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布地奈德混悬液对哮喘模型小鼠肺组织 TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB 通路的影响*

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摘要 目的: 探究布地奈德混悬液对哮喘模型小鼠肺组织 TOLL 样受体 4 (toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)/髓样分化因子 88(myeloid differentiation factor 88, MyD88)/核因子 κB (nuclear factor-κB, NF-κB) 通路的影响。**方法:** 使用 4% 蛋白白蛋白与 2% 的 Al(OH)₃ 共同致敏小鼠, 建立咳嗽变异性哮喘小鼠模型 40 只, 将模型大鼠分别使用低、中、高剂量(0.2、1.0、2.0 g/kg)布地奈德混悬液和孟鲁司特钠进行干预, 1 次 / 日连续干预 14 d, 于干预 14 d 时采集小鼠的支气管肺泡灌注液 (bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF)、气管及肺组织, 对各组 BALF 中的白细胞 (white blood cell, WBC)、嗜酸性粒细胞、血清 γ 干扰素 (interferon-γ, IFN-γ)、白细胞介素 -1β (interleukin-1β, IL-1β)、肿瘤坏死因子 -α (tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α) 水平差异开展比较, 对各组小鼠肺组织黏膜上皮增生程度评分、炎症细胞浸润程度评分、病变总评分差异, 以及 TLR4/MyD88/p65 蛋白表达差异进行分析。**结果:** 分析显示, 布地奈德混悬液能够显著降低哮喘模型小鼠 BALF 中白细胞及嗜酸性粒细胞数量, 同时还能够改善小鼠气管和支气管黏膜上皮增生与肺组织炎症细胞浸润状态, 且干预后小鼠肺组织中的 TLR4/MyD88/p65 蛋白表达水平出现了明显的降低。**结论:** 布地奈德混悬液对改善小鼠哮喘效果较好, 其作用机制可能与该药能够调节 TLR4/MyD88/p65 蛋白表达, 进而影响炎症和免疫反应进程有关。

关键词: 布地奈德混悬液; 哮喘; 肺组织; TLR4; MyD88; NF-κB**中图分类号:** R-33; R562.25 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2021)23-4432-04

Effect of Budesonide Suspension on TLR4 / MyD88 / NF-κB Pathway in Lung Tissue of Asthmatic Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of budesonide suspension on Toll like receptor 4 (TLR4) / myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88) / nuclear factor κB in lung tissue of asthmatic mice. **Methods:** 40 cough variant asthma mice models were established by CO sensitizing mice with 4 % ovalbumin and 2 % Al (OH)₃. The model rats were intervened with low, medium and high doses (0.2, 1.0 and 2.0 g/kg) of budesonide suspension and montelukast sodium respectively, once a day for 14 days, and the bronchoalveolar tissues were collected at the time of intervention for 14 days. The levels of leukocytes (WBC), eosinophils, IFN-γ, IL-1β and TNF-α in BALF of each group were compared, and the differences in the scores of epithelial hyperplasia, inflammatory cell infiltration and total pathological changes, as well as the expression of TLR4, MyD88 and p65 proteins in lung tissue of each group were analyzed. **Results:** Budesonide suspension can significantly reduce the number of leukocytes and eosinophils in BALF of asthmatic model mice, and can also improve the airway and bronchial epithelial hyperplasia and inflammatory cell infiltration in lung tissue of mice, and the expression levels of TLR4, MyD88 and p65 protein in lung tissue of mice decreased significantly after intervention. **Conclusion:** Budesonide suspension can improve the asthma model mice. The mechanism of action may be related to the regulation of TLR4, MyD88, p65 protein expression, and then affect the process of inflammation and immune response.

Key words: Budesonide suspension; Asthma; Lung tissue; TLR4; MyD88; NF-κB**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R-33; R562.25 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2021)23-4432-04

前言

支气管哮喘是一种由多种细胞和细胞组分参与的以气道慢性炎症为典型的特征的异质性疾病^[1], 这种慢性炎症与气道

高反应呈现明显的相关性, 患者多出现广泛而多变的可逆性呼气气流受限、反复发作的哮喘、气促、胸闷或咳嗽等症, 症状强度会随着时间而出现变化, 一般夜间或清晨发作频繁且加剧, 支气管哮喘如得不到及时有效的诊疗, 可随病程的迁移而出现

