

白藜芦醇改善PM_{2.5}诱导的脑缺血再灌注损伤小鼠血脑屏障及维持线粒体动力学平衡

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摘要:目的 观察白藜芦醇(RES)对PM_{2.5}诱导的脑缺血再灌注损伤小鼠血脑屏障的影响,并探讨线粒体分裂与融合在内皮屏障中的作用。方法 将小鼠脑微血管内皮细胞分为4组:对照组(CON组)、模型组(OGD/R组)、实验组(OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组)、RES组(OGD/R+PM_{2.5}+RES组)。OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组和RES组在OGD/R前进行PM_{2.5}(100 μg/mL)预处理24 h,RES组在复氧时更换含RES(40 mg/mL)的正常培养基培养18 h。对照组不给予任何处理。CCK-8检测细胞活性;跨内皮电阻(TEER)和FITC-Dextran评估细胞通透性;测定MDA含量和SOD活性;荧光探针检测细胞内及线粒体ROS水平;Mito-Tracker Red CMXRos检测线粒体形态;Western blotting检测细胞紧密连接蛋白(ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5)以及线粒体动力学相关蛋白(Drp1、Fis1、Mfn2、OPA1)表达水平。结果 与对照组相比,OGD/R组及OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组细胞TEER值降低、通透性增加,氧化应激水平升高,ROS荧光表达增强($P<0.05$)。线粒体形态破碎不规则,紧密连接蛋白及线粒体融合蛋白表达降低,线粒体分裂蛋白表达升高($P<0.05$)。RES干预后,可明显降低细胞膜通透性及ROS表达水平;改善线粒体形态,增加紧密连接蛋白与线粒体融合蛋白表达,降低分裂蛋白表达($P<0.05$)。结论 RES可通过调节线粒体动力学平衡,减轻PM_{2.5}诱导的脑缺血再灌注血脑屏障的损伤,其机制可能与促进线粒体融合、抑制线粒体分裂有关。

关键词:PM_{2.5};白藜芦醇;脑缺血再灌注损伤;线粒体分裂和融合;血脑屏障

Resveratrol protects barrier function of mouse brain microvascular endothelial cell monolayers with oxygen/glucose deprivation and PM_{2.5} exposure by maintaining mitochondrial dynamics balance

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the effect of resveratrol (RES) on barrier function of mouse brain microvascular endothelial cell monolayers exposed to oxygen/glucose deprivation/reoxygenation (OGD/R) and PM_{2.5} and explore the role of mitochondrial fission and fusion in protecting endothelial barrier function. **Methods** Cultured mouse brain microvascular endothelial cells were exposed to OGD/R, treated with PM_{2.5} (100 μg/mL) before OGD/R, or pretreated with RES (40 mg/mL) prior to OGD/R+PM_{2.5} exposures. The changes in cell viability were examined with CCK-8 assay, and cell permeability was assessed by measuring transendothelial electrical resistance (TEER) and FITC-dextran permeation. Malondialdehyde (MDA) content and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity were measured, and intracellular and mitochondrial ROS levels were detected using fluorescent probes. Mitochondrial morphology in the treated cells was observed using Mito-Tracker Red CMXRos. Western blotting was performed to detect the changes in cellular expressions of the tight junction proteins (ZO-1, occludin, and claudin-5) and mitochondrial dynamics-associated proteins (Drp1, Fis1, Mfn2, and OPA1). **Results** Compared with the normal control cells, the cells exposed to OGD/R or both OGD/R and PM_{2.5} showed significantly decreased TEER levels, increased permeability, elevated oxidative stress, and increased ROS fluorescence intensities. Obvious mitochondrial fragmentation and morphological changes in the mitochondria were observed in the exposed cells, which also showed decreased expressions of tight junction proteins and mitochondrial fusion proteins with increased expressions of mitochondrial fission proteins. RES pretreatment of the endothelial cells before the exposures significantly reduced membrane permeability, lowered ROS levels, improved mitochondrial morphology, increased expressions of tight junction and fusion proteins, and decreased fission protein expressions. **Conclusion** RES can protect barrier function of mouse brain microvascular endothelial cell monolayers exposed to OGD/R and PM_{2.5} by modulating mitochondrial dynamics, potentially through promoting mitochondrial fusion and inhibiting mitochondrial fission.

