

[文章编号] 1671-587X(2026)01-0171-11

DOI:10.13481/j.1671-587X.20260118

## USF2基因敲低对脓毒症大鼠凝血功能障碍的影响及其机制

王镜媛, 陈芳, 刘艳存, 李士欣, 寿松涛  
(天津医科大学总医院急诊医学科, 天津 300052)

**[摘要]** **目的:** 探讨上游转录因子2 (USF2) 对脓毒症大鼠凝血功能障碍的影响, 并基于蛋白质酪氨酸磷酸酶非受体型2 (PTPN2) /c-Jun氨基末端激酶 (JNK) /甾醇调节元件结合蛋白2 (SREBP2) 信号通路分析其潜在的作用机制。**方法:** 从265只健康SD大鼠中随机选取15只作为对照组 (不结扎不穿刺), 剩余250只大鼠采用盲肠结扎穿刺 (CLP) 法构建脓毒症模型。将造模成功的75只大鼠随机分为模型组 (CLP)、阳性药物组 (CLP+20 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>辛伐他汀)、小干扰RNA (siRNA) 阴性对照 (si-NC) 组 (CLP+转染 si-NC)、si-USF2组 (CLP+转染 USF2-siRNA) 和 JNK 激活剂组 (CLP+转染 USF2-siRNA+2 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> JNK 激活剂 Anisomycin), 每组15只。采用自动血细胞计数器分析仪评估各组大鼠血小板 (PLT) 计数; 自动凝血分析仪测定各组大鼠凝血酶原时间 (PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间 (APTT) 和凝血酶时间 (TT) 以及D-二聚体 (DD) 和纤维蛋白原 (FIB) 水平; 酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA) 法检测各组大鼠血清中白细胞介素1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ )、白细胞介素6 (IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ )、C反应蛋白 (CRP) 和降钙素原 (PCT) 等炎症因子水平; 采用试剂盒检测各组大鼠血清中超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD) 活性以及丙二醛 (MDA) 和谷胱甘肽 (GSH) 水平; HE染色观察各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织病理形态表现; 实时荧光定量PCR (RT-qPCR) 和 Western blotting 法检测各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中 USF2 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平以及 PTPN2、磷酸化 JNK (p-JNK)、JNK 和 SREBP2 蛋白表达水平。**结果:** 造模12 d后, 对照组大鼠生存率明显高于模型组。与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC组、si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠肺组织及盲肠组织中 USF2 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组和 si-NC 组比较, si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠肺组织及盲肠组织中 USF2 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ )。与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC组、si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 PLT 计数明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 PLT 计数明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与 si-NC 组比较, si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 PLT 计数明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与 si-USF2 组比较, JNK 激活剂组大鼠 PLT 计数明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ )。与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC组、si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT 及 DD 水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), FIB 水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT 及 DD 水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ), FIB 水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与 si-NC 组比较, si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT 及 DD 水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ), FIB 水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与 si-USF2 组比较, JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT 及 DD 水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), FIB 水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ )。与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC组、si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠血清中 IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP、PCT 和 MDA 水平均明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), SOD 活性和 GSH 水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠血清中 IL-1 $\beta$ 、

[收稿日期] 2025-02-17 [录用日期] 2025-03-26

[基金项目] 天津市卫健委卫生健康科技项目 (TJWJ2021MS887)

[作者简介] 王镜媛 (1987-), 女, 山东省聊城市人, 主治医师, 医学硕士, 主要从事脓毒症凝血功能方面的研究。

[通信作者] 寿松涛, 主任医师, 博士研究生导师 (E-mail: zyshou@tmu.edu.cn)

©《吉林大学学报(医学版)》编辑部, 开放获取遵循CC BY-NC-ND协议。

© Editorial Board of Journal of Jilin University (Medicine Edition). Open access under CC BY-NC-ND license.

IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP、PCT和MDA水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), SOD活性和GSH水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-NC组比较, si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP、PCT及MDA水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), SOD活性和GSH水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-USF2组比较, JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP、PCT和MDA水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), SOD活性和GSH水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ )。与对照组比较, 模型组大鼠肺组织肺泡结构被破坏, 盲肠组织绒毛消失, 大量炎性细胞浸润; 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织肺泡破坏程度及盲肠组织绒毛损坏程度减轻, 炎性细胞浸润减少; 与si-NC组比较, si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织上述病理变化程度明显减轻; 与si-USF2组比较, JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织上述病理变化加重。与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中SREBP2蛋白表达水平及p-JNK/JNK比值明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), PTPN2蛋白表达水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中SREBP2蛋白表达水平及p-JNK/JNK比值明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), PTPN2蛋白表达水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-NC组比较, si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织及盲肠组织中SREBP2蛋白表达水平和p-JNK/JNK比值明显降低( $P<0.05$ ), PTPN2蛋白表达水平明显升高( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-USF2组比较, JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中SREBP2蛋白表达水平及p-JNK/JNK比值明显升高( $P<0.05$ ), PTPN2蛋白表达水平明显降低( $P<0.05$ )。结论: 敲低USF2基因能够明显改善脓毒症大鼠的肺部和盲肠组织病理形态, 缓解凝血功能障碍, 并降低机体炎症因子和氧化应激水平, 其作用机制可能与其调控PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2信号通路有关。

[关键词] 上游转录因子2; 脓毒症; 凝血功能障碍; 蛋白质酪氨酸磷酸酶非受体型2; c-Jun氨基末端激酶; 甾醇调节元件结合蛋白-2

[中图分类号] R631.2 [文献标志码] A

## Effect of *USF2* knockdown on coagulation dysfunction in septic rats and its mechanism

WANG Jingyuan, CHEN Fang, LIU Yancun, LI Shixin, SHOU Songtao

(Department of Emergency Medicine General Hospital, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin 300052, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To discuss the effect of upstream transcription factor 2 (USF2) on coagulation dysfunction in the septic rats, and to clarify its potential mechanism based on the protein tyrosine phosphatase non-receptor type 2 (PTPN2)/c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)/sterol regulatory element-binding protein 2 (SREBP2) signaling pathway. **Methods:** Fifteen healthy SD rats were randomly selected from 265 rats as control group (no ligation or puncture); the remaining 250 rats were used to establish the sepsis models by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP). Seventy-five successfully modeled rats were randomly divided into model group (CLP), positive drug group (CLP+20 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> simvastatin), small interfering RNA (siRNA) negative control (si-NC) group (CLP+transfection with si-NC), si-USF2 group (CLP+transfection with USF2-siRNA), and JNK activator group (CLP+transfection with USF2-siRNA+2 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> JNK activator Anisomycin), with 15 rats in each group. An automatic hematology analyzer was used to detect the platelet (PLT) count of the rats in various groups; an automatic coagulation analyzer was used to detect the prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), thrombin time (TT), and the levels of D-dimer (DD) and fibrinogen (FIB) of the rats in various groups; enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the levels of inflammatory factors including interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ), interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$