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气道的不可逆缩窄甚至气道重塑^[2,3]。流行病调查学显示,随着近些年全球工业化进程的推进,支气管哮喘的发病率呈现逐年递增趋势,目前我国约有2000万人罹患哮喘,给其生活和工作带来了巨大的影响^[4]。一项针对3477例14岁以上人群的调研结果显示,哮喘平均发病年龄为(56±18)岁,最常见的诱发因素包括感冒、气候变化、劳累、情绪紧张等,调研中有59.64%的患者表示哮喘影响了正常生活娱乐^[5]。已有的研究指出,支气管哮喘的发生发展涉及多种炎性因子,这些炎性因子与炎性细胞共同促进了患者呼吸道慢性炎症的发生发展^[6]。TLR4、MyD88、NF-κB通路都是在免疫和炎症机制中作用较为积极的信号通路,广泛存在于机体的各种组织细胞中^[7,8],有学者的研究指出,上述通路广泛影响了诸如自身免疫性疾病、炎症性疾病、感染性疾病、过敏性疾病等多种疾患的发生与发展^[9]。布地奈德是哮喘患者常用的吸入型皮质激素,能够通过影响TGFβ/Smad信号转导通路干预哮喘的各个环节^[10]。本研究拟通过动物实验的方式,探究布地奈德混悬液对哮喘模型小鼠肺组织中TLR4、MyD88、NF-κB相关蛋白的表达影响,以期为明晰药物治疗机制提供临床参考。现详述如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

选择SPF级雄性SD小鼠60只,体重323.22~403.43g,恒定温湿度饲养,实验动物的使用已经实验动物管理伦理委员会批准实施。

1.2 药物

布地奈德混悬液由AstraZeneca Pty Ltd公司提供,产品编号B14200071587,批准文号H2014475,规格1mg:2mL/支。

1.3 模型建立

将60例小鼠随机区分为6组,将其中50只采用腹腔注射4%鸡蛋清白蛋白和2%的Al(OH)₃各0.5mL的方式建立哮喘模型小鼠,造模成功后将50只小鼠随机区分为模型对照组、孟鲁司特钠组、布地奈德低剂量组、布地奈德中剂量组、布地奈德高剂量组,另外10只小鼠作为正常对照组,仅腹腔注射同等剂量的生理盐水。

1.4 药物干预

孟鲁司特钠组小鼠按照0.9mg/kg剂量每日灌胃治疗,布地奈德低剂量组小鼠按照0.2mg/kg剂量,布地奈德中剂量组

小鼠按照1.0mg/kg剂量,布地奈德高剂量组小鼠按照2.0mg/kg剂量给药,模型对照组与正常对照组小鼠每日予以同等剂量生理盐水灌药,6组小鼠均每日给药1次,连续治疗14d。

1.5 观察指标及评测标准

1.5.1 BALF的制备 入组小鼠禁食禁水24h后称取体重,按照5mL/kg的剂量腹腔注射20%乌来糖麻醉,固定后取右中肺组织,并行左肺支气管肺泡灌注术,灌注后收集BALF并混合均匀。

1.5.2 白细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞及细胞因子水平检测 使用血流细胞分析仪对入组小鼠的白细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞进行计数统计,同时采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)法对各组小鼠BALF中的IFN-γ、IL-1β、TNF-α水平进行检测,注意操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行,每个指标连续检测3次取平均值作为最终结果。

1.5.3 组织病理学检测 将各组小鼠右侧肺组织使用10%福尔马林溶液固定后石蜡包埋,切片后HE染色,电镜下观察支气管和肺组织的病理改变,其中上皮增生程度区分为正常、偶见增生、部分增生和明显增生(分别对应0-3分),炎症浸润程度区分为无炎症细胞、偶见炎症细胞、散在炎症细胞和大量炎症细胞(分别对应0-3分)^[12]。

1.6 统计学方法

将采集的数据录入SPSS 22.0统计学软件中进行处理,计数资料采用[n(%)]的形式表示,组间差异性采用卡方检验,计数资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)的形式表示,组间差异性分析采用t检验,取P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组小鼠BALF中白细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞数比较

于干预14d时收集各组小鼠的BALF,并进行白细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞计数实施组间差异性比较,结果显示,与正常对照组相比,其余5组小鼠BALF中白细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞计数均出现显著升高(P<0.05),同模型对照组相比,孟鲁司特钠组、布地奈德低剂量组、布地奈德中剂量组、布地奈德高剂量组小鼠的BALF中白细胞计数和嗜酸性粒细胞计数均出现显著下降(P<0.05),其中布地奈德高剂量组在4组小鼠中水平最低(P<0.05),具体数据如表1所示。

