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## 液体复苏抑制血管组织铁死亡对爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠血管细胞结构损伤的减轻作用

彭小勇<sup>1</sup>, 朱 媛<sup>1</sup>, 张双博<sup>2</sup>, 朱英国<sup>2</sup>, 李 涛<sup>1</sup>, 刘良明<sup>1</sup>, 王建民<sup>2</sup>, 杨光明<sup>2</sup>

(1. 陆军军医大学大坪医院野战外科研究部战伤休克与输血研究室, 创伤、烧伤与复合伤国家重点实验室, 重庆 400042; 2. 陆军军医大学大坪医院野战外科研究部武器杀伤生物效应评估实验室, 创伤、烧伤与复合伤国家重点实验室, 重庆 400042)

**[摘要]** **目的:** 探讨液体复苏对爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠血管铁死亡发生情况和血管细胞结构的影响, 并阐明其作用机制。**方法:** 取54只健康成年SD大鼠, 随机分为正常组、爆炸损伤并发失血性休克(模型)组和液体复苏(治疗)组, 每组18只, 每组随机取10只大鼠观察存活情况, 另8只大鼠用于检测其他指标。观察各组大鼠平均存活时间(ST)、24 h及72 h存活情况, 观察各组大鼠血压(BP)、心率(HR)和呼吸频率(RR), 检测各组大鼠血清中血肌酐(Scr)、血尿素氮(BUN)、乳酸(LAC)、血糖(GLU)、铁离子、谷胱甘肽(GSH)和丙二醛(MDA)水平及天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)和乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)活性, Western blotting法检测各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中铁死亡标志蛋白谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶4(GPX4)、溶质载体家族7成员11(SLC7A11)和铁代谢调节蛋白血红素加氧酶1(HO-1)蛋白表达水平, 观察各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织病理形态表现。**结果:** 正常组大鼠全部存活72 h, 模型组大鼠最长ST不超过9 h。与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠的ST和24 h存活率(SR)明显升高( $P<0.05$ )。与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠BP、HR和RR均明显降低( $P<0.01$ ); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠的BP、HR和RR明显升高( $P<0.05$ )。与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠血清中AST和ALT活性及Scr和BUN水平明显升高( $P<0.01$ ); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠血清中LAC和GLU水平明显降低( $P<0.01$ )。与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠血清铁离子浓度、GSH水平、MDA水平和LDH活性明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠血清铁离子浓度和LDH活性明显降低( $P<0.01$ )。与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4和SLC7A11蛋白表达水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4和SLC7A11表达水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ )。与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中HO-1蛋白表达水平升高( $P<0.01$ ); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中HO-1蛋白表达水平升高( $P<0.01$ )。显微病理, 模型组大鼠肠系膜上动脉各层细胞排列紊乱, 明显肿胀, 厚度明显增加; 治疗组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织病理变化减轻。超微病理, 正常组大鼠血管内皮细胞结构完整, 内皮细胞下基质无肿胀; 模型组大鼠血管内皮细胞膜破坏, 细胞质溶解破碎, 且内皮细胞下基质明显肿胀; 治疗组大鼠血管内皮细胞肿胀减轻。**结论:** 爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠血管组织发生铁死亡, 液体复苏能够通过抑制血管组织铁死亡减轻血管细胞结构损伤。

**[关键词]** 爆炸损伤; 失血性休克; 液体复苏; 铁死亡; 血管

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**[作者简介]** 彭小勇(1986-), 男, 重庆市永川区人, 助理研究员, 医学硕士, 主要从事战伤休克心血管功能变化方面的研究。

**[通信作者]** 杨光明, 副研究员(E-mail: yanggm971@163.com)

## Alleviative effect of fluid resuscitation on damage of structure injury of vascular cells after blast injury complicated with hemorrhagic shock in rats by inhibiting ferroptosis of vascular tissue