(TNF- $\alpha$ ), C-reactive protein (CRP), and procalcitonin (PCT) in serum of the rats in various groups; kits were used to detect the superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and the levels of malondialdehyde (MDA) and glutathione (GSH) in serum of the rats in various groups; HE staining was used to observe the pathomorphology of lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in various groups; real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) and Western blotting methods were used to detect the expression levels of *USF2* mRNA and protein and the expression levels of PTPN2, phosphorylated JNK (p-JNK), JNK, and SREBP2 proteins in lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in various groups. **Results:** After 12 d of modeling, the survival rate of the rats in control group was significantly higher than that in model group. Compared with control group, the expression levels of *USF2* mRNA and protein in lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in model group, positive drug group, si-NC group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with model group and si-NC group, the expression levels of *USF2* mRNA and protein in lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in si-*USF2* group and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with control group, the PLT counts of the rats in model group, positive drug group, si-NC group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with model group, the PLT counts of the rats in positive drug group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-NC group, the PLT counts of the rats in si-*USF2* group and JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-*USF2* group, the PLT count of the rats in JNK activator group was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with control group, the APTT, PT, TT and DD levels of the rats in model group, positive drug group, si-NC group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the FIB level was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with model group, the APTT, PT, TT and DD levels of the rats in positive drug group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the FIB level was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-NC group, the APTT, PT, TT and DD levels of the rats in si-*USF2* group and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the FIB level was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-*USF2* group, the APTT, PT, TT and DD levels of the rats in JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the FIB level was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with control group, the levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , CRP, PCT and MDA in serum of the rats in model group, positive drug group, si-NC group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the SOD activity and GSH level were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with model group, the levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , CRP, PCT and MDA in serum of the rats in positive drug group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the SOD activity and GSH level were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-NC group, the levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , CRP, PCT and MDA in serum of the rats in si-*USF2* group and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the SOD activity and GSH level were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-*USF2* group, the levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , CRP, PCT and MDA in serum of the rats in JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the SOD activity and GSH level were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with control group, the alveolar structure of the lung tissue of the rats in model group rats was damaged, the villi of the cecal tissue disappeared, and a large number of inflammatory cells infiltrated; compared with model group, the lung tissue alveolar damage and cecal villi damage of the rats in positive drug group, si-*USF2* group, and JNK activator group were alleviated, and inflammatory cell infiltration was reduced; compared with si-NC group, the above pathological changes in the lung and cecal tissues of the rats in si-*USF2* group and JNK activator group were significantly alleviated; compared with si-*USF2* group, the pathological changes in the lung and cecal tissues of rats in JNK activator group were

aggravated. Compared with control group, the expression level of SREBP2 protein and the p-JNK/JNK ratio in lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in model group, positive drug group, si-NC group, si-USF2 group, and JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the expression level of PTPN2 protein was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with model group and si-NC group, the expression level of SREBP2 protein and the p-JNK/JNK ratio in lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in positive drug group, si-USF2 group, and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the expression level of PTPN2 protein was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-NC group, the expression level of SREBP2 protein and the p-JNK/JNK ratio in lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in si-USF2 group and JNK activator group were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the expression level of PTPN2 protein was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ); compared with si-USF2 group, the expression level of SREBP2 protein and the p-JNK/JNK ratio in lung tissue and cecal tissue of the rats in JNK activator group were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the expression level of PTPN2 protein was significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Knockdown of USF2 gene can significantly improve the pathomorphology of lung tissue and cecal tissue, alleviate coagulation dysfunction, and reduce the levels of inflammatory factors and oxidative stress in septic rats; its mechanism may be related to the regulation of PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2 signaling pathway.

**KEYWORDS** Upstream transcription factor 2; Sepsis; Coagulation dysfunction; Protein tyrosine phosphatase non-receptor type 2; c-Jun N-terminal kinase; Sterol regulatory element-binding protein 2

脓毒症是由感染引发的危及生命的多器官功能障碍,高炎症状态下炎性细胞和介质激活凝血系统,导致凝血功能障碍,表现为高凝或低凝,进而引发出血、血栓形成和微血管损伤,加重器官功能障碍,尤其是心脏、肺脏、肾脏和大脑的血液供应受到影响,显著加剧病情<sup>[1-2]</sup>。因此,探讨脓毒症的发病机制对于制定新的治疗策略、改善患者预后至关重要。上游转录因子(upstream transcription factor, USF)是一种新型转录因子,其中USF2在人体内广泛存在,其与肿瘤、肾脏疾病和脓毒症心肌病等多种疾病的发生发展密切相关<sup>[3-4]</sup>。然而,关于USF2在脓毒症中的作用机制尚未明确。蛋白质酪氨酸磷酸酶非受体型2(protein tyrosine phosphatase non-receptor type 2, PTPN2)是蛋白质酪氨酸磷酸酶(protein tyrosine phosphatase, PTP)家族的重要成员,由PTP结构域和C端结构域组成<sup>[5]</sup>。作为一种去磷酸化酶,PTPN2具有去除磷酸化的功能,可对许多信号通路产生负向调节作用,其最显著的功能是抑制多种炎症信号通路的激活<sup>[6]</sup>。c-Jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)信号通路是丝裂原活化蛋白激酶通路的一个成员,其活化过程受氧化应激和炎性细胞因子等因素的影响,在肿瘤、免疫调节和炎症损伤等多种病理生理过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[7]</sup>。甾醇调节元件结合蛋白2(sterol regulatory element-binding

