

· 其他肝病 ·

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基于腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶/Unc-51样自噬激活激酶1信号通路探讨高原低氧适应对肝缺血再灌注损伤大鼠模型的保护作用

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摘要: 目的 观察高原低氧适应对肝缺血再灌注损伤(HIRI)大鼠模型的保护作用,探索高原低氧适应激活自噬的作用机制。方法 将56只SD雄性大鼠随机分为以下7组:平原假手术组(P-S)、平原模型组(P-M)、急性高原低氧假手术组(AHH-S)、急性高原低氧模型组(AHH-M)、高原低氧适应假手术组(HHA-S)、高原低氧适应模型组(HHA-M),以及含AMPK抑制剂复合物C(CC)的高原低氧适应模型组(HHA-M-CC),每组8只。急性高原低氧组和高原低氧适应组分别将大鼠置于海拔5000米的低压氧舱中1周和12周;假手术组仅开腹暴露肝门静脉,未做血管夹闭处理;HHA-M-CC组术前1h行腹腔注射20 mg/kg剂量CC,其余组注射等体积生理盐水。采用全自动生化分析仪检测肝功能指标ALT、AST、TBil水平;苏木素-伊红染色观察肝组织病理改变;透射电镜观察肝组织自噬体形成情况;RT-qPCR检测肝脏腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)、Unc-51样自噬激活激酶1(ULK1)mRNA表达水平;Western Blot技术检测磷酸化腺苷酸蛋白激酶(p-AMPK)、磷酸化UNC-51样激酶(p-ULK1)、Beclin-1、微管相关蛋白1轻链3 II型(LC3 II)蛋白的表达水平。计量资料多组间比较采用方差分析,进一步两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验。结果 与AHH-M组和HHA-M-CC组比较,HHA-M组ALT、AST、TBil水平明显降低(P 值均 <0.05),肝组织病理损伤减弱,Suzuki评分显著降低(P 值均 <0.05),透射电镜下肝细胞形态结构异常程度减弱,自噬体数量明显增多,AMPK、ULK1 mRNA表达水平均明显上升(P 值均 <0.05),p-AMPK、p-ULK1、Beclin-1、LC3 II蛋白表达明显上调(P 值均 <0.05)。结论 高原低氧适应可通过AMPK/ULK1信号通路相关蛋白的激活,增强肝细胞的自噬作用,进而缓解SD大鼠HIRI。

关键词: 低氧;再灌注损伤;自噬;大鼠, Sprague-Dawley**基金项目:** 中国人民解放军西部战区总医院院管课题(2021-XZYG-A12);四川省自然科学基金(41C4137G)

Protective effect of high-altitude hypoxia acclimatization against hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury in rats: A study based on the adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase/Unc-51 like autophagy activating kinase 1 signaling pathway

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the protective effect of high-altitude hypoxia acclimatization against hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury (HIRI) in rats, as well as the mechanism of action of high-altitude hypoxia acclimatization in activating autophagy. **Methods** A total of 56 male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into plain sham-operation group (P-S group), plain model group (P-M group), acute high-altitude hypoxia sham-operation group (AHH-S group), acute high-altitude hypoxia model group (AHH-M group), high-altitude hypoxia acclimatization sham-operation group (HHA-S group), high-altitude hypoxia acclimatization model group (HHA-M group), and high-altitude hypoxia acclimatization model group with the adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (AMPK) inhibitor compound C (HHA-M-CC group), with 8 rats in each group. The rats in the acute high-altitude hypoxia groups and the high-