PENG Xiaoyong<sup>1</sup>, ZHU Yu<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Shuangbo<sup>2</sup>, ZHU Yingguo<sup>2</sup>, LI Tao<sup>1</sup>, LIU Liangming<sup>1</sup>,  
WANG Jianmin<sup>2</sup>, YANG Guangming<sup>2</sup>

- (1. State Key Laboratory of Trauma, Burns and Combined Injury, Department of Shock and Transfusion, Research Institute of Surgery, Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing 400042, China;  
2. State Key Laboratory of Trauma, Burns and Combined Injury, Department of Weapon Bioeffect Assessment, Research Institute of Surgery, Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing 400042, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To discuss the effect of fluid resuscitation on the occurrence of ferroptosis in vascular tissue and the structure of vascular cells in the rats with blast injury complicated with hemorrhagic shock, and to clarify its mechanism. **Methods:** A total of 54 healthy adult SD rats were randomly divided into normal group, blast injury complicated with hemorrhagic shock (model) group, and the fluid resuscitation (treatment) group, and there were 18 rats in each group. Among them, 10 rats were randomly selected to observe the survival status and another 8 rats were selected to detect the other indexes. The average survival time (ST), 24 h and 72 h survival rates of the rats in various groups were observed; the blood pressure (BP), heart rate (HR), and respiratory rate (RR) of the rats in various groups were observed; the levels of serum creatinine (Scr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), lactate (LAC), glucose (GLU), iron ions, glutathione (GSH), and malondialdehyde (MDA) and the activities of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in serum of the rats in various groups were detected; Western blotting method was used to detect the expression levels of ferroptosis marker proteins glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4), solute carrier family 7 member 11 (SLC7A11), and heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1) proteins in superior mesenteric artery tissue of the rats in various groups; the pathomorphology of the superior mesenteric artery of the rats in various groups was observed. **Results:** All the rats in normal group survived for 72 h, while the longest ST of the rats in model group did not exceed 9 h. Compared with model group, the ST and 24 h survival rate (SR) of the rats in treatment group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with normal group, the BP, HR, and RR of the rats in model group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.01$ ). Compared with model group, the BP, HR, and RR of the rats in treatment group were significantly increased after fluid resuscitation ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with normal group, the activities of AST and ALT, and the levels of Scr and BUN in serum of the rats in model group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.01$ ). Compared with model group, the serum levels of LAC and GLU of the rats in treatment group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.01$ ). Compared with normal group, the concentration of iron ion, GSH level, MDA level, LDH activity in serum of the rats in model group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with model group, the concentration of iron ion and LDH activity in serum of the rats in treatment group was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.01$ ). Compared with normal group, the expression levels of GPX4 and SLC7A11 in superior mesenteric artery tissue of the rats in model group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with model group, the expression levels of GPX4 and SLC7A11 in superior mesenteric artery tissue of the rats in treatment group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with normal

group, the expression level of HO-1 protein in superior mesenteric artery tissue of the rats in model group was increased ( $P<0.01$ ); compared with model group, the expression level of HO-1 protein in superior mesenteric artery tissue of the rats in treatment group was increased ( $P<0.01$ ). The microscopic pathology results showed that the cell arrangement in the layers of the superior mesenteric artery tissue of the rats in model group was disordered, the swelling was significant and the thickness was increased; the pathological changes in superior mesenteric artery tissue of the rats in treatment group was alleviated. The ultramicroscopic pathology results showed that the endothelial cell structure of blood vessels of the rats in normal group was intact, and there was no swelling in the subendothelial matrix; the vascular endothelial cell membrane of the rats in model group was damaged, there were cytoplasmic dissolution and fragmentation, and the swelling of the subendothelial matrix was significant; the swelling of the vascular endothelial cells in treatment group was alleviated. **Conclusion:** Ferroptosis occurs in vascular tissue of the rats with blast injury complicated with hemorrhagic shock, and fluid resuscitation can alleviate the structural damage of the vascular cells by inhibiting the vascular tissue ferroptosis.