protein 2, SREBP2)是控制胆固醇生物合成途径和炎性小体激活的关键转录因子<sup>[8]</sup>。研究<sup>[9-10]</sup>表明:PTPN2过度表达能有效抑制因代谢紊乱引发的慢性炎症性疾病,其可通过抑制JNK信号通路的激活,进而调节由脓毒症诱导的炎症和氧化应激反应。上述发现为炎症性疾病的治疗提供了新的策略和方法。然而,USF2在脓毒症疾病中的作用及其机制尚未明确。因此,本实验通过建立脓毒症大鼠模型,旨在探讨USF2对脓毒症大鼠的影响,并基于PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2信号通路初步分析其可能的作用机制,为脓毒症的治疗提供新的靶点和理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 实验动物、主要试剂和仪器** 265只SPF级雄性SD大鼠,体质量为200~250g,由天津科德生物科技有限公司提供,动物生产许可证号:SCXK(津滨)2021-0001,大鼠在(25±1)℃的温度下自由接触无菌食物和水,维持12h/12h昼夜循环,实验进行前大鼠适应性喂养7d。辛伐他汀购自湖北威德利化学科技有限公司;USF2-小干扰RNA(small interfering RNA, siRNA)及其对照si-NC购自上海GenePharma公司;JNK激活剂Anisomycin, TRIzol试剂,二辛可宁酸(bicinchoninic acid, BCA)蛋白浓度测定试剂盒,HE染色试剂盒,白细胞介素1β(interleukin-1β,

IL-1 $\beta$ )、白细胞介素6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )和C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)酶联免疫吸附生物(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)试剂盒, 超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD)、丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA)和谷胱甘肽 (glutathione, GSH)试剂盒均购自上海碧云天生物科技有限公司; 降钙素原 (procalcitonin, PCT)购自上海研启生物科技有限公司; 兔源抗*USF2*一抗购自武汉艾美捷科技有限公司; 兔源抗PTPN2和抗JNK一抗均购自上海博湖生物科技有限公司; 兔源抗SREBP2、抗 $\beta$ -actin和抗磷酸化JNK (phosphorylated-JNK, p-JNK)一抗均购自美国Abcam公司。组织切片机 (型号: Leica RM2125 RTS)购自德国徕卡公司, 全自动细胞计数仪 (型号: Countess 3)和实时荧光定量PCR (real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR)仪 (型号: Applied Biosystems 7500)购自美国赛默飞世尔科技公司, 全自动凝血分析仪 (型号: Blood Coagulation Machine)购自武汉亿嘉医疗器械有限公司。

**1.2 脓毒症大鼠模型的制备和实验动物分组** 从265只健康SD大鼠中随机选取15只作为对照组, 其余250只大鼠均采用盲肠结扎穿刺 (cecum ligation and puncture, CLP)法构建脓毒症大鼠模型<sup>[11]</sup>, 其中175只大鼠因过度感染死亡, 75只大鼠造模成功。造模步骤: 通过腹腔注射戊巴比妥钠全身麻醉SD大鼠, 将大鼠进行消毒, 然后在大鼠腹部正中切开1个1.5 cm的切口, 显露盲肠并用5-0针结扎。然后用20 g针穿刺盲肠, 轻轻挤压以从穿刺部位挤出少量粪便。接下来, 将盲肠恢复到原来的位置, 并将伤口缝合成2层。对照组大鼠在不进行结扎和穿刺的情况下, 其余操作均与模型组一致。随后, 2组大鼠均饲养12 d后并采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线统计其总生存率 (overall survival, OS)。将75只造模成功的大鼠随机分为5组: 模型组 (CLP)、阳性药物组 (CLP+20 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>辛伐他汀)、si-NC组 (CLP+转染si-NC)、si-*USF2*组 (CLP+转染*USF2*-siRNA)和JNK激活剂组 (CLP+转染*USF2*-siRNA+2 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>JNK激活剂Anisomycin), 每组15只。阳性药物组大鼠尾静脉注射20 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>辛伐他汀 [溶于10%的二甲基亚砜 (dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO)], 每日1次<sup>[12]</sup>;

si-NC组和si-*USF2*组大鼠在CLP之前连续3 d通过大鼠尾静脉注射10 nmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的si-NC和*USF2*-siRNA干扰片段200  $\mu$ L<sup>[13]</sup>; JNK激活剂组大鼠在CLP之前连续3 d通过大鼠尾静脉注射10 nmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的*USF2*-siRNA干扰片段200  $\mu$ L, 再注射2 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>JNK激活剂Anisomycin (溶于10%的DMSO)<sup>[14]</sup>; 对照组和模型组大鼠均在相同部位注射等量生理盐水。所有大鼠均干预1次。

**1.3 大鼠血液和组织样品采集** 转染结束48 h后, 每组随机选择5只大鼠使用戊巴比妥钠麻醉处死, 分离大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织, RT-qPCR法和Western blotting法检测*USF2*的转染效率。给药治疗24 h后, 每组剩余10只大鼠使用戊巴比妥钠麻醉后暴露腹主动脉取外周血, 并随机分为3份: 其中1份置于抗凝管中用于凝血功能指标的检测; 剩余2份用于炎症因子指标和氧化应激指标的检测; 处死上述大鼠并分离出大鼠的肺组织和盲肠组织, 随机平均分为2份: 其中一份置于4%多聚甲醛溶液中固定, 用于HE染色; 剩余一份置于-80  $^{\circ}$ C储藏用于Western blotting法检测。

**1.4 RT-qPCR法检测各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中*USF2* mRNA表达水平** 采用TRIzol法提取各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织的总RNA。随后, 通过逆转录酶和特定引物将RNA样品反转录成cDNA, 并使用特定引物对cDNA进行PCR扩增。将PCR扩增产物加入样品孔中, 并加入DNA Marker作为参照。随后, 以100~120 V的电压进行电泳, 持续30~40 min。电泳完成后, 利用凝胶成像系统对结果进行观察和记录。以GAPDH作为内参基因, 采用2<sup>- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct</sup>法计算*USF2* mRNA表达水平。引物序列见表1。

表1 RT-qPCR法引物序列  
Tab. 1 Primer sequences of RT-qPCR method

Gene	Sequence(5'-3')
<i>USF2</i>	F:ATGGAACCAGAACTCCTCGAGAT
	R:CCTTCTCCGTTTCGACTTCATTG
<i>GAPDH</i>	F:GATGGACACATTGGGGTT
	R:AAAGCTGTGGCGTGATG

**1.5 Western blotting法检测各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中*USF2*、PTPN2、JNK及SREBP2蛋白的表达水平** 将提取的大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织置于RIPA裂解缓冲液中, 并于冰上裂解30 min。之后,

