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谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦对病毒型肝硬化小鼠肝脏病变指标及免疫水平的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦对病毒型肝硬化小鼠肝脏病变指标及免疫水平的影响。**方法:**将 60 只健康雄性 BABL/cJ 小鼠按照随机数字表法分为模型组、谷氨酰胺组、谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦组(联合组)、对照组,每组 15 只。采用高压水注射方法将 50 μ L HBV 质粒通过尾静脉注入模型组、谷氨酰胺组、联合组三组小鼠体内,然后腹腔注射 50%CCl₄(5 mL/kg)以构建肝硬化模型小鼠。对照组经尾静脉注射 50 μ L 生理盐水,然后腹腔注射生理盐水(5 mL/kg)。谷氨酰胺组接受谷氨酰胺(0.5 mL/10g)治疗,联合组接受恩替卡韦联合谷氨酰胺(0.5 mL/10 g)治疗,对照组、模型组接受生理盐水(0.5 mL/10g)治疗,每天 1 次,治疗周期均为 4 周。比较四组小鼠的肝功能、病毒载量、肝纤维化指标、免疫功能。**结果:**成模后,模型组、谷氨酰胺组、联合组的病毒载量、ALT、AST、HA、PIIP 水平无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗 4 周后,谷氨酰胺组、联合组两组病毒载量、ALT、AST、HA、PIIP 水平显著下降,且联合组病毒载量、ALT、AST、HA、PIIP 水平低于谷氨酰胺组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$);治疗 4 周后,谷氨酰胺组病毒载量、ALT、AST、HA、PIIP 水平低于模型组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$);治疗 4 周后,谷氨酰胺组、联合组两组脾脏指数、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 百分率升高脾脏指数、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 百分率高于谷氨酰胺组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。**结论:**谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦可改善病毒型肝硬化小鼠肝脏肝功能,减轻组织纤维化,并有助于增强其免疫功能。

关键词:病毒型肝硬化;小鼠;谷氨酰胺;恩替卡韦

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Effects of Glutamine Combined with Entecavir on Liver Lesion Index and Immune Level in Virus-type Cirrhosis Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore effects of glutamine combined with entecavir on liver lesion index and immune level in virus-type cirrhosis mice. **Methods:** Sixty healthy male BABL/cJ mice were divided into model group, glutamine group, glutamine combined with entecavir group (combined group) and control group according to the random number table method, 15 mice in each group. Mice of the model group, glutamine group and the combined group were injected with 50 μ L HBV plasmids through the tail vein by high-pressure water injection, and then 50%CCl₄(5 mL/kg) was intraperitoneally injected into the mice of the cirrhosis model. In the control group, 50 μ L of normal saline was injected via tail vein, followed by intraperitoneal injection of normal saline (5 mL/kg). The glutamine group received glutamine (0.5 mL/10g), the combined group received entecavir combined with glutamine (0.5 mL/10g), the control group and the model group received normal saline (0.5 mL/10g), once a day, the treatment cycle was 4 weeks. The liver function, viral load, liver fibrosis index and immune function of four groups of mice were compared. **Results:** After modeling, there was no statistical difference in the levels of virus load, ALT, AST, HA and PIIP in the model group, the glutamine group and the combined group ($P>0.05$). After 4 weeks of treatment, the levels of viral load, ALT, AST, HA and PIIP in the glutamine group and the combined group decreased significantly, and the levels of viral load, ALT, AST, HA and PIIP in the combined group were lower than those in the glutamine group, with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). After 4 weeks of treatment, the levels of viral load, ALT, AST, HA and PIIP in the glutamine group were lower than those in the model group, with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). After 4 weeks of treatment, the spleen index and the percentage of CD4⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ of the glutamine group and the combined group increased, and the spleen index and the percentage of CD4⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ of the combined group were higher

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than that of the glutamine group, with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Glutamine combined with entecavir can improve the liver function of virus-type cirrhosis mice, reduce tissue fibrosis and increase their immune function.