**KEYWORDS** Blast injury; Hemorrhagic shock; Fluid resuscitation; Ferroptosis; Vascular

爆炸损伤是指炸药和可燃气体爆炸或以其他方式产生的破片和冲击波等因素引起机体损伤的一系列病理生理变化<sup>[1-4]</sup>。由于爆炸性致伤因素引起体表或体内血管破裂导致机体大出血,故爆炸损伤常并发失血性休克。爆炸损伤并发失血性休克的损伤更严重,伤情更复杂,致伤机制也与单纯的爆炸损伤和失血性休克有所不同,其治疗方式更为复杂。研究<sup>[5-7]</sup>显示:铁死亡是一种不同于自噬、凋亡和焦亡的新型细胞死亡方式,其主要特征是细胞内铁依赖的脂质过氧化物过度积累。研究<sup>[8-9]</sup>显示:铁死亡在多种疾病的发生发展过程中起重要作用,如神经退行性病变、缺血再灌注损伤和创伤性颅脑损伤等。本课题组前期研究<sup>[10-11]</sup>显示:脓毒症患者休克后肺血管会发生铁死亡,在低氧低糖诱导下血管平滑肌细胞也会发生铁死亡。爆炸损伤并发失血性休克后血管是否发生铁死亡和作为失血性休克治疗的基础措施——液体复苏对损伤后铁死亡发生有何影响目前尚不清楚。本研究采用爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠模型,观察爆炸损伤并发失血性休克后各组大鼠存活情况、基本生命体征和血生化指标的变化,探讨血管组织中铁死亡发生情况和液体复苏对铁死亡的影响,以及液体复苏对血清铁离子浓度和氧化损伤指标的影响,初步探讨液体复苏对爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠血管铁死亡发生情况和血管细胞结构的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 动物、主要试剂和仪器** 54只健康成年SD大鼠由陆军特色医学中心实验动物中心提供,动物使用许可证号:SYXK(渝)2022-0003,雌雄各半,体

质量(220±20)g。铁离子、谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)和丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)检测试剂盒(日本同仁化学研究所),乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)检测试剂盒(上海凡科维公司),蛋白提取液(美国MCE公司),谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶4(glutathione peroxidase 4, GPX4)和溶质载体家族7成员11(solute carrier family 7 member 11, SLC7A11)一抗(英国Abcam公司),血红素加氧酶1(heme oxygenase-1, HO-1)一抗(美国Cell Signaling公司),抗兔和抗小鼠二抗(美国Jackson ImmunoResearch公司),复方氯化钠注射液(四川科伦药业股份有限公司)。爆炸致伤系统(中国定制),注射泵(深圳迈瑞动物医疗科技股份有限公司),血流动力学测定仪(澳大利亚AD Instrument公司),全自动生化仪(桂林优利特医疗电子有限公司),酶标仪(瑞士Tecan公司),数字病理切片扫描仪(宁波江丰生物信息技术有限公司),透射电镜(日本电子株式会社),双色红外成像激光系统(美国LI-COR公司)。

## 1.2 爆炸损伤并发失血性休克模型建立和实验分组

实验前大鼠禁食12h、自由饮水。实验时将大鼠装进特制鼠笼中,将鼠笼固定在支架上放入爆炸致伤系统的致伤舱并关紧舱门。以甲烷/空气体积比9.5:90.5配制混合气体,当反应罐气体压力达到1个标准大气压时停止配气,静置5min后点火以产生爆炸冲击波(平均压力约为220kPa)。取出大鼠以戊巴比妥钠(15mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)腹腔注射麻醉,行左侧股动脉、静脉插管用于监测血压(blood

pressure, BP)、心率(heart rate, HR)、呼吸频率(respiratory rate, RR)和液体复苏。插管结束后稳定10 min开始放血,使失血量为全身血量的35%,放血结束后放置1 h视为模型建立成功。54只大鼠随机分为正常组、爆炸损伤并发失血性休克组(模型组)、爆炸+休克+复方氯化钠注射液复苏组(治疗组),每组18只。3组大鼠中每组取10只大鼠用于观察存活情况,其他8只大鼠用于检测其他指标。模型制作完成后,模型组大鼠不复苏,治疗组大鼠采用注射泵以 $20\text{ mL}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 输入2倍失血量的复方氯化钠注射液。