将样品于4℃、12 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心10 min,并将上清液移液到新管中。然后,使用BCA蛋白浓度测定试剂盒测定细胞上清液的蛋白质含量。随后,将20 μg样品置于10%十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶(sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE)上进行电泳,将从凝胶中分离的靶蛋白转印到用甲醇活化的聚偏二氟乙烯膜上。室温下以5%脱脂奶粉封闭膜2 h。然后,在4℃下与抗USF2、抗PTPN2、抗JNK、抗SREBP2和抗β-actin(1:1 000)抗体孵育过夜。用含有2% Tween-20的Tris缓冲盐溶液(tris-buffered saline with tween-20, TBST)洗涤膜3次,每次10 min。加入相应的二抗(1:5 000)并在室温下孵育2 h。用TBST溶液再次洗涤膜3次,每次5 min。最后,使用增强化学发光试剂对条带进行可视化,并使用凝胶成像分析系统获取图像。采用Image J图像分析软件分析蛋白条带灰度值,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/内参蛋白条带灰度值。

**1.6 各组大鼠血小板(platelet, PLT)计数和凝血功能指标的检测** 采用自动血细胞计数器分析仪检测各组大鼠PLT计数:使用枸橼酸钠抗凝管采集各组大鼠静脉血2~3 mL,轻柔颠倒混匀,待血液充分抗凝后,将抗凝全血样本颠倒混匀,置于仪器进样口,选择PLT计数模式,仪器自动完成吸样、稀释、计数及结果分析;采用自动凝血分析仪测定各指标:使用枸橼酸钠抗凝管采集各组大鼠静脉血2 mL,轻柔颠倒混匀,3 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心10 min,分离血浆。开启自动凝血分析仪,预热至37℃,取待测血浆300 μL加入检测杯,按照检测指标分别加入100 μL相应检测试剂,根据仪器分析结果得出凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)和凝血酶时间(thrombin time, TT)以及D-二聚体(D-dimer, DD)和纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen, FIB)水平。上述测试均在采血后2 h内完成。

**1.7 采用试剂盒检测各组大鼠血清中IL-1β、IL-6、TNF-α、CRP和PCT水平** 根据试剂盒说明书的操作步骤检测各组大鼠血清中IL-1β、IL-6、TNF-α、CRP和PCT的水平。

**1.8 采用试剂盒检测各组大鼠血清中SOD活性以及GSH和MDA水平** 根据试剂盒说明书的操作步

骤,检测各组大鼠血清中SOD活性以及GSH和MDA水平。

**1.9 HE染色观察各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织病理形态表现** 将分离出的大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织包埋在最佳切割温度化合物中,切成厚度为3 μm的切片。采用HE染色液进行染色,并用中性胶密封。在光学显微镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织的病理形态表现。

**1.10 统计学分析** 采用SPSS 28.0软件进行统计学分析。各组大鼠全血中PLT计数,血浆中PT、APTT和TT以及DD和FIB水平,血清中IL-1β、IL-6、TNF-α、CRP、PCT、MDA和GSH水平,血清中SOD活性,肺组织和盲肠组织中USF2 mRNA表达水平,肺组织和盲肠组织中USF2、PTPN2、SREBP2蛋白表达水平和p-JNK/JNK比值均符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,Kaplan-Meier生存曲线采用Log-Rank检验,多组间样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析,两两组间样本均数比较采用LSD-*t*检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 2组大鼠术后12 d的生存率** 造模12 d后,与对照组比较,模型组大鼠出现精神萎靡不振,行动迟缓等现象。模型组大鼠存活75只,死亡175只,生存率约为30%;而对照组大鼠全部存活,生存率为100%。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析结果显示:对照组大鼠生存率明显高于模型组(Log-Rank  $\chi^2 = 18.805$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。见图1。

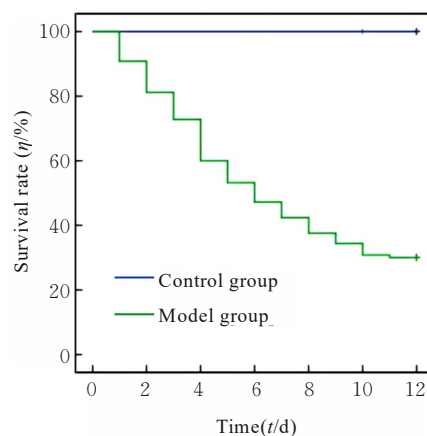


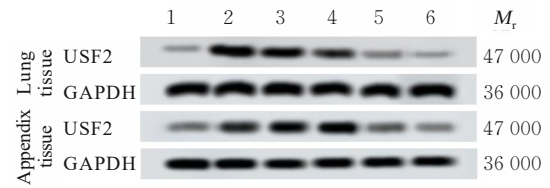
图1 术后12 d 2组大鼠生存率

Fig.1 Survival rates of rats in two groups 12 d after operation

2.2 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中 *USF2* mRNA

及蛋白表达水平 RT-qPCR 和 Western blotting 法检测结果显示: 与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC 组、si-*USF2* 组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中 *USF2* mRNA 及蛋白表达水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与模型组和 si-NC 组比较, si-*USF2* 组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠肺组织及盲肠组织中 *USF2* mRNA 和蛋白表达水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图 2 和表 2。

2.3 各组大鼠 PLT 计数和凝血功能指标 与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC 组、si-*USF2* 组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT 以及 DD 水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), PLT 计数和 FIB 水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-*USF2* 组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT 以及 DD 水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), PLT 计数和 FIB 水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与 si-NC 组比较, si-*USF2* 组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT



Lane 1: Control group; Lane 2: Model group; Lane 3: Positive drug group; Lane 4: si-NC group; Lane 5: si-*USF2* group; Lane 6: JNK activator group.