altitude hypoxia acclimatization groups were placed in a low-pressure oxygen chamber at an altitude of 5 000 meters for 1 week and 12 weeks, respectively; the rats in the sham-operation groups were given laparotomy to expose the portal vein without vascular clamping; the rats in the HHA-M-CC group were given abdominal injection of 20 mg/kg CC at 1 hour before surgery, while those in the other groups were given injection of an equal volume of normal saline. An automatic biochemical analyzer was used to measure the levels of liver function parameters including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and total bilirubin (TBil); HE staining was used to observe liver histopathological changes; transmission electron microscopy was used to observe the formation of autophagosomes in liver tissue; RT-qPCR was used to measure the mRNA expression levels of AMPK and Unc-51 like autophagy activating kinase 1 (ULK1) in liver tissue; Western Blot was used to measure the protein expression levels of phosphorylated AMPK (p-AMPK), phosphorylated ULK1 (p-ULK1), Beclin-1, and microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 II (LC3 II). An analysis of variance was used for comparison of continuous data between multiple groups, and the least significant difference *t*-test was used for comparison between two groups. **Results** Compared with the AHH-M and HHA-M-CC groups, the HHA-M group had significantly reductions in the levels of ALT, AST, and TBil (all $P < 0.05$), alleviation of liver histopathological injury, a significant reduction in Suzuki score (all $P < 0.05$), a reduction in the degree of abnormal morphological structure of hepatocytes under transmission electron microscopy, and significant increases in the number of autophagosomes, the mRNA expression levels of AMPK and ULK1 (all $P < 0.05$), and the protein expression levels of p-AMPK, p-ULK1, Beclin-1, and LC3 II (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** High-altitude hypoxia acclimatization can alleviate HIRI in SD rats by activating the AMPK/ULK1 signaling pathway and enhancing autophagy in hepatocytes.

Key words: Hypoxia; Reperfusion Injury; Autophagy; Rats, Sprague-Dawley

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全球有超过1.4亿人口生活在高原地区^[1],其中最显著的挑战是由于海拔上升、气压下降形成的持续性低氧环境^[2]。在高原地区,人体被迫以多种方式适应这种低氧环境,这与氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍、细胞凋亡和细胞自噬等机制密切相关^[3-6]。目前,高原低氧环境下肺、脑及心血管疾病已受到广泛研究^[7-9],而关于肝脏疾病的研究却鲜有报道。

肝缺血再灌注损伤 (hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury, HIRI) 是肝移植、创伤、切除及失血性休克后肝功能障碍和肝衰竭的主要原因,其病理生理机制包括缺氧诱导的细胞损伤和迟发性损伤导致的炎症通路激活^[10]。这说明高原低氧环境可能会影响HIRI的病理生理机制。自噬是将自身细胞器或细胞质中的蛋白包被形成囊泡,通过自噬溶酶体,使囊泡内容物降解的过程^[11],已被证实为机体低氧适应的重要调节机制^[12],并在肝脏、肾脏、下肢及心肌等组织的缺血再灌注损伤中发挥保护作用^[13-16]。然而,目前关于高原低氧环境下HIRI的研究较少,尤其是自噬在其中的具体作用及机制研究未见报道。因此,本研究通过模拟高原环境,对实验大鼠进行低氧预处理,建立HIRI模型,以探索高原低氧适应调控腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (adenosine 5'-monophosphate-activated protein kinase, AMPK)/Unc-51样自噬激活激酶1

(Unc-51 like autophagy activating kinase 1, ULK1) 信号通路对肝脏组织的保护作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 成年雄性SD大鼠56只,质量(180±10)g,4~6周龄,购于北京斯贝福生物技术有限公司,实验动物生产许可证号:SCXK(京)2024-0001;思诺实验动物使用许可证号:SYXK(川)2021-246。饲养于中国人民解放军西部战区总医院实验动物中心。大鼠在24~26℃、12h光照昼夜循环的室内环境中,适应性喂养1周后进行实验。

1.2 药品与试剂 AMPK抑制剂复合物C(批号:HY-13418A)购自美国MCE公司;ALT(批号:140123019)、AST(批号:140223014)等试剂盒购自深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司;TBil试剂盒购自贝克曼库尔特国际贸易(上海)有限公司;苏木精和伊红(HE)染色试剂盒(批号:YE2080)购自合肥博美生物科技有限责任公司;RNA抽提Trizol(批号:19221ES50)购自上海YEASEN公司;反转录试剂盒(批号:RR047A)购自北京宝日医生物技术有限公司;BCA蛋白定量试剂盒(批号:P0009)购自上海Beyotime公司;PVDF膜(批号:ISEQ00010)购自美国Sigmaaldrich公司;抗体磷酸化AMPK(p-AMPK)(批号:AF3423)购自上海