**1.3 各组大鼠存活情况观察** 复苏结束后取出各组大鼠血管,置管并结扎血管,缝合伤口后肌注青-链霉素抗感染。正常饮食饮水,观察至复苏开始后72 h,记录各组大鼠存活时间(survival time, ST),并分别计算24和72 h各组大鼠存活率(survival rate, SR)。 $\text{SR}=\text{存活大鼠数}/\text{总大鼠数}\times 100\%$ 。

**1.4 各组大鼠BP、HR和RR检测及样本收集** 正常组大鼠在股动脉插管后稳定10 min接血流动力学测定仪监测BP、HR和RR,模型组大鼠在模型刚建立成功时监测上述指标,治疗组大鼠在复苏2 h后监测上述指标。随后抽取各组8只大鼠全血,离心取上清 $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存备用;快速取每组3只大鼠肠系膜上动脉主干放入预冷的2.5%戊二醛 $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存备用;另取每组3只大鼠完整的肠系膜上动脉, $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 条件下保存备用。

**1.5 各组大鼠血生化指标、血清铁离子浓度和氧化应激指标检测** 血生化指标检测:取 $200\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 样品按顺序加入全自动生化仪中的检测管,安装检测指标所需试剂盒后自动检测,检测指标包括天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、血肌酐(serum creatinine, Scr)、血尿素氮(blood urea, BUN)、乳酸(lactic acid, LAC)、血糖(glucose, GLU)、铁离子、GSH、MDA和LDH。血中铁离子浓度和氧化应激指标(GSH和MDA)水平检测:按照各试剂盒说明书取适量样品进行操作,检测吸光度(A)值,绘制标准曲线后计算铁离子浓度和氧化应激指标水平。

**1.6 Western blotting法检测各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4、SLC7A11和HO-1蛋白表达水平**

在液氮中研磨血管后加入预冷蛋白提取液,冰上裂解1 h后 $12\ 000\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心15 min。取上清并加

入上样缓冲液,干浴( $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )8 min使蛋白变性。制备12% SDS-PAGE分离胶,上样量为 $20\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{孔}$ 。电泳转印后孵育一抗( $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 过夜)GPX4(1:1000)、SLC7A11(1:1000)、HO-1(1:1000)和 $\beta$ -actin(1:7000),洗涤一抗后室温孵育二抗1 h(1:10000),洗涤二抗后采用双色红外成像激光系统扫描成像。采用Quantity One分析软件检测各目的蛋白条带灰度值,以 $\beta$ -actin作为参照品,计算目的蛋白表达水平。目的蛋白表达水平=目的蛋白条带灰度值/ $\beta$ -actin蛋白条带灰度值。

**1.7 各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉病理形态表现** 显微病理结构观察:磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffer solution, PBS)冲洗固定样本后,采用1%四氧化锇后固定。PBS冲洗后依次采用50%、70%、90%、100%和100%乙醇脱水10 min。包埋后制作 $1\sim 2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 厚的切片,裱在载玻片上。采用数字病理切片扫描仪观察肠系膜上动脉血管结构。超微病理结构观察:将样本置入2.5%戊二醛中固定2 h,冲洗后采用1%四氧化锇后固定。PBS缓冲液冲洗后采用梯度乙醇脱水,采用环氧丙烷置换。环氧树脂浸透和包埋,半薄切片并定位、精修。采用透射电镜观察超薄切片中血管内皮细胞超微结构。