图 2 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中 *USF2* 蛋白表达电泳图

Fig. 2 Electrophoregram of expression of *USF2* protein in lung and appendix tissues of rats in various groups

以及 DD 水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), PLT 计数和 FIB 水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与 si-*USF2* 组比较, JNK 激活剂组大鼠 APTT、PT 和 TT 以及 DD 水平明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), PLT 计数和 FIB 水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 3。

表 2 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中 *USF2* mRNA 及蛋白表达水平

Tab. 2 Expression levels of *USF2* mRNA and protein in lung and appendix tissues of rats in various groups ( $n=5, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	Lung tissue		Appendix tissue	
	<i>USF2</i> mRNA	<i>USF2</i> protein	<i>USF2</i> mRNA	<i>USF2</i> protein
Control	0.26±0.02	0.33±0.01	0.32±0.01	0.25±0.03
Model	1.64±0.01*	1.49±0.03*	1.52±0.03*	1.77±0.01*
Positive drug	1.61±0.03*	1.48±0.02*	1.48±0.01*	1.78±0.01*
Si-NC	1.60±0.01*	1.47±0.01*	1.49±0.02*	1.80±0.02*
Si- <i>USF2</i>	0.53±0.01* <sup>△</sup> #	0.60±0.03* <sup>△</sup> #	0.66±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #	0.58±0.01* <sup>△</sup> #
JNK activator	0.56±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #	0.58±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #	0.65±0.01* <sup>△</sup> #	0.59±0.01* <sup>△</sup> #

\* $P < 0.05$  vs control group; <sup>△</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs model group; # $P < 0.05$  vs si-NC group.

表 3 各组大鼠 PLT 计数和凝血功能指标

Tab. 3 PLT counts and coagulation function parameters of rats in various groups

( $n=10, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	PLT ( $\times 10^9 L^{-1}$ )	APTT (t/s)	PT (t/s)	TT (t/s)	DD [ $\rho_B / (mg \cdot L^{-1})$ ]	FIB [ $\rho_B / (g \cdot L^{-1})$ ]
Control	732.56±0.02	21.25±0.01	11.25±0.01	14.25±0.01	0.21±0.01	5.98±0.02
Model	354.17±0.01*	35.68±0.02*	28.47±0.02*	25.69±0.02*	1.81±0.02*	1.25±0.06*
Positive drug	401.25±0.01* <sup>△</sup>	31.58±0.01* <sup>△</sup>	25.47±0.02* <sup>△</sup>	21.14±0.02* <sup>△</sup>	1.54±0.02* <sup>△</sup>	1.69±0.05* <sup>△</sup>
Si-NC	353.25±0.02*	35.58±0.02*	28.45±0.01*	25.47±0.02*	1.81±0.02*	1.24±0.06*
Si- <i>USF2</i>	698.25±0.09* <sup>△</sup> #	24.14±0.03* <sup>△</sup> #	15.24±0.01* <sup>△</sup> #	17.84±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #	0.67±0.03* <sup>△</sup> #	4.74±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #
JNK activator	547.36±0.08* <sup>△</sup> #○	28.26±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #○	20.14±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #○	20.14±0.01* <sup>△</sup> #○	1.12±0.02* <sup>△</sup> #○	2.58±0.03* <sup>△</sup> #○

\* $P < 0.05$  vs control group; <sup>△</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs model group; # $P < 0.05$  vs si-NC group; ○ $P < 0.05$  vs si-*USF2* group.

2.4 各组大鼠血清中 IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP 和 PCT 水平

ELISA 法检测结果显示: 与对照组比

较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC 组、si-*USF2* 组和 JNK 激活剂组大鼠血清中 IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、

CRP和PCT水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP和PCT水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-NC组比较, si-USF2组

和JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP和PCT水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-USF2组比较, JNK激活剂组大鼠IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP和PCT水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ )。见表4。

表4 各组大鼠血清中IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP和PCT水平

Tab. 4 Levels of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , CRP, and PCT in serum of rats in various groups [ $n=10, \bar{x}\pm s, \rho_B/(ng\cdot L^{-1})$ ]

Group	IL-1 $\beta$	IL-6	TNF- $\alpha$	CRP	PCT
Control	26.51 $\pm$ 0.42	32.17 $\pm$ 0.75	38.01 $\pm$ 0.37	24.58 $\pm$ 0.49	20.67 $\pm$ 2.52
Model	93.42 $\pm$ 1.64*	83.71 $\pm$ 1.41*	95.14 $\pm$ 1.55*	81.45 $\pm$ 1.07*	37.12 $\pm$ 5.81*
Positive drug	85.07 $\pm$ 1.52* $\Delta$	76.82 $\pm$ 1.03* $\Delta$	83.04 $\pm$ 1.13* $\Delta$	67.51 $\pm$ 1.12* $\Delta$	26.35 $\pm$ 3.63* $\Delta$
Si-NC	94.73 $\pm$ 1.58*	84.97 $\pm$ 1.25*	94.62 $\pm$ 1.23*	81.78 $\pm$ 1.04*	36.18 $\pm$ 6.07*
Si-USF2	51.58 $\pm$ 0.96* $\Delta$ #	44.76 $\pm$ 0.89* $\Delta$ #	45.28 $\pm$ 0.69* $\Delta$ #	37.34 $\pm$ 1.01* $\Delta$ #	23.40 $\pm$ 3.90* $\Delta$ #
JNK activator	70.25 $\pm$ 1.01* $\Delta$ # $\circ$	62.90 $\pm$ 2.34* $\Delta$ # $\circ$	65.35 $\pm$ 1.85* $\Delta$ # $\circ$	52.36 $\pm$ 1.27* $\Delta$ # $\circ$	30.06 $\pm$ 5.77* $\Delta$ # $\circ$

\* $P<0.05$  vs control group;  $\Delta P<0.05$  vs model group; # $P<0.05$  vs si-NC group;  $\circ P<0.05$  vs si-USF2 group.

## 2.5 各组大鼠血清中SOD活性及GSH和MDA水平

与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中SOD活性和GSH水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ), MDA水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中SOD活性和GSH水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), MDA水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-NC组比较, si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中SOD活性和GSH水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), MDA水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-USF2组比较, JNK激活剂组大鼠血清中SOD活性和GSH水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ), MDA水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ )。见表5。

## 2.6 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织病理形态表现

HE染色结果显示: 对照组大鼠肺泡结构完整、

上皮细胞形态正常、盲肠组织结构正常、肠黏膜清晰、肠绒毛完整、且无炎性细胞浸润; 与对照组比较, 模型组大鼠肺组织肺泡结构被破坏、间质充血及水肿、盲肠组织部分肠绒毛结构消失、且被大量炎性细胞浸润; 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺间质充血、水肿及炎性细胞浸润程度明显减轻, 盲肠组织肠绒毛损坏程度逐渐减轻; 与si-NC组比较, si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织及盲肠组织损坏程度逐渐减轻; 与si-USF2组比较, JNK激活剂组逆转了USF2基因敲低对大鼠肺和盲肠组织病理变化的影响。见图3。