Keywords: PM_{2.5}; resveratrol; cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury; mitochondrial fission and fusion; Blood-brain barrier

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直径小于2.5 μm环境细颗粒物(PM_{2.5}),是一种复杂的混合物^[1-3]。不仅由固定源和分布源的一次排放组成,还可通过大气转化后形成二次气溶胶组成^[4,5],其主要来源于煤炭燃烧、汽车尾气、建筑和农业污染^[6]。脑卒中是全球死亡和致残的主要原因之一,其中缺血性脑卒中(IS)占总发病率的87%^[7,8]。研究显示,PM_{2.5}暴露可引

起血小板活化,促进凝血,从而导致血栓形成^[4],长期暴露于PM_{2.5}也可能通过增加血浆细胞因子的释放,引起炎症反应,进而增加缺血性脑卒中发生风险^[5]。在全球疾病负担的研究中,约30%的脑卒中风险可归因于空气污染^[9],因此近年来关于PM_{2.5}与IS之间的联系引起广泛关注。

血脑屏障(BBB)作为中枢神经系统重要的生理屏障,主要由脑微血管内皮细胞(BMECs)、基底膜、周细胞和星形胶质细胞的端足组成,并依赖紧密连接蛋白(如ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5)维持通透性^[10]。在脑缺血再灌注时,由于PM_{2.5}颗粒物具有粒径小、表面积大、毒素吸收能力强的特性可以自由穿过BBB产生^[11,12],促进活性氧^[13,14](ROS)生成,导致缺血和缺氧的细胞增多,打破ROS和抗氧化之间的动态平衡从而导致线粒体动力学失衡,引发线粒体融合蛋白(OPA1、Mfn2)的表达降低而分裂蛋白(Drp1、Fis1)的表达增加,从而加重细胞的损伤甚至死亡^[15]。

白藜芦醇(RES)是一种具有抗氧化活性、改善炎症、清除自由基、保护神经和心血管的天然非黄酮类多酚化合物^[16-18]。已有研究发现,RES可通过增加融合蛋白OPA1的表达来恢复线粒体功能^[19],并且在脑缺血再灌注、神经退行性等相关脑疾病动物模型具有明显的治疗效果^[20,21]。然而RES是否可通过维持线粒体动力学平衡,抑制氧化应激,减轻PM_{2.5}诱导的脑缺血再灌注中BBB的损伤目前尚无相关研究报道。故本实验通过给予RES观察对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞损伤的影响,并进一步探究线粒体动力学在其中的调控。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

小鼠脑微血管内皮细胞、无糖DMEM(Procell);白藜芦醇(MCE);PBS缓冲液、胎牛血清、DMEM高糖培养基(Hyclone);青-链霉素双抗(Biosharp);胰酶(Gibco);RIPA裂解液、DAPI、CCK8(Biosharp);FITC-Dextran(Sigma);基质胶(Corning);丙二醛(MDA)和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)氧化应激检测试剂盒、PMSF、Mitotraker荧光探针、DHE超氧化物阴离子荧光探针(碧云天);MitoSOX荧光探针(赛默飞);PAGE凝胶试剂盒(雅酶生物公司);OPA1、Mfn2、Fis1多克隆抗体、GAPDH(武汉三鹰)、ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5、Drp1单克隆抗体(Abcam)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 以浓度为25 mmol/L完全培养基(含基础培养基、10%的胎牛血清和1%双抗)将小鼠脑微血管内皮细胞以 $5 \times 10^4/\text{cm}^2$ 的密度接种到25 cm²的培养瓶中,放置5% CO₂、37°C细胞培养箱中培养,进行后续实验。

实验分为4组,即对照组:将脑微血管内皮细胞培养

在DMEM完全培养基;模型组(OGD/R组):将细胞培养基换成无血清无糖培养基在37°C、95%N₂、5%CO₂的三气培养箱中培养6 h,再换成正常培养基置于常氧培养箱中18 h;实验组(OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组):对细胞进行OGD/R处理前,将细胞暴露于浓度为100 μg/mL PM_{2.5}提取物预处理24 h;RES组(OGD/R+PM_{2.5}+RES组):对细胞进行OGD/R处理前,将细胞暴露于浓度为100 μg/mL PM_{2.5}提取物预处理24 h,缺氧6 h后,复氧时更换含40 μg/mL RES的正常培养基培养18 h。