**1.8 统计学分析** 采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行统计学分析,采用GraphPad Prism 8.3.0软件绘制统计图。各组大鼠ST、BP、HR和RR,血清中Scr、BUN、LAC、GLU、铁离子、GSH和MDA水平及AST、ALT和LDH活性,肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4、SLC7A11和HO-1蛋白表达水平均符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间样本均数两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验,组间SR比较采用Kaplan-Meier检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 各组大鼠存活情况、生命体征和血生化指标

正常组大鼠全部存活72 h,模型组大鼠最长ST不超过9 h。2组大鼠ST、24 h SR和72 h SR比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。与模型组比较,治疗组大鼠ST和24 h SR(50%)明显升高( $P<0.05$ ),72 h SR(10%)差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。见表1。

与正常组比较,模型组大鼠BP、HR和RR均明显降低( $P<0.01$ );与模型组比较,治疗组大鼠的生命体征均有所改善,BP、HR和RR明显升

表1 各组大鼠存活情况

Tab. 1 Survival of rats in various groups (n=10)

Group	ST(t/h)	24 h SR( $\eta/\%$ )	72 h SR( $\eta/\%$ )
Normal	72.00±0.00	100	100
Model	5.37±0.51*	0*	0*
Treatment	24.28±6.00 <sup>△</sup>	50 <sup>△</sup>	10

\*P<0.01 vs normal group; <sup>△</sup>P<0.05 vs model group.

高 (P<0.05)。见表2。

与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠肝和肾功能严重受损, 血清中AST和ALT活性及Scr、BUN、LAC和GLU水平明显升高 (P<0.01); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠肝和肾功能并未得到改善, 血清中AST和

表2 各组大鼠生命体征

Tab. 2 Vital signs of rats in various groups

(n=8,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	BP(P/mmHg)	HR(beat·min <sup>-1</sup> )	RR(beat·min <sup>-1</sup> )
Normal	107.76±4.24	384.98±5.77	81.50±2.76
Model	40.74±4.48*	270.84±19.98*	48.75±3.59*
Treatment	69.58±5.02 <sup>△</sup>	340.02±25.24 <sup>△</sup>	67.63±6.37 <sup>△</sup>

\*P<0.01 vs normal group; <sup>△</sup>P<0.05 vs model group.

ALT活性及Scr和BUN水平差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05), LAC和GLU水平明显降低 (P<0.01)。见表3。

表3 各组大鼠血清生化指标

Tab. 3 Biochemical indicators in serum of rats in various groups

(n=8,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	AST [ $\lambda_B/(U\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	ALT [ $\lambda_B/(U\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	Scr [ $c_B/(\mu mol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	BUN [ $c_B/(mmol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	LAC [ $c_B/(mmol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	GLU [ $c_B/(mmol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]
Normal	69.13±2.53	31.75±1.03	20.75±1.25	6.57±0.32	0.17±0.04	6.65±0.29
Model	239.00±42.95*	133.25±19.62*	91.63±13.05*	14.79±3.22*	0.63±0.10*	19.05±2.37*
Treatment	317.75±25.49	160.25±15.33	148.63±14.72	13.90±1.25	0.26±0.06 <sup>△</sup>	10.94±1.21 <sup>△</sup>

\*P<0.01 vs normal group; <sup>△</sup>P<0.01 vs model group.