## 2.7 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中PTPN2、p-JNK、JNK和SREBP2蛋白表达水平

Western blotting法检测结果显示: 与对照组比较, 模型组、阳性药物组、si-NC组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中PTPN2蛋白表达水平明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ), SREBP2蛋白表达水平和p-JNK/JNK比值明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与模型组比较, 阳性药物组、si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织及盲肠组织中PTPN2蛋白表达水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), SREBP2蛋白表达水平和p-JNK/JNK比值明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-NC组比较, si-USF2组和JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织及盲肠组织中PTPN2蛋白表达水平明显升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), SREBP2蛋白表达水平和p-JNK/JNK比值明显降低 ( $P<0.05$ ); 与si-USF2组比较, JNK激活剂组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中PTPN2蛋白表达

表5 各组大鼠血清中SOD活性及GSH和MDA水平

Tab. 5 SOD activities and GSH and MDA levels in serum of rats in various groups ( $n=10, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	SOD [ $\lambda_B/(U\cdot mL^{-1})$ ]	GSH [ $c_B/(\mu mol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]	MDA [ $c_B/(nmol\cdot L^{-1})$ ]
Control	158.35 $\pm$ 0.25	74.58 $\pm$ 0.47	15.69 $\pm$ 0.24
Model	25.69 $\pm$ 0.35*	14.25 $\pm$ 0.14*	58.69 $\pm$ 0.21*
Positive drug	30.24 $\pm$ 0.49* $\Delta$	21.47 $\pm$ 0.23* $\Delta$	47.58 $\pm$ 0.31* $\Delta$
Si-NC	25.68 $\pm$ 0.34*	14.23 $\pm$ 0.12*	58.68 $\pm$ 0.19*
Si-USF2	98.74 $\pm$ 0.65* $\Delta$ #	57.48 $\pm$ 0.36* $\Delta$ #	29.87 $\pm$ 0.25* $\Delta$ #
JNK activator	85.47 $\pm$ 0.61* $\Delta$ # $\circ$	41.25 $\pm$ 0.74* $\Delta$ # $\circ$	41.25 $\pm$ 0.34* $\Delta$ # $\circ$

\* $P<0.05$  vs control group;  $\Delta P<0.05$  vs model group; # $P<0.05$  vs si-NC group;  $\circ P<0.05$  vs si-USF2 group.

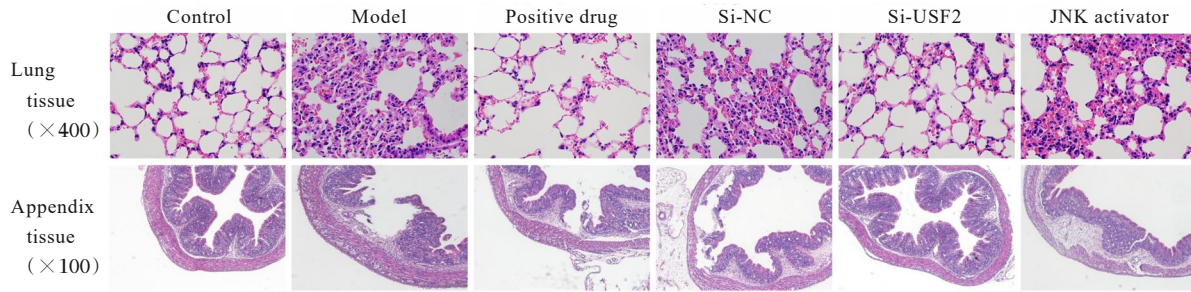


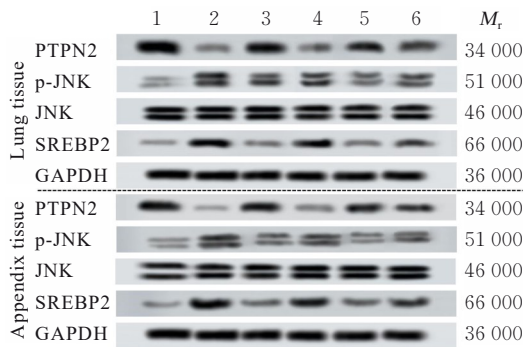
图3 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织病理形态表现(HE)

Fig. 3 Pathomorphology manifestations of lung and appendix tissues of rats in various groups (HE)

水平明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), SREBP2 蛋白表达水平和 p-JNK/JNK 比值明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见图4和表6。

### 3 讨论

脓毒症是因感染引发的全身性炎症综合征, 常导致多器官功能衰竭或休克, 是危重疾病, 其发病率和死亡率高且机制复杂, 机制包括凝血异常和炎性介质失控释放等<sup>[15]</sup>。目前治疗主要依赖抗菌药物和支持疗法, 但缺乏有效调节药物, 因此其死亡率未显著降低<sup>[16]</sup>。寻找新治疗靶点是关键。USF是转录因子家族之一, 包含USF1、USF2和USF3。USF2可结合靶基因启动子E-box序列调控基因表达<sup>[17]</sup>。研究<sup>[18]</sup>显示: 敲低USF2可下调血小板反应蛋白1(thrombospondin 1, THBS1)的表达, 抑制转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)信号通路, 进而减少焦亡, 从而改善脓毒症引起的急性肾损伤。因此, USF2可能成为药物治疗的潜在靶点, 为脓毒症的治疗提供新的策略。本研究Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析结果显示: 与对照组比较(生存率为100%), 模型组大鼠术后12 d生存率仅为30%。RT-qPCR和Western blotting法检测结果显示: si-USF2组大鼠USF2 mRNA和蛋白表达水平明显降低, 提示转染操作成功, 为后续



Lane 1: Control group; Lane 2: Model group; Lane 3: Positive drug group; Lane 4: Si-NC group; Lane 5: Si-USF2 group; Lane 6: JNK activator group.