Key words: Virus-type cirrhosis; Mice; Glutamine; Entecavir

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前言

肝硬化病理特点为肝组织弥漫性纤维化、假小叶再生,包括病毒性肝硬化、胆汁淤积型肝硬化、酒精型肝硬化等多种类型,其中病毒性肝硬化是中国肝硬化最常见的类型,早期症状隐匿,晚期可伴发上消化道出血、肝性脑病、肝肾综合征等多种严重并发症,威胁患者的生命安全^[1-3]。肝硬化患者可出现肠粘膜受损,补体合成不足,免疫功能降低。研究表明,谷氨酰胺有助于调节机体免疫功能,修复受损的肠粘膜^[4]。恩替卡韦是常用的核苷类似物,可通过抑制 HBV-DNA 逆转录酶的活性抑制病毒的复制,副作用少,较为安全^[5]。目前尚未见关于谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦对病毒型肝硬化小鼠肝脏病变的研究报道,本研究构建了 HBV 肝硬化小鼠模型,探讨了谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦对病毒型肝硬化小鼠肝脏病变指标及免疫水平的影响,以期为临床治疗提供理论依据,现报道如下:

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物分组

健康雄性 BABL/cJ 小鼠 60 只,平均体重为(24.3± 1.2) g,平均周龄为(8.3± 1.1) 周,购自福建医科大学实验动物中心,合格证号 SCXK(京)2005-0013。实验全程遵守市实验动物管理与保护准则。按照随机数字表法将所有小鼠随机分为模型组、谷氨酰胺组,谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦组(联合组),对照组,每组 15 只。

1.2 病毒型肝硬化小鼠造模方法

将 45 只老鼠准确称重,采用高压水注射方法将 50 μ L HBV 质粒(pUC18-HBV1.3,本院构建)通过尾静脉注入模型组、谷氨酰胺组,谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦组三组小鼠体内,然后腹腔注射 50%CCl₄(5 mL/kg)^[6]。三组小鼠造模后 HBV-DNA 均为阳性;对照组经尾静脉注射 50 μ L 生理盐水,然后腹腔注射生理盐水(5 mL/kg),所有小鼠均存活。

1.3 方法

所有小鼠均予以标准饲料和饮水。将谷氨酰胺(生产公司:重庆药友制药有限责任公司,国药准字:H20020053)和恩替卡

卡(生产公司:中美上海施贵制药有限公司,国药准字:H20052237)各自配制成 10%的混悬液。谷氨酰胺组按 0.5 mL/10 g 的剂量接受谷氨酰胺灌胃治疗,联合组按 0.5 mL/10 g 的剂量接受恩替卡韦联合谷氨酰胺灌胃治疗,对照组、模型组按 0.5 mL/10g 的剂量接受生理盐水治疗,每天 1 次,四组治疗周期均为 4 周。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 病毒载量和肝功能 成模后和治疗 4 周后采集小鼠静脉血 0.1 mL,采用放射免疫法检测血清中丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase enzyme, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate transamination enzyme, AST)水平,仪器为全自动生化分析仪。采用定量 PCR 法检测小鼠血清 HBVDNA 水平。

1.4.2 纤维化指标 成模后和治疗 4 周后采集小鼠静脉血 0.1 mL,采用放射免疫法检测血清中透明质酸(hyaluronic acid, HA)、III 型前胶原肽(procollagen type III, PIIIP),仪器为全自动生化分析仪。

1.4.3 免疫功能 治疗 4 周后,将小鼠称重后处死,取其脾脏称质量,计算脾脏指数,脾脏指数 = 脾脏质量(mg)/小鼠质量(g) × 10。

取 1×10^6 个小鼠脾细胞到 15 mL 离心管中离心,配制抗 CD4FITC 及抗 CD8PECY7 抗体稀释液,将 100 μ L 抗体稀释液加入离心管中,冰上避光孵育 20 min,红细胞裂解、离心、弃上清后,清洗,重复一次会后加入 300 μ L 固定液重悬,然后使用流式细胞仪检测外周血 CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平。