### 2.2 各组大鼠血清铁离子浓度和氧化应激指标

与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠血清铁离子浓度、GSH水平、MDA水平和LDH活性明显升高 (P<

0.05); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠血清铁离子浓度和LDH活性明显降低 (P<0.01), 血清中GSH和MDA水平明显降低 (P<0.05)。见表4。

表4 血清铁离子浓度和氧化应激指标

Tab. 4 Concentrations of ferri iron and oxidative stress indicators in serum of rats in various groups (n=8,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	Iron[ $c_B/(\mu mol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	GSH[ $c_B/(\mu mol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	MDA[ $c_B/(\mu mol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	LDH[ $\rho_B/(ng\cdot L^{-1})$ ]
Normal	19.13±2.16	6.26±0.24	0.84±0.03	8.19±0.20
Model	26.82±2.78*	6.60±0.41*	1.21±0.16*	10.16±0.24*
Treatment	16.14±2.40 <sup>△</sup>	5.93±0.11 <sup>△</sup>	1.02±0.09 <sup>△</sup>	9.67±0.40 <sup>△</sup>

\*P<0.01 vs normal group; <sup>△</sup>P<0.05 vs model group.

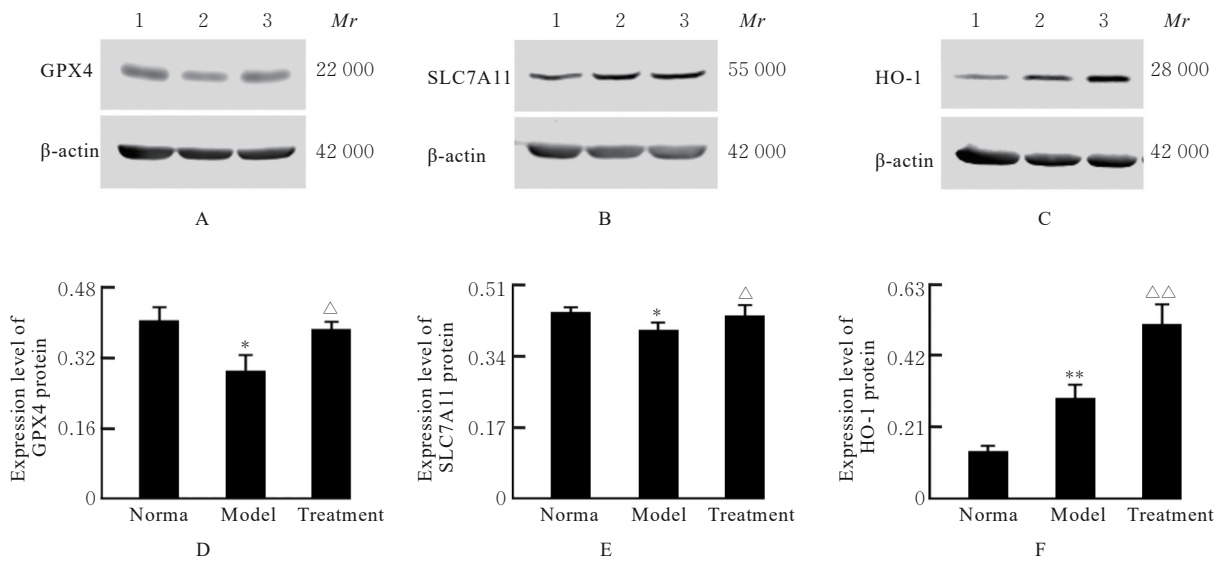
### 2.3 各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4、SLC7A11和HO-1蛋白表达水平

模型组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4和SLC7A11蛋白表达水平均较正常组明显降低 (P<0.05), 提示铁死亡发生; 治疗组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4和SLC7A11蛋白表达水平较模型组明显升高 (P<0.05), 提示液体复苏能够减轻铁死亡。模型组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中HO-1蛋白表达水平较正常组明显升高 (P<0.01); 与模型组比较, 治疗组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中HO-1蛋白表达水平升高