图4 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中PTPN2、p-JNK、JNK及SREBP2蛋白表达电泳图

Fig. 4 Electrophoregram of expressions of PTPN2, p-JNK, JNK and SREBP2 proteins in lung and appendix tissues of rats in various groups

表6 各组大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中PTPN2、p-JNK、JNK及SREBP2蛋白表达水平

Tab. 6 Expression levels of PTPN2, p-JNK, JNK, and SREBP2 proteins in lung and appendix tissues of rats in various groups ( $n=5, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	Lung tissue			Appendix tissue		
	PTPN2	p-JNK/JNK	SREBP2	PTPN2	p-JNK/JNK	SREBP2
Control	3.65±0.05	0.54±0.12	0.51±0.04	3.46±0.12	0.15±0.08	0.24±0.06
Model	1.21±0.09*	2.53±0.03*	3.02±0.05*	1.27±0.05*	1.36±0.06*	1.30±0.05*
Positive drug	1.75±0.11 <sup>△</sup>	2.19±0.06* <sup>△</sup>	2.28±0.05* <sup>△</sup>	1.80±0.07* <sup>△</sup>	0.98±0.07* <sup>△</sup>	1.01±0.03* <sup>△</sup>
Si-NC	1.27±0.06*	2.50±0.06*	3.06±0.04*	1.35±0.08*	1.35±0.06*	1.28±0.08*
Si-USF2	2.62±0.04* <sup>△</sup> #	1.16±0.08* <sup>△</sup> #	1.67±0.07* <sup>△</sup> #	3.01±0.06* <sup>△</sup> #	0.58±0.04* <sup>△</sup> #	0.62±0.06* <sup>△</sup> #
JNK activator	1.91±0.13* <sup>△</sup> #○	1.75±0.10* <sup>△</sup> #○	2.09±0.11* <sup>△</sup> #○	2.06±0.05* <sup>△</sup> #○	0.88±0.03* <sup>△</sup> #○	0.95±0.07* <sup>△</sup> #○

\* $P < 0.05$  vs control group; <sup>△</sup> $P < 0.05$  vs model group; # $P < 0.05$  vs si-NC group; ○ $P < 0.05$  vs si-USF2 group.

的实验提供了有力的依据,也为提高脓毒症大鼠生存率奠定基础。

凝血功能障碍是脓毒症常见的并发症之一,被认为是组织循环受损,进而引发多器官功能障碍的全身性反应,常表现于脓毒症的早期阶段,并随着病情的进展而持续恶化<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究结果表明: *USF2* 基因敲低可显著降低脓毒症大鼠血清中 APTT、PT、TT 和 DD 凝血功能相关指标水平,升高 PLT 数量和 FIB 水平,提示 *USF2* 基因敲低能够改善血清中凝血因子的功能,推测抑制 *USF2* 基因表达可能有助于避免脓毒症大鼠早期的微血栓形成,进而提高其生存率。脓毒症时,机体免疫反应激活 PLT,使其与内皮细胞互动并在局部聚集,导致外周血 PLT 数量减少,可能影响血液凝固功能<sup>[20]</sup>。脓毒症时,肝脏合成的 FIB 因凝血激活、组织因子激活和凝血酶生成,被 PLT 促进转化为纤维蛋白,导致 FIB 被大量消耗<sup>[21]</sup>。DD 是纤维蛋白降解的特异性产物,当凝血功能异常时,凝血酶促进纤维蛋白形成和聚集,引发血液凝固,DD 水平升高,提示体内存在凝血障碍、纤溶系统激活,处于高凝状态并可能引发血栓<sup>[22]</sup>。TT 是血液凝固过程中的一个重要指标,可反映血浆内 FIB 转化为纤维蛋白的时间<sup>[23]</sup>。PT 是外源性凝血系统的重要指标,其延长表明外源性凝血途径中的凝血因子缺乏或功能异常<sup>[24]</sup>。APTT 是评估内源性凝血因子水平的最可靠指标,其延长常表明内源性凝血途径异常,如凝血因子 VIII 缺乏或其他凝血因子水平下降<sup>[25]</sup>。KAO 等<sup>[26]</sup> 研究显示:脓毒症中 PLT 功能和凝血功能受损可引发出血、继发感染及组织损伤,从而加剧脓毒症的病情发展。缺氧、氧化应激、内部机制失调和炎性因子等的存在会加剧脓症患者血管内皮细胞的紊乱,进而导致凝血机制出现障碍,还可能引发更多并发症,增加疾病严重程度和治疗难度<sup>[27]</sup>。本研究结果显示: *USF2* 基因敲低可显著降低脓毒症大鼠血清中 IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、CRP、PCT 和 MDA 水平,升高 SOD 活性和 GSH 水平,并降低脓毒症大鼠肺组织和盲肠组织中的炎性细胞浸润程度,提示敲低 *USF2* 基因进而改善脓毒症大鼠的预后与炎症和氧化应激密切相关,这与 MARTINS 等<sup>[28]</sup> 和 SALOMÃO 等<sup>[29]</sup> 的研究相似;上述炎性和氧化因子的释放会进一步影响机体各个器官及系统,引发全身性的炎症反应和凝血功能异常,导致多器官功能障碍。

本研究结果表明: *USF2* 基因敲低能够显著上调 PTPN2 蛋白表达水平,下调 p-JNK 和 SREBP2 蛋白表达水平,提示 *USF2* 基因对 PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2 信号通路有抑制作用,而 JNK 激活剂的加入能够在一定程度上逆转 *USF2* 基因敲低对脓毒症大鼠凝血功能障碍和炎症的影响,这与 WANG 等<sup>[30]</sup> 的研究相似,即通过调节 PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2 信号通路来抑制 NLRP3 炎性体激活,有效缓解 CLP 诱导的小鼠脓毒症症状。因此, *USF2* 基因敲低对脓毒症大鼠炎症和氧化应激的改善作用可能与调控 PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2 信号通路有关。

综上所述, *USF2* 基因敲低可激活 PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2 信号通路调节炎症和氧化应激介质的产生,进而减轻脓毒症大鼠凝血功能障碍。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

#### 作者贡献声明:

王媛媛参与论文撰写和修改,陈芳参与试剂购置和实验室操作,刘艳存参与论文数据分析及统计,李士欣参与文献查新和图表制作,寿松涛参与论文研究设计和论文审阅。

#### [参考文献]

- [1] LAZAR A. Recent data about the use of corticosteroids in sepsis-review of recent literature [J]. *Biomedicines*, 2024, 12(5): 984.
- [2] REN C, LI Y X, XIA D M, et al. Sepsis-associated coagulopathy predicts hospital mortality in critically ill patients with postoperative sepsis [J]. *Front Med (Lausanne)*, 2022, 9: 783234.
- [3] GAO S, ZHANG Z, WANG X, et al. hsa-miR-875-5p inhibits tumorigenesis and suppresses TGF- $\beta$  signalling by targeting *USF2* in gastric cancer [J]. *J Transl Med*, 2022, 20(1): 115.
- [4] DONG W, LIAO R, WENG J, et al. *USF2* activates RhoB/ROCK pathway by transcriptional inhibition of miR-206 to promote pyroptosis in septic cardiomyocytes [J]. *Mol Cell Biochem*, 2024, 479(5): 1093-1108.
- [5] HONGDUSIT A, FOX J M. Allosteric control in protein tyrosine phosphatases [J]. *Biochemistry*, 2021, 60(4): 254-258.
- [6] MENG H, ZHAO H, CAO X, et al. Double-negative T cells remarkably promote neuroinflammation after ischemic stroke [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2019,