表1 各组小鼠BALF中白细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞数比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of leukocytes and eosinophils in BALF of mice in each group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	White blood cell count($\times 10^9/L$)	Eosinophil count ($\times 10^9/L$)
Normal control group	10	0.18±0.04	0.04±0.03
Model control group	10	1.87±0.23*	0.33±0.12*
Montelukast sodium group	10	1.21±0.21**&	0.24±0.03**&
Low dose budesonide group	10	1.58±0.22**&	0.30±0.02**&
Budesonide medium dose group	10	1.21±0.19**&	0.22±0.02**&
High dose budesonide group	10	0.89±0.03#	0.11±0.01#

Note: compared with the normal control group, *P<0.05, compared with the model control group, #P<0.05, compared with the high dose group, &P<0.05.

2.2 各组小鼠BALF中细胞因子水平比较

干预14d时,同正常对照组相比较,其余5组小鼠的

IFN- γ 水平显著降低, IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 水平显著升高($P<0.05$), 同模型对照组相比, 孟鲁司特钠组、布地奈德低剂量组、布地奈德中剂量组、布地奈德高剂量组小鼠的 BALF 中 INF- γ 水平明

显升高($P<0.05$), IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 水平出现降低。除正常对照组, 其余 5 组中布地奈德高剂量组小鼠 IFN- γ 水平最高, IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 水平最低($P<0.05$), 具体数据如表 2 所示。

表 2 各组小鼠 BALF 中细胞因子水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of cytokine levels in BALF of mice in each group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	IFN- γ (pg/mL)	IL-1 β (pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Normal control group	10	40.19±2.32	24.29±3.22	42.19±2.22
Model control group	10	23.82±2.11*	39.11±2.98*	70.19±1.98*
Montelukast sodium group	10	30.18±2.09**&	28.11±2.21**&	50.18±3.22**&
Low dose budesonide group	10	26.18±1.98**&	33.18±2.01**&	55.19±2.98**&
Budesonide medium dose group	10	29.28±3.22**&	28.17±2.01**&	49.89±2.98**&
High dose budesonide group	10	34.19±2.09**	26.69±1.98#	44.18±2.99#

Note: compared with the normal control group, * $P<0.05$, compared with the model control group, # $P<0.05$, compared with the high dose group, & $P<0.05$.

2.3 各组小鼠肺组织病变评分比较

组间比较显示, 正常对照组以外的 5 组小鼠黏膜上皮增生程度评分、炎症细胞浸润程度评分、病变总评分显著更高($P<0.05$), 孟鲁司特钠组、布地奈德低剂量组、布地奈德中剂量组、布

地奈德高剂量组小鼠上述评分明显低于模型对照组($P<0.05$), 除正常对照组, 其余 5 组中布地奈德高剂量组小鼠上述评分最低($P<0.05$), 具体数据如表 3 所示。

表 3 各组小鼠肺组织病变评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of lung lesion scores of mice in each group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Mucosal epithelial hyperplasia score	Inflammatory cell infiltration score	Total lesion score
Normal control group	10	0.41±0.21	0.81±0.23	1.31±0.21
Model control group	10	1.78±0.21*	2.11±0.32*	3.48±0.24*
Montelukast sodium group	10	1.43±0.14**&	1.23±0.21**&	2.13±0.11**&
Low dose budesonide group	10	1.55±0.09**&	1.35±0.19**&	2.34±0.09**&
Budesonide medium dose group	10	1.42±0.11**&	1.22±0.19**&	2.12±0.09**&
High dose budesonide group	10	1.21±0.09**	1.13±0.12**	1.65±0.11**

Note: compared with the normal control group, * $P<0.05$, compared with the model control group, # $P<0.05$, compared with the high dose group, & $P<0.05$.