(P<0.01)。见图1。

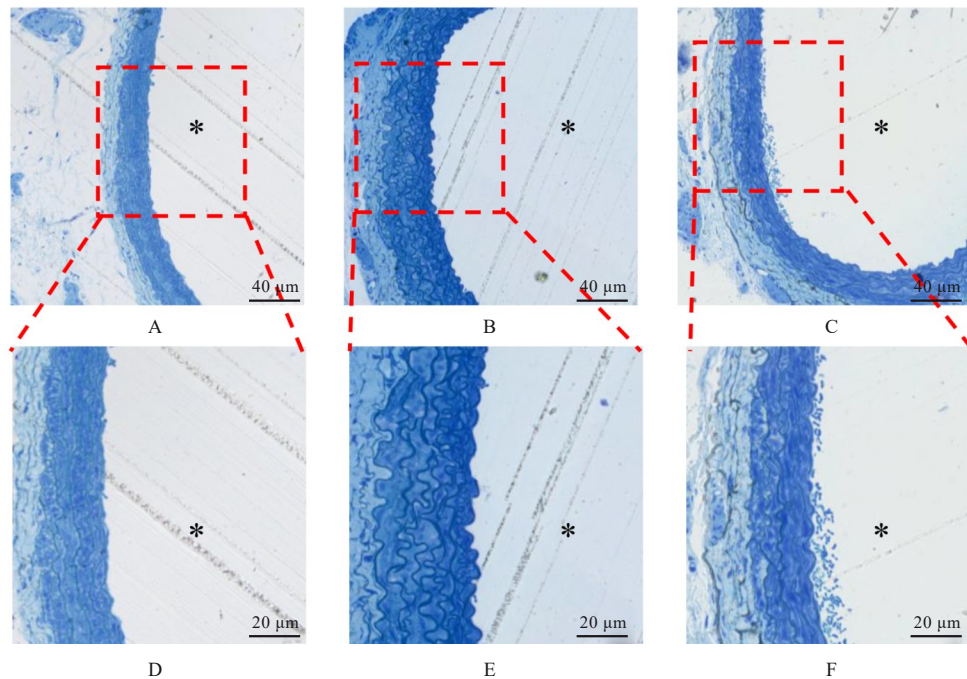
### 2.4 各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织病理形态表现

显微病理结果显示: 模型组大鼠肠系膜上动脉各层细胞排列紊乱, 明显肿胀, 厚度明显增加; 治疗组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织肿胀减轻, 见图2。超微病理结果显示: 正常组大鼠血管的内皮细胞结构完整, 内皮细胞下基质无肿胀; 模型组大鼠血管内皮细胞膜破坏, 胞质溶解破碎, 且内皮细胞下基质明显肿胀; 治疗组大鼠血管内皮细胞肿胀减轻, 见图3。



A—C: Electrophoregrams (Lane 1: Normal group; Lane 2: Model group; Lane 3: Treatment group); D—F: Histograms; D: Expression level of GPX4 protein; E: Expression level of SLC7A11 protein; F: Expression level of HO-1 protein. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  compared with normal group;  $\triangle P < 0.05$ ,  $\triangle\triangle P < 0.01$  compared with model group.

图1 Western blotting法检测各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中铁死亡标志蛋白表达电泳图(A~C)和直条图(D~F)  
Fig. 1 Electrophoregrams(A—C) and histograms(D—F) of ferroptosis marker proteins in superior mesenteric artery tissue of rats in various groups detected by Western blotting method



A, D: Normal group; B, E: Model group; C, F: Treatment group; \*: Vascular lumen.

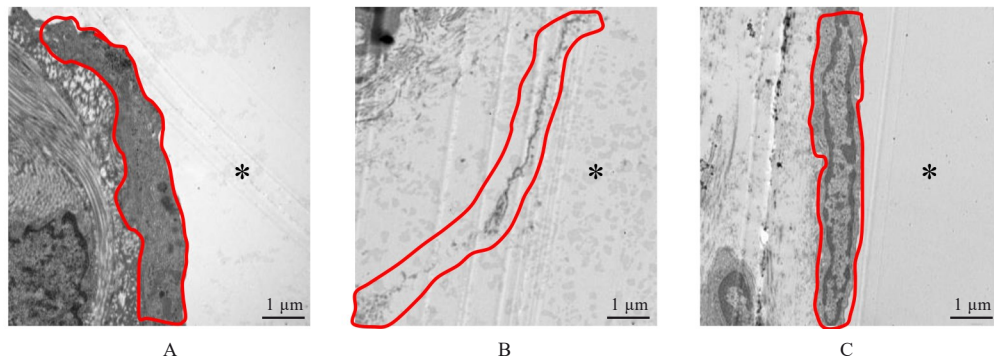
图2 天青-美蓝染色检测各组大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织显微结构

