氧酶1可能参与肺的健康和疾病的许多方面。剪切力产生的机械通气可激活肺细胞异常凋亡途径,也可通过HO-1保护。因为它与VILI的发病关系密切,对身体的内部保护系统对疾病的使用可能成为肺保护的新方法。NRF-2,作为上游的中介依赖II相酶,进入细胞核,结合HO-1。有研究表明,氧化应激刺激,Nrf2/HO-1通路启动,发挥抗氧化作用^[21]。Nrf2诱导细胞救援途径对抗氧化肺损伤、异常炎症、免疫反应与细胞凋亡。Nrf2抗氧化通路已被证明对包括ARDS在内的多种肺部疾病有保护作用,成为被广泛研究的新的治疗靶点^[22-23]。本研究结果表明,Nrf2/HO-1的表达在HTV组明显升高(图2和图3);提示Nrf2/HO-1可能持续被HTV机械刺激激活,其表达异常可能参与小鼠肺损伤的病理生理过程。它也被证实,基因敲除TLR4可通过升高Nrf2/HO-1的表达减轻肺损伤(图1-3)。该发现与其它肺部气道炎症相关疾病的研究结果:TLR4基因缺失对VILI起到保护作用,

Nrf2/HO-1表达对机体起保护作用相一致。

本研究探讨了Nrf2/HO-1通路在VILI的作用,及TLR4缺失对VILI的保护作用,并提示其与Nrf2/HO-1通路的相关性。基于本研究结果,我们认为TLR4在控制VILI中起着关键的作用,和Nrf2/HO-1表达有一定相关性。通过识别TLR4介导的分子机制Nrf2/HO-1和相关的炎症表现,为我们研究一种新的治疗方法提供了指导,但其联系机理目前不明确。基于此,目前VILI尚无确切有效的药物治疗措施,Nrf2/HO-1机制及TLR4抑制可为该病的治疗提供新的药物治疗靶点。

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