- 116(12): 5558-5563.
- [7] ALKAFAS S S, KHEDR S A, ELKAFAS S S, et al. Targeting JNK kinase inhibitors via molecular docking: A promising strategy to address tumorigenesis and drug resistance[J]. *Bioorg Chem*, 2024, 153: 107776.
- [8] GUO C, CHI Z, JIANG D, et al. Cholesterol Homeostatic Regulator SCAP-SREBP2 Integrates NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Cholesterol Biosynthetic Signaling in Macrophages [J]. *Immunity*, 2018, 49(5): 842-856.
- [9] LI Y, ZHOU H, LI Y, et al. PTPN2 improved renal injury and fibrosis by suppressing STAT-induced inflammation in early diabetic nephropathy [J]. *J Cell Mol Med*, 2019, 23(6): 4179-4195.
- [10] GONG M, LIANG W, LU Q, et al. PHLDA1 knockdown inhibits inflammation and oxidative stress by regulating JNK/ERK pathway, and plays a protective role in sepsis-induced acute kidney injury [J]. *Allergol Immunopathol (Madr)*, 2022, 50(6): 1-9.
- [11] 周艳君, 陈洁, 张静航, 等. 2011-2019年湖南省男男性行为人群哨点HIV、梅毒感染状况及性行为特征趋势分析[J]. *实用预防医学*, 2023, 30(6): 641-646.
- [12] 吴丹. 辛伐他汀对脓毒症大鼠心肌保护作用的实验研究[D]. 南昌:南昌大学, 2011.
- [13] XIE Y, LI X, DENG W, et al. Knockdown of *USF2* inhibits pyroptosis of podocytes and attenuates kidney injury in lupus nephritis[J]. *J Mol Histol*, 2023, 54(4): 313-327.
- [14] 张国明, 王禹, 李天德, 等. 应激活化蛋白激酶在大鼠缺血后适应中的变化及其对细胞凋亡影响的研究[J]. *浙江大学学报(医学版)*, 2009, 38(6): 611-619.
- [15] EVANS L, RHODES A, ALHAZZANI W, et al. Surviving sepsis campaign: international guidelines for management of sepsis and septic shock 2021 [J]. *Intensive Care Med*, 2021, 47(11): 1181-1247.
- [16] COHEN J, VINCENT J L, ADHIKARI N K, et al. Sepsis: a roadmap for future research[J]. *Lancet Infect Dis*, 2015, 15(5): 581-614.
- [17] LIU F, WANG X, ZHENG B, et al. *USF2* enhances the osteogenic differentiation of PDLs by promoting ATF4 transcriptional activities [J]. *J Periodontol Res*, 2020, 55(1): 68-76.
- [18] SUN J, GE X, WANG Y, et al. *USF2* knockdown downregulates THBS1 to inhibit the TGF- $\beta$  signaling pathway and reduce pyroptosis in sepsis-induced acute kidney injury[J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2022, 176: 105962.
- [19] LYONS P G, MICEK S T, HAMPTON N, et al. Sepsis-associated coagulopathy severity predicts hospital mortality[J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2018, 46(5): 736-742.
- [20] VARDON-BOUNES F, RUIZ S, GRATACAP M P, et al. Platelets are critical key players in sepsis[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2019, 20(14): 3494.
- [21] LEISMAN D E, DOERFLER M E, WARD M F, et al. Survival benefit and cost savings from compliance with a simplified 3-hour sepsis bundle in a series of prospective, multisite, observational cohorts [J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2017, 45(3): 395-406.
- [22] WAUTHIER L, FAVRESSE J, HARDY M, et al. D-dimer testing: a narrative review[J]. *Adv Clin Chem*, 2023, 114: 151-223.
- [23] MACKIE I, CASINI A, PIETERS M, et al. International council for standardisation in haematology recommendations on fibrinogen assays, thrombin clotting time and related tests in the investigation of bleeding disorders[J]. *Int J Lab Hematol*, 2024, 46(1): 20-32.
- [24] LI C T, WANG H B, XU B J. A comparative study on anticoagulant activities of three Chinese herbal medicines from the genus *Panax* and anticoagulant activities of ginsenosides Rg1 and Rg2[J]. *Pharm Biol*, 2013, 51(8): 1077-1080.
- [25] AHMAD I, SHARMA S, GUPTA N, et al. Antithrombotic potential of esculin 7, 3', 4', 5', 6'-O-pentasulfate (EPS) for its role in thrombus reduction using rat thrombosis model [J]. *Int J Biol Macromol*, 2018, 119: 360-368.
- [26] KAO S Y, TSAO C M, KE H Y, et al. Loss of plasma fibrinogen contributes to platelet hyporeactivity in rats with septic shock[J]. *Thromb Res*, 2024, 241: 109072.
- [27] TANG B, YAO J, WU S, et al. Efficacy of urinary trypsin inhibitor in the treatment of rats with severe sepsis and its effects on coagulation and immunity [J]. *Mol Cell Toxicol*, 2023, 19(4): 753-765.
- [28] MARTINS P S, BRUNIALTI M K, MARTOS L S, et al. Expression of cell surface receptors and oxidative metabolism modulation in the clinical continuum of sepsis[J]. *Crit Care*, 2008, 12(1): R25.
- [29] SALOMÃO R, FERREIRA B L, SALOMÃO M C, et al. Sepsis: evolving concepts and challenges [J]. *Braz J Med Biol Res*, 2019, 52(4): e8595.
- [30] WANG X, WU F P, HUANG Y R, et al. Matrine suppresses NLRP3 inflammasome activation via regulating PTPN2/JNK/SREBP2 pathway in sepsis[J]. *Phytomedicine*, 2023, 109: 154574.