Affinity公司;抗体磷酸化ULK1(p-ULK1)(批号:80218-1-RR)、LC3B(批号:18725-1-AP)、Beclin-1(批号:11306-1-AP)购自武汉Proteintech公司;内参 β -Actin(批号:AC026)购自武汉Abclonal公司。

1.3 仪器设备 低压氧舱(型号:dyc-3280)购自贵州风雷航空军械有限责任公司;动物用生化分析仪(型号:BS-240VET)购自深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司;数码三目摄像显微镜(型号:BA210Digital)购自厦门麦克奥迪实业集团有限公司;数字切片扫描仪(型号:P250FLASH)购自济南丹吉尔电子有限公司;透射电子显微镜(型号:JEM-1400FLASH)购自日本电子JEOL;实时荧光定量仪(型号:QuantStudio TM3)购自美国ThermoFisher仪器有限公司;垂直电泳槽(型号:JY-SCZ4+)购自北京君意东方电泳设备有限公司。

1.4 实验方法

1.4.1 动物造模 采用随机数字表法,将56只SD雄性大鼠随机分为平原假手术组(P-S)、平原模型组(P-M)、急性高原低氧假手术组(AHH-S)、急性高原低氧模型组(AHH-M)、高原低氧适应假手术组(HHA-S)、高原低氧适应模型组(HHA-M)以及含AMPK抑制剂复合物C的高原低氧适应模型组(HHA-M-CC),每组8只。急性高原低氧组和高原低氧适应组分别将大鼠置于海拔5000米的低压氧舱中1周和12周。HHA-M-CC组术前1h行腹腔注射20 mg/kg剂量AMPK抑制剂复合物C^[17],其余组注射等体积生理盐水。预处理结束后,通过吸入3%的异氟醚对大鼠进行麻醉。假手术方式为剖腹手术暴露肝门静脉,未夹闭血管;HIRI模型建立方法参考相关文献^[18]。建模结束后采集血液和肝脏标本进一步分析。

1.4.2 大鼠肝功能指标检测 采用全自动生化分析仪检测大鼠血清ALT、AST、TBil水平,具体操作步骤严格按照说明书进行。

1.4.3 HE染色观察肝组织病理变化 取各组大鼠肝组织,用4%多聚甲醛溶液固定,经脱水、石蜡包埋、切片、脱蜡后,行HE染色,封片后于光学显微镜下观察肝组织病理变化。采用Suzuki组织学分级评估其组织病理学损伤。

1.4.4 透射电镜观察肝细胞超微结构 取各组大鼠新鲜肝组织约0.1 mm³,经3%戊二醛溶液预固定、1%四氧化锇溶液再固定、脱水、渗透、包埋、超薄切片(厚度50 nm),再经醋酸铀(10~15 min)和枸橼酸铅(1~2 min)染色后,于JEM-1400FLASH透射电镜下观察并采集图像。

1.4.5 RT-qPCR法检测肝组织AMPK、ULK1 mRNA表达 按照说明书,使用TRIzol试剂从每组小鼠肝组织中

提取总RNA。根据操作说明,使用逆转录试剂盒生成cDNA。反应条件如下:95℃预变性5 min,95℃变性40个循环15 s,60℃退火延伸34 s。使用2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct}方法计算相对基因表达水平(β -Actin作为参考基因)。引物由上海生工生物工程技术有限公司合成,详细信息见表1。

表1 引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequence

基因	上游(5'-3')	下游(5'-3')
β -actin	GGGAAATCCTGCGTGA-CATT	GCGGCAGTGGCCATC-TC
AMPK	ATGATGAGGTGGTGA-GCAGAGG	GGTTCTCGGCTGTGCT-GGAATC
ULK1	TACACAGCAAGGGCAT-CATTACC	CGGGCAAATCCAAAG-TCAGCAATC