1.5 统计学处理

本研究所有数据均采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计分析,计数资料以百分比(%)表示,组间比较采用卡方检验;计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立资料 t 检验; $P<0.05$ 显示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 小鼠一般资料

四组小鼠体重、周龄比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

表 1 小鼠一般资料对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of general data in four groups mice($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Weight(kg)	Weeks of age(w)
Control group	15	23.8± 1.7	8.2± 1.3
Model group	15	24.0± 1.9	8.0± 1.3
Glutamine group	15	24.2± 1.3	8.4± 1.2
Joint group	15	24.5± 1.3	8.4± 1.3
F		0.54	0.34
P		0.66	0.80

2.2 病毒载量和肝功能

成模后,模型组、谷氨酰胺组、联合组的病毒载量、ALT、AST水平无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗4周后,谷氨酰胺组、联合组两组病毒载量、ALT、AST水平显著下降,且联合组病毒

载量、ALT、AST水平低于谷氨酰胺组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$);治疗4周后,谷氨酰胺组病毒载量、ALT、AST水平低于模型组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。具体如表2所示。

表2 四组病毒载量和肝功能水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of viral load and liver function levels between the four groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	HBVDNA(10 ³ copy/mL)		ALT(U/L)		AST(U/L)	
		After treatment	4 weeks	After treatment	4 weeks	After treatment	4 weeks
Control group	15	0.00± 0.00	0.00± 0.00	29.32± 4.31	29.46± 4.38	10.06± 2.57	10.04± 2.58
Model group	15	13.46± 1.22 ^a	13.74± 1.36 ^a	120.64± 11.68 ^a	128.21± 11.38 ^a	103.57± 14.78 ^a	106.15± 14.23 ^a
Glutamine group	15	13.51± 1.42 ^a	8.56± 2.26 ^{abc}	126.31± 10.35 ^a	56.84± 10.76 ^{abc}	102.58± 14.65 ^a	56.28± 13.69 ^{abc}
Joint group	15	13.46± 1.39 ^a	2.49± 0.84 ^{abcd}	125.64± 9.62 ^a	32.42± 9.43 ^{abcd}	103.67± 14.21 ^a	22.84± 4.69 ^{abcd}

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with after molding, ^b $P<0.05$; Compared with model group, ^c $P<0.05$; Compared with the glutamine group, ^d $P<0.05$.

2.3 纤维化指标比较

成模后,模型组、谷氨酰胺组、联合组的HA、PIIIP水平无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗4周后,谷氨酰胺组、联合组两组HA、PIIIP水平显著下降,且联合组HA、PIIIP水平低于谷氨酰

胺组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$);治疗4周后,谷氨酰胺组HA、PIIIP水平低于模型组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。具体如表3所示。

表3 四组肝纤维化水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of liver fibrosis levels between the four groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	HA (nmol/L)		PIIIP(nmol/L)	
		After treatment	4 weeks	After treatment	4 weeks
Control group	15	18.32± 3.56	18.36± 3.54	21.32± 3.57	22.05± 3.46
Model group	15	162.58± 20.36 ^a	167.25± 20.63 ^a	136.74± 18.23 ^a	139.46± 18.26 ^a
Glutamine group	15	163.25± 20.41 ^a	98.32± 23.26 ^{abc}	137.46± 17.92 ^a	86.36± 16.33 ^{abc}
Joint group	15	162.93± 20.42 ^a	59.26± 23.46 ^{abcd}	136.98± 18.21 ^a	38.82± 6.81 ^{abcd}

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with after molding, ^b $P<0.05$; Compared with model group, ^c $P<0.05$; Compared with the glutamine group, ^d $P<0.05$.