1.2.2 CCK-8 检测细胞活性 将小鼠脑微血管内皮细胞以 4×10^3 /孔的密度,接种于96孔板,OGD/R+PM_{2.5}和RES组在OGD/R前进行PM_{2.5}预处理:将PM_{2.5}配置成浓度为100 μg/mL的储备液,在OGD/R前,将细胞暴露于PM_{2.5}提取物预处理24 h;RES组在复氧前更换浓度为40 mg/mL RES的正常培养基。每个孔加入含有110 μL的CCK-8稀释液,在培养箱中避光孵育1 h,测定各组的A_{450nm}值。

1.2.3 细胞TEER电阻值测定 以 2×10^4 个细胞接种于小室中,细胞贴壁48 h单层融合后,对各分组进行干预处理。干预结束后使用ESR-电阻仪以将电极(上短下长)插入每组小室中,均从细胞不同方向的3个点进行检测。

1.2.4 FITC-Dextran细胞通透性检测 以上述方法接种细胞,在细胞贴壁48 h单层融合后,对各组进行干预处理,干预结束后,弃去培养基,上室加入无血清DMEM配制的0.5 mg/mL FITC-Dextran 100 μL,下室加入无血清DMEM 600 μL,避光孵育1 h,分别取各组上室和下室各100 μL/孔的溶液,用多功能酶标仪检测其荧光值。用通透系数(Pa)表示FITC-Dextran通透性的大小,计算公式为: $Pa = [A] / t \times 1/A \times V/[L]$,其中[A]表示下室的荧光值,t为FITC-Dextran的孵育时间(单位:S),A为小室滤过的面积(单位:0.33 cm²,1/A:3.01),V为下室液体量,[L]为上室荧光强度。最终结果均以Pa%表示,即Pa%=(检测组Pa值/对照组Pa值)×100%。

1.2.5 细胞MDA含量、SOD活性测定 取各组细胞干预后上清液,进行离心(3000 r/min,10 min),按照试剂盒说明书进行操作,检测脑内皮细胞MDA含量和SOD活性。

1.2.6 细胞免疫荧光ROS测定 以 3×10^5 /孔的细胞密度接种于12孔板,贴壁后,对各组进行干预处理,弃去原有的培养基并用PBS清洗,随后用4%的多聚甲醛固定细胞30 min,清洗细胞3次,5 min/次;DHE(超氧化物阴离子荧光探针)试剂按5 μmol/L的浓度配置工作液在37°C水浴锅中孵育40 min;之后,每孔加入1 mL免疫通透液,室温静置10 min;DAPI染细胞核5 min,使用荧光显微镜观察细胞内荧光强度的表达变化。

1.2.7 MitoSOX荧光探针检测各组细胞线粒体ROS表达水平 以 3×10^4 /孔的细胞密度接种于48孔板,贴壁

后,对各组进行干预处理,弃去原有的培养基并用PBS清洗2次;加入配置好的MitoSOX工作液在37℃水浴锅中孵育30 min,4%的多聚甲醛固定细胞30 min,清洗细胞3次,5 min/次;每孔加入250 μL免疫通透液,室温静置10 min;DAPI染胞核5 min,利用荧光显微镜观察细胞内荧光强度的表达变化。

1.2.8 JC-1检测各组细胞线粒体膜电位变化 以 1×10^6 /孔的细胞密度接种于共聚焦小皿,细胞生长至合适的密度后,对各组进行干预处理,弃去原有的培养基并用PBS清洗2次;配置JC-1工作液每孔加入1 mL在37℃培养箱中孵育30 min,用配置好的JC-1洗涤液清洗细胞两次之后加入2 mL细胞培养液,利用荧光显微镜观察细胞内荧光强度的表达变化,红色荧光表示JC-1聚集体,绿色荧光表示JC-1单体。

1.2.9 Mito-Tracker Red CMXRos检测各组线粒体形态变化 以 1×10^6 /孔的细胞密度接种于共聚焦小皿,细胞生长至合适的密度后,对各组进行干预处理,弃去原有的培养基并用PBS清洗2次;配置Mito-Tracker Red CMXRos工作液每孔加入1 mL在37℃水浴锅中孵育30 min,4%的多聚甲醛固定细胞30 min,清洗细胞3次,5 min/次;之后,每孔加入1 mL免疫通透液,室温静置10 min;DAPI染胞核5 min,利用荧光显微镜对各组细胞进行观察和拍照。

1.2.10 Western blotting检测各蛋白表达 对各组细胞药物干预结束后,使用PBS清洗2次,加入1 mL胰酶进行细胞消化,离心(4℃,1000 r/min,5 min),弃上清,加入配制好的裂解液和蛋白酶抑制剂(比例为100:1)的混合液,在冰上裂解45 min,离心(4℃,12000 r/min,15 min),