1.4.6 Western Blot检测肝组织中p-AMPK、p-ULK1、Beclin-1、微管相关蛋白1轻链3 II型(LC3 II)蛋白的表达 取各组肝组织,按照全蛋白提取试剂盒说明书步骤提取总蛋白,采用BCA法测定总蛋白浓度,取40 μ g总蛋白上样,行SDS-PAGE电泳,转移至PVDF膜上,加入5%脱脂奶粉室温封闭2 h;加入兔抗p-AMPK(1:2000)、p-ULK1(1:2000)、Beclin-1(1:2000)、LC3(1:2000)多克隆抗体4℃孵育过夜;次日TBST洗膜3次,加入山羊抗兔二抗(1:5000)室温孵育1 h;TBST洗膜3次,ECL曝光显影,应用UVP BioSpectrum 410成像系统曝光并分析目的条带灰度值,使用ImageJ软件分析目的蛋白相对表达量。

1.5 统计学方法 使用SPSS 25.0和GraphPad Prism 9.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,多组间比较采用方差分析,进一步两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 高原低氧环境对大鼠血清生化水平的影响 与P-M组和HHA-M组比较,AHH-M组血清ALT、AST、TBil水平明显升高(P 值均 <0.05);与HHA-M组比较,HHA-M-CC组血清ALT、AST、TBil水平明显升高(P 值均 <0.05),接近AHH-M组(图1)。

2.2 高原低氧环境对大鼠肝组织细胞形态的影响 HE染色结果显示,假手术组(S组)肝细胞形态基本正常,模型组(M组)可见肝细胞广泛坏死、炎性细胞浸润及肝窦内淤血等,其中AHH-M组大鼠肝组织损伤程度最为严重;采用Suzuki评分来评估其组织病理学损伤可以发现,与P-M组(2.33 \pm 0.58)和HHA-M组(3.17 \pm 0.29)比较,AHH-M组(5.50 \pm 0.50)病理损伤程度明显加重(P 值均 <0.05);与HHA-M组比较,HHA-M-CC组(4.50 \pm 0.50)病理损伤程

度明显加重($P<0.05$),接近AHH-M组(图2)。

2.3 高原低氧环境对大鼠肝细胞超微结构变化的影响 透射电镜观察结果显示,P-M组肝细胞形态结构较异常或轻度异常,且不含自噬;AHH-M组肝细胞结构明显异常,且不含自噬;HHA-M组肝细胞形态结构较异常或轻度异常,且含有大量自噬;HHA-M-CC组肝细胞形

态结构异常且含有较多自噬(图3)。

2.4 高原低氧环境对大鼠 AMPK、ULK1 mRNA 表达的影响 与 P-M 组和 AHH-M 组比较, HHA-M 组 AMPK、ULK1 的 mRNA 表达水平明显升高(P 值均 <0.05);与 HHA-M 组比较, HHA-M-CC 组 AMPK、ULK1 的 mRNA 表达水平明显下降(P 值均 <0.05)(图4)。

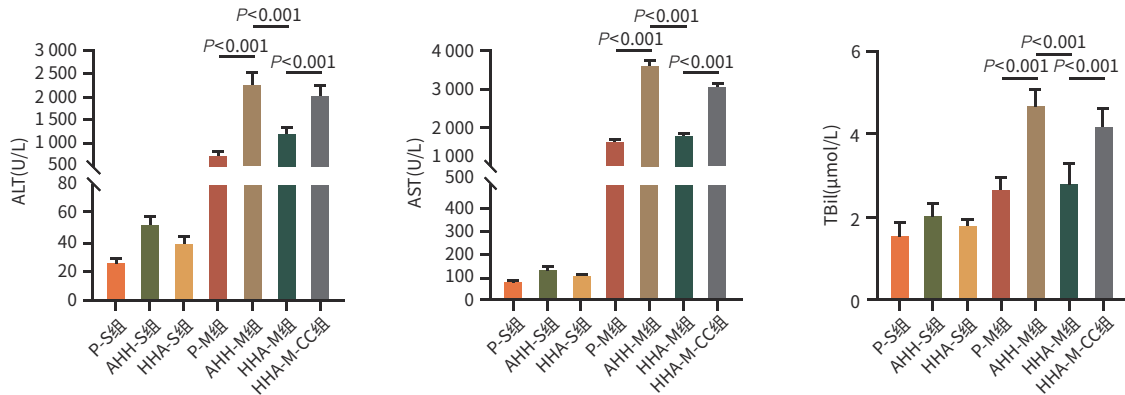
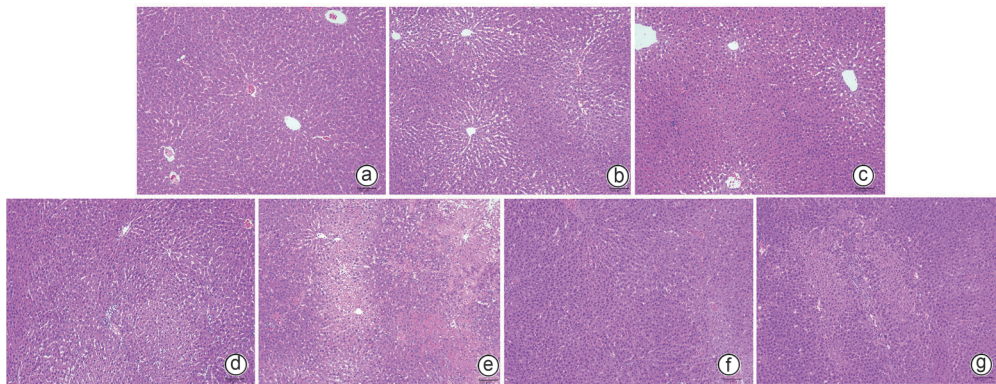