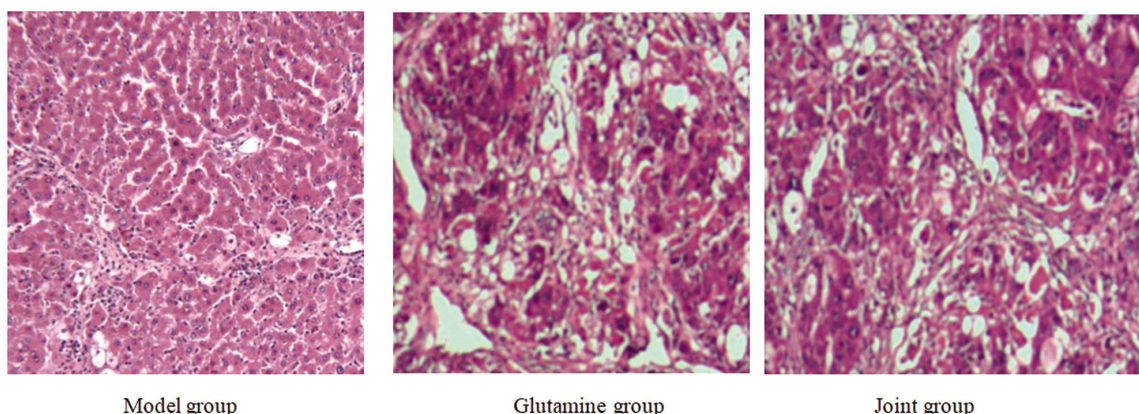


图1 三组病理 HE 染色切片结果($\times 400$)

Fig.1 Pathological HE staining results of three groups($\times 400$)

2.4 免疫功能水平比较

治疗4周后,谷氨酰胺组、联合组两组脾脏指数、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平升高,且联合组脾脏指数、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平高于谷氨酰胺组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$);治疗4周

后,谷氨酰胺组脾脏指数、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平高于模型组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。具体如表4所示。

3 讨论

病毒性肝炎是导致肝脏慢性炎症的重要原因,其发病率较高,全球大约有 2.4 亿位患者,是重大的公共卫生问题之一,我国拥有两千万以上的慢性乙型肝炎患者,乙肝病毒严重威胁着患者的身体健康^[7]。部分病毒性肝炎可进展为肝硬化,严重者发展为肝癌,降低患者的生活质量,甚至导致患者死亡^[8]。病毒性肝硬化患者可出现肝功能减退、肝纤维化、免疫功能下降等多种问题,寻找有效的治疗药物是临床重点研究的课题之一。慢

性乙型病毒性肝炎的主要治疗目的为控制慢性炎症,延缓病情的进展。谷氨酰胺是肌肉中最丰富的氨基酸,在人体内可由三种必需氨基酸合成,是核酸进行生物合成的重要前体^[9,10]。谷氨酰胺可促进淋巴细胞的增值和分化,增强机体的免疫功能^[11,12]。恩替卡韦是临床指南推荐的一线抗病毒药物,可抑制病毒的复制,具有良好的药效和安全性^[13]。

表 4 四组免疫功能水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of immune function levels between the four groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Spleen index	Lymphocyte rate(%)		
			CD4 ⁺	CD8 ⁺	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Control group	15	33.21± 8.07	37.58± 9.21	25.22± 8.23	1.55± 0.89
Model group	15	22.42± 5.38 ^a	30.2± 6.56 ^a	27.13 ± 7.16	1.21± 0.69 ^a
Glutamine group	15	26.37± 5.31 ^{ac}	32.54± 7.21 ^{ac}	26.21± 8.33	1.36± 0.85 ^{ac}
Joint group	15	29.21± 5.67 ^{acd}	37.65± 8.69 ^{acd}	25.18± 8.25	1.53± 0.88 ^{acd}

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with model group, ^c $P<0.05$; Compared with the glutamine group, ^d $P<0.05$.