2.4 各组小鼠 TLR4、MyD88、p65 蛋白表达比较

除正常对照组小鼠, 其余 5 组小鼠 TLR4、MyD88、p65 蛋白表达水平均出现显著升高($P<0.05$), 与模型对照组小鼠相比, 孟鲁司特钠组、布地奈德低剂量组、布地奈德中剂量组、布

地奈德高剂量组小鼠肺组织中 TLR4、MyD88、p65 蛋白表达水平出现降低, 将除正常对照组小鼠外 5 组小鼠开展组间比较, 以布地奈德高剂量组 TLR4、MyD88、p65 蛋白表达水平最低($P>0.05$), 具体数据如表 4 所示。

表 4 各组小鼠 TLR4、MyD88、p65 蛋白表达比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of TLR4, MyD88 and p65 protein expression in mice of each group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	TLR4	MyD88	p65
Normal control group	10	0.12±0.02	0.13±0.03	0.20±0.05
Model control group	10	0.32±0.08*	0.35±0.08*	0.38±0.05*
Montelukast sodium group	10	0.17±0.03**&	0.21±0.06**&	0.29±0.07*
Low dose budesonide group	10	0.21±0.04**&	0.26±0.07**&	0.32±0.05**&
Budesonide medium dose group	10	0.15±0.03#	0.20±0.03**#	0.24±0.04**#
High dose budesonide group	10	0.12±0.02#	0.16±0.05#	0.27±0.05**#

Note: compared with the normal control group, * $P<0.05$, compared with the model control group, # $P<0.05$, compared with the high dose group, & $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

支气管哮喘是呼吸科的常见病和高发病, 属于较为多见的

慢性呼吸道疾病, 该病具有病程长、治疗难度大、易复发等特点, 数据显示全球约有 3 亿哮喘患者, 发病人数基本与糖尿病相当, 属于全球性的公共卫生问题^[13-15]。一项针对世界各国支气

管哮喘的流行性调查学指出，儿童支气管哮喘的患病率约为3.3%~29%，成人支气管哮喘患病率约为1.2%~25.5%，该病存在较为明显的地域性，如东亚地区患病率低于2.5%，而英国、澳大利亚等地患病率则高达10%以上^[16-18]。近些年，全球支气管哮喘的患病率均呈现升高趋势，据全球哮喘防治创议(GINA指南)预估，至2025年全球哮喘人数将上升至4亿，近10年来我国经济的飞速发展和城市化进程的推进也明显使支气管哮喘的患病率明显升高，如我国0-14岁儿童2000年哮喘患病率仅为1.54%，至2010年已升高至3.02%，变化较为明显^[19-21]。

本研究通过设立对照动物实验的方式，探究了布地奈德混悬液对哮喘模型小鼠肺组织中TLR4、MyD88以及NF-κB通路的影响，结果显示同正常对照组小鼠相比，其余5组小鼠均出现了白细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞计数增加的情况，同时其炎症相关因子表达水平也发生了明显变化，这进一步印证了哮喘与炎症进程的密切关联性。文中通过进一步实用药物干预的方式发现，同模型对照组小鼠比较，孟鲁司特钠组、低中高剂量布地奈德混悬液组小鼠炎症反应强度均出现了显著改善，具体表现在白细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞技术减少，以及IL-1β、TNF-α炎症因子水平的降低上。将应用不同剂量布地奈德混悬液组小鼠开展组间比较显示，应用高剂量布地奈德混悬液组的小鼠白细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞计数最低，IL-1β、TNF-α及其肺组织炎症评分最低，这说明不同剂量的布地奈德混悬液会对哮喘小鼠产生不同的临床治疗效果，以高剂量(2.0 g/kg)最佳。

最后文中就不同组别小鼠TLR4、MyD88、p65蛋白表达情况开展了分析，结果与上文中炎症因子的变化类似，高剂量布地奈德混悬液组小鼠上述蛋白表达水平最低。已有的研究指出，Toll样受体是一种跨膜蛋白，能够引起机体炎症免疫应答^[22-24]，MyD88则是TLR4/MyD88/NF-κB信号通路中的重要连接过程，能够将信号向下游转导，其相关蛋白MyD88在多种组织细胞中均有表达，动物实验显示MyD88基因敲除可以延长注射高剂量LPS大鼠的存活时间^[25-27]。而NF-κB信号通路则负责调解先天性和适应性免疫应答，当机体处于炎症状态时，NF-κB通路能够激活相关DNA序列，并释放细胞因子^[28-30]。文中的调研结果显示布地奈德混悬液能够抑制TLR4、MyD88、p65蛋白表达，这说明布地奈德与孟鲁司特钠的作用机制类似，都是通过影响蛋白以及细胞因子的表达、分泌来降低机体炎症反应，最终影响哮喘进程。

综上所述，布地奈德混悬液对改善小鼠哮喘效果较好，其作用机制可能与该药能够调节TLR4、MyD88、p65蛋白表达，进而影响炎症和免疫反应进程有关。

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