图1 各组大鼠血清生化水平比较

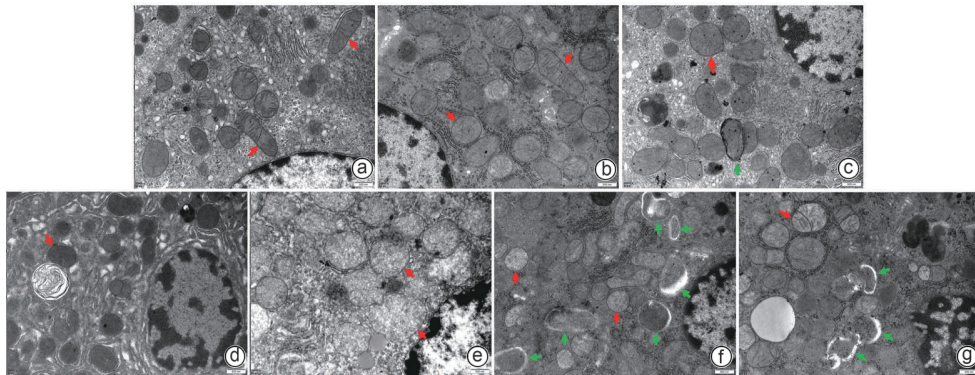
Figure 1 Expression levels of serum biochemical factor in different groups of rat



注:a,P-S组;b,AHH-S组;c,HHA-S组;d,P-M组;e,AHH-M组;f,HHA-M组;g,HHA-M-CC组。

图2 各组大鼠肝组织的病理变化(HE染色,×400)

Figure 2 Pathological changes of the hepatic tissue of rat in each group (HE,×400)



注:a,P-S组;b,AHH-S组;c,HHA-S组;d,P-M组;e,AHH-M组;f,HHA-M组;g,HHA-M-CC组。线粒体(红色箭头);自噬小体(绿色箭头)。

图3 透射电镜观察肝脏自噬体(TEM,×20 000)

Figure 3 Observing autophagosome by transmission electron microscope (TEM,×20 000)

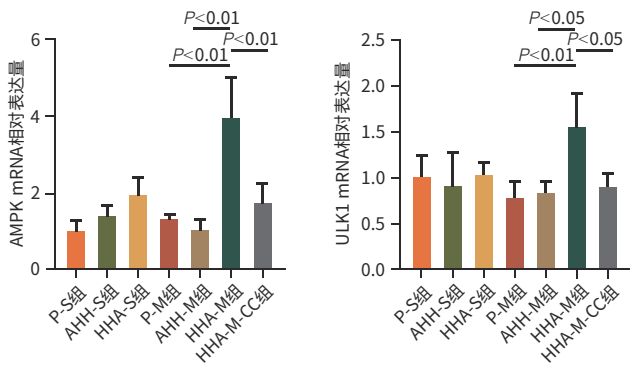


图4 各组大鼠肝组织AMPK/ULK1信号通路mRNA相对表达量

Figure 4 Relative expression of AMPK/ULK1 signaling pathway mRNA in rat hepatic tissues in each group