Fig. 2 Microstructures of mesenteric artery tissue of rats in various groups detected by Azure-Eosin staining

### 3 讨论

爆炸损伤的靶器官通常是含有空气的器官组织,可累及心血管系统<sup>[12-15]</sup>,爆炸损伤常并发失血

性休克,其伤情和发病机制较复杂。崔红等<sup>[16]</sup>发现:高渗盐溶液能够稳定爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠的血流动力学指标,改善血气指标以及减轻肺



A: Normal group; B: Model group; C: Treatment group. \*:Vascular lumen; Red circle:Vascular endothelial cells.

图3 各组大鼠血管内皮细胞超微结构

Fig. 3 Ultrastructures of vascular endothelial cells of rats in various groups

水肿。研究<sup>[17]</sup>显示:丙酮酸钠复苏液也能稳定血流动力学指标,改善血气指标,尤其是LAC和碱剩余水平。目前对于复合损伤的机制尚有待深入探讨。

铁死亡是由DIXON等<sup>[5]</sup>首先发现的一种独特调节细胞死亡的死亡形式,GPX4和SLC7A11是细胞发生铁死亡的关键调节分子。研究<sup>[18-20]</sup>显示:铁死亡在多种重要器官缺血再灌注损伤的发生发展中起重要作用,可能成为潜在的治疗靶点。蔡婉等<sup>[21]</sup>发现:心肌缺血再灌注损伤后,心肌组织中GPX4和SLC7A11蛋白表达水平降低。本研究检测了爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠模型肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4和SLC7A11表达水平,结果显示:大鼠肠系膜上动脉组织中GPX4和SLC7A11蛋白表达水平降低,而液体复苏可使上述蛋白表达水平升高,提示爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠肠系膜上动脉细胞发生铁死亡,液体复苏能够减轻肠系膜上动脉发生的铁死亡。铁死亡的发生机制主要与铁离子代谢紊乱、氨基酸抗氧化系统失衡和脂质过氧化物蓄积等有关。铁离子代谢紊乱主要表现是铁含量过载,引起线粒体氧化磷酸化异常,进而导致大量的活性氧产生<sup>[22-23]</sup>。本课题组进一步观察液体复苏对爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠血清铁离子水平的影响,结果显示:爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠血清铁离子水平升高,液体复苏能够降低血清铁离子水平,说明液体复苏能够纠正铁离子代谢紊乱进而减轻铁死亡的程度。

本研究尚有一些局限性。首先,本研究采用常规液体复苏能够提高爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠的短期SR,但是并未提高大鼠的长期SR,可能与晶体液的复苏治疗效果有关。晶体液能够短期增加

血容量,但容易渗透到组织间隙,对长期的BP维持效果并不理想。其次,本研究未采用铁死亡抑制剂深入研究铁死亡在爆炸损伤并发失血性休克模型中的机制,本课题组下一步拟采用铁死亡相关抑制剂进行研究。再次,本研究结果显示:液体复苏能够在一定程度上减轻爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠血管发生的铁死亡程度,但对器官功能并无明显的保护作用,对其器官损伤机制与针对性治疗措施还需进一步研究。

综上所述,爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠模型血管细胞发生铁死亡,给予常规液体复苏能够通过抑制血管细胞铁死亡发生,减轻血管细胞结构损伤,升高爆炸损伤并发失血性休克大鼠的BP且提高其SR,但其具体机制有待进一步研究。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

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