本次研究采用高压水注射方法将病毒质粒通过尾静脉注入小鼠体内,然后腹腔注射 50%CCl₄ 以构建肝硬化模型小鼠,将 60 只健康雄性 BABL/cJ 小鼠按照随机数字表法分为模型组、谷氨酰胺组、联合组、对照组。本研究结果显示成模后,模型组、谷氨酰胺组、联合组的病毒载量、肝功能、肝纤维化水平无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗 4 周后,联合组病毒载量、肝功能、肝纤维化水平显著下降,联合组优于谷氨酰胺组和模型组,差异具有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。提示联合治疗可有效改善病毒性肝硬化小鼠肝脏肝功能,减轻组织纤维化。病毒复制可损伤肝脏细胞,肝细胞坏死后,肝脏纤维结缔组织增生,肝星状细胞分泌大量细胞外基质,胶原沉积,肝纤维化逐渐进展为慢性肝硬化^[14,15]。肝纤维化是一种慢性病理过程,由多种因素共同参与,对肝脏产生巨大的危害,其本质是肝脏纤维结缔组织分泌异常,各种胶原、糖蛋白、蛋白多糖沉积^[16]。作为慢性肝炎发展为肝硬化的必经阶段,肝纤维化在特定干预条件下可以得到逆转。HA、PIIIP 是肌纤维母细胞产生的细胞外基质之一,可反映肝脏的纤维化程度^[17,18]。目前认为,病毒性肝炎纤维化主要有以下因素导致^[19]:1).病毒复制导致机体产生免疫应答,产生炎症反应,激活血小板衍生生长因子、转化生长因子等多种炎症因子。2).血小板衍生生长因子可刺激肝星状细胞活化和增殖,使其分泌过量的细胞外基质。3).转化生长因子可激活肝星状细胞转变为肌纤维母细胞,使其产生大量的 HA、PIIIP 等细胞外基质。4).肝脏降解细胞外基质的基质金属蛋白酶水平下降,细胞外基质降解不足。研究表明^[20],肝纤维化和早期肝硬化在药物的治疗下可得到一定程度的逆转,所以抗纤维化是治疗病毒性肝硬化的重要的治疗措施。恩替卡韦是常用的乙肝病毒抑制剂,可有效控制病毒的复制,减轻肝脏炎症,抑制肝脏向纤维化方向进展^[21,22]。分析病毒性肝硬化小鼠肝脏肝功能和组织纤维化改善的原因:恩替卡韦磷酸化后可与 HBV-DNA 复制底物竞争,有效发挥抗病毒活性,减轻病毒对肝细胞的伤害,抑制肝脏外基质的产生,改善肝功能,减轻肝纤维化^[23,25]。谷氨酰胺可作为载体广泛参与机体中氮的转移,是体内嘌呤、嘧啶的重要合

成前体,也是合成谷胱甘肽的前体,在调节机体的免疫功能、蛋白质的合成、酸碱平衡、细胞增殖等多方面发挥着不可替代的作用^[26,27]。治疗 4 周后,联合组脾脏指数、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 百分率高于谷氨酰胺组。提示联合治疗可有效改善病毒性肝硬化小鼠免疫功能。陈仕等研究证明^[28],恩替卡韦可增加外周血中的 CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 等免疫细胞,改善患者的免疫功能,与本次研究结果相似。Tian Z F 等研究发现^[29],应用恩替卡韦可降低外周血 Treg、Th17 免疫抑制细胞水平,改善患者的免疫功能。恩替卡韦可通过降低外周血 Treg 影响 TGF-β1 的水平,最终发挥抗肝纤维化作用^[30]。

肝硬化患者多伴发营养不良,肠粘膜受损,肠粘膜为机体重要的免疫屏障^[31]。而谷氨酰胺有助于改善肠粘膜功能,促进免疫功能的恢复^[32]。同时谷氨酰胺是机体淋巴细胞、巨噬细胞等免疫细胞的能源物质之一,补充谷氨酰胺有助于提高机体的免疫功能^[33]。因此二者联合治疗后可有效改善病毒性肝硬化小鼠免疫功能。张莉等研究表明^[34],谷氨酰胺可有效改善溃疡性结肠炎患者的免疫功能,与本次研究结果类似。Ahmadi A R 等研究表明^[35],谷氨酰胺有助于促进免疫功能的恢复。

综上所述,谷氨酰胺联合恩替卡韦可改善病毒性肝硬化小鼠肝脏肝功能,有助于减缓或减轻肝组织的纤维化进程,增强其患者机体的免疫功能。

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