2.5 高原低氧环境对大鼠AMPK/ULK1信号通路及自噬相关蛋白的影响 与P-M组和AHH-M组比较,HHA-M组p-AMPK、p-ULK1、Beclin-1、LC3 II蛋白表达水平明显升高(P值均<0.05);与HHA-M组比较,HHA-M-CC组p-AMPK、p-ULK1、Beclin-1、LC3 II蛋白表达水平明显下降(P值均<0.05)(图5)。

3 讨论

缺血再灌注是肝手术或肝移植中不可避免的一环,该过程中难免会造成肝细胞损伤,导致术后出现肝炎、损伤甚至严重的肝功能障碍,在极端情况下,这些损伤有

可能演变为多器官功能衰竭甚至死亡^[19]。其病理生理机制包括缺氧诱导的细胞损伤和迟发性疾病以及损伤引起的炎症通路激活^[20-24]。目前,高原环境对HIRI的影响及其机制的研究尚少。考虑到全球超过1.4亿人口居住在高原环境中^[1],其低温、低压和低氧的特殊环境可能显著影响HIRI的病理生理机制。因此,探究这一环境下的相互作用及其机制对于改善高原环境下的HIRI具有重要的研究意义。

ALT、AST是临床常被用来评价肝功能的2项指标。正常情况下,ALT、AST在血清中的水平很低,当肝细胞遭到破坏时,ALT和AST被释放入血,在一定范围内,血清中转氨酶的水平越高表示肝细胞损伤程度越重。在本研究中,相较于S组,M组大鼠ALT、AST水平较高且肝组织损伤程度较重,提示HIRI模型制备成功。与P-M组比较,AHH-M组血清中ALT、AST水平升高,肝组织损伤程度加重,提示急性高原低氧环境可以加重HIRI;与AHH-M组比较,HHA-M组血清中ALT、AST水平降低,肝组织损伤程度减轻,提示高原低氧适应可以缓解HIRI。

在高原环境中,人类面临多种挑战,尤其是由海拔升高和气压下降引发的低氧显得尤为突出^[2,19]。人体在高原低氧暴露时会经历一系列生理及病理变化,以适应低氧环境并保持对组织的氧气供应^[25]。急性高原低氧暴露期间,组织内的血液氧分压降低,导致氧自由基和活性氧增加,触发氧化应激过程。这些过程会导

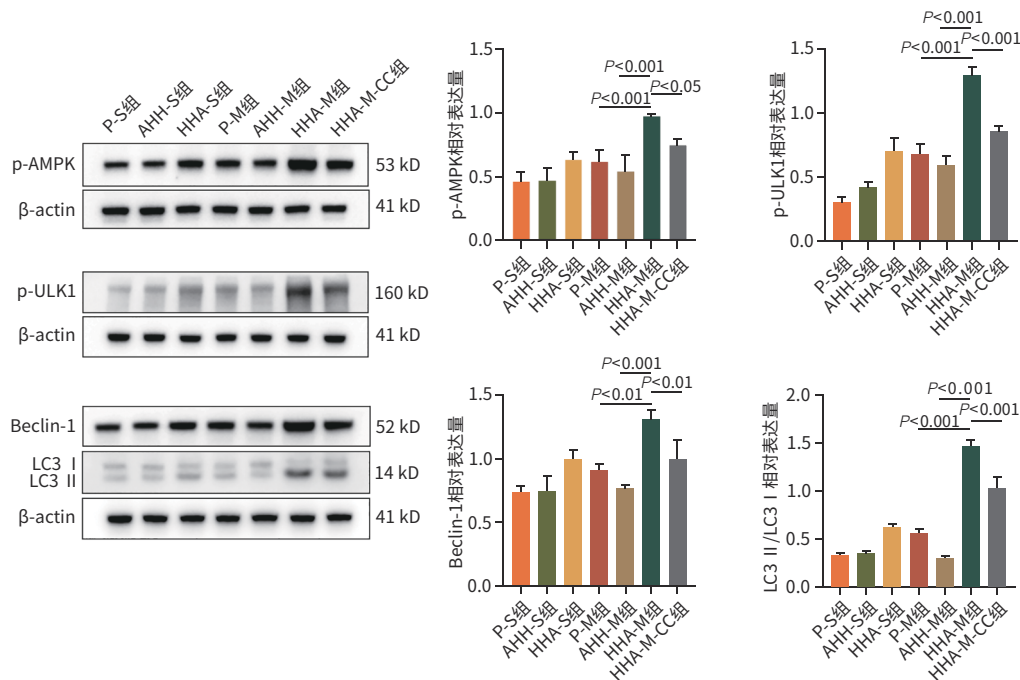


图5 大鼠肝脏自噬相关Beclin-1、LC3 II和AMPK/ULK1信号通路相关蛋白表达及半定量分析

Figure 5 Expression of AMPK/ULK1 signaling pathway and autophagy related proteins in each group of rat

致内皮细胞脂质过氧化、酶羟基化增加,从而损害内皮细胞并增加炎症因子的生成,可能引发严重的缺氧应激损伤^[26-27]。高原低氧适应后,身体通过一系列代偿反应恢复机能,能有效抵抗各种缺氧损害。已有研究表明,高原低氧适应能提高机体自噬水平,从而减轻心脏缺血再灌注损伤^[28]。为了进一步探索高原低氧适应缓解 HIRI 的机制,本研究采用透射电镜观察肝细胞超微结构的改变,发现 HHA-M 组自噬体数量相较于其余组尤为突出,提示其机制可能与自噬体的产生紧密相关。

自噬是一种通过形成囊泡将自身细胞器或细胞质中的蛋白质包裹起来,再通过自噬溶酶体降解囊泡内容物的过程,是细胞内蛋白质降解的主要途径^[11,29-30]。自噬在各种缺血再灌注损伤中扮演关键角色^[31-34],并被认为对 HIRI 具有保护作用。通过使用遗传或化学方法来阻断或增加自噬水平,在调节肝细胞功能和调节肝脏病变方面发挥了前所未有的作用^[35-36]。研究表明,高原低氧适应可通过调节 AMPK 相关通路发挥多种作用^[37]。作为肝脏能量代谢的核心调节因子,AMPK 不仅促使合成代谢向分解代谢的转变,还参与内质网应激和自噬的调节^[38]。据报道,AMPK 激活能够诱导 ULK1 去磷酸化,使 ULK1 与自噬相关基因持续交互,从而触发自噬^[39]。本研究发现,高原低氧适应可缓解 HIRI 并增强肝组织自噬。这表明高原低氧适应对 HIRI 的保护作用至少部分依赖于自噬的激活。为了验证 AMPK/ULK1 通路是否参与了高原低氧适应对 HIRI 的保护作用,本实验对大鼠预注射 AMPK 抑制剂,随后再进行模型建立。发现与 HHA-M 组比较,HHA-M-CC 组 ALT、AST、TBI 水平显著升高,肝组织损伤程度加重,自噬体数量减少,自噬相关蛋白 Beclin-1、LC3 II 以及 AMPK/ULK1 通路蛋白表达水平降低。进一步表明,急性高原低氧可能对大鼠肝组织的自噬功能产生可逆性损害,从而降低其对 HIRI 的抵抗能力。然而,随着大鼠逐渐适应高原低氧环境,自噬信号通路得以重建并进入高度响应状态,这使得大鼠对 HIRI 的抵抗能力显著增强。

综上所述,本研究首次揭示了高原低氧适应通过 AMPK/ULK1 通路调控自噬,从而在保护 HIRI 方面发挥关键作用也为高原低氧适应环境下缓解 HIRI 的药物提供了新的靶点。未来仍需更深入的研究来探讨是否存在其他关键作用路径,以及这些路径间的潜在互动。笔者计划在进一步研究中筛选出关键的自噬基因,获得正确的 KO 基因,最终解释高原低氧适应在保护 HIRI 中的分子机制。

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