取蛋白上清液。BCA定量后制胶、上样、电泳、转膜,5%脱脂牛奶室温封闭2 h,TBST洗膜3次,10 min/次,孵一抗 Claudin-5 (1:1000)、ZO-1 (1:1000)、Occludin (1:1000)、OPA1 (1:1500)、Mfn2 (1:1000)、Drp1 (1:1000)、Fis1 (1:1000)、GAPDH (1:1000),4℃摇床过夜;次日孵育山羊抗兔、鼠二抗(1:10 000)室温2 h。ECL显影、曝光成像,并用Image J软件对目的和内参条带,进行灰度值分析。

1.2.11 统计学分析 将所有的数据以均数±标准差表示,利用GraphPad Prism 8.0统计软件,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 时表明差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 细胞活性变化

2.1.1 药物浓度确定 CCK-8结果显示,PM_{2.5}干预24 h后,与OGD/R组相比,随着PM_{2.5}浓度的不断增高,各浓度的细胞活性逐渐下降($P < 0.05$),且PM_{2.5}浓度为400、800 μg/mL细胞活力过于低下不宜进行后续实验干预,综合考虑故选取PM_{2.5}浓度为100 μg/mL进行实验(图1A)。加入RES干预后,与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,在0~40 mg/mL浓度范围内随着RES的浓度增加,细胞活性逐渐升高($P < 0.05$);故选取40 mg/mL的RES进行后续实验(图1B)。

2.1.2 各组内皮细胞活性的变化 CCK-8的结果显示(图1C)与对照组相比,OGD/R组细胞活性下降($P < 0.01$)。与OGD/R组相比,OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组细胞活性下降($P < 0.05$),与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,OGD/R+PM_{2.5}+RES组细胞活性上升($P < 0.001$)。

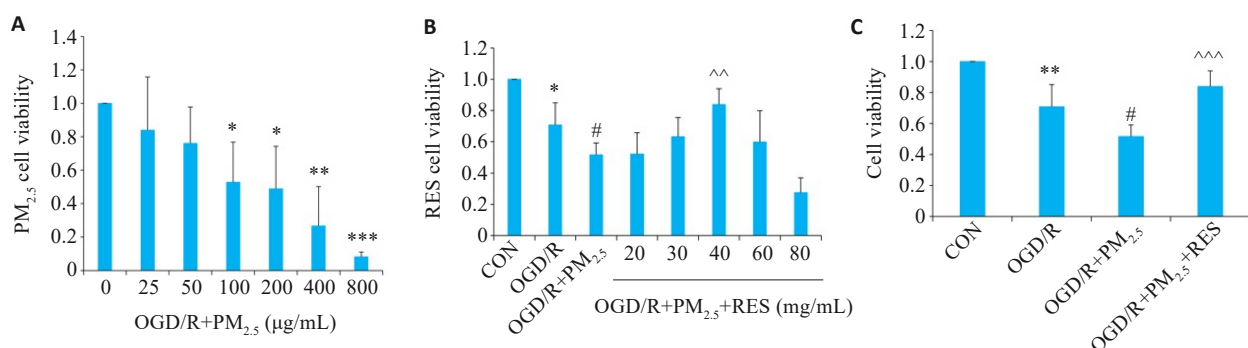


图1 各组脑微血管内皮细胞的细胞活性

Fig. 1 Viability of brain microvascular endothelial cells exposed to oxygen/glucose deprivation/reoxygenation (OGD/R) and different concentrations of PM_{2.5} (A), pretreated with RES (B), and both (C) (Mean±SD, n=5). Data normalized to control (set as 1) and statistical comparisons are conducted on normalized data. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ vs CON group; # $P < 0.05$ vs OGD/R group; ^^ $P < 0.01$, ^^ $P < 0.001$ vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

2.2 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞通透性的影响

与对照组相比,OGD/R组电阻值降低($P < 0.01$);使用PM_{2.5}处理后,OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组电阻值降低($P < 0.01$);加入RES干预后,与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,RES组电阻

值增高($P < 0.01$,图2A);与对照组相比,OGD/R组荧光渗漏荧光值明显增高($P < 0.05$);使用PM_{2.5}处理后,OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组荧光渗漏荧光值明显增高($P < 0.05$);而使用RES处理后,RES组荧光值降低($P < 0.05$,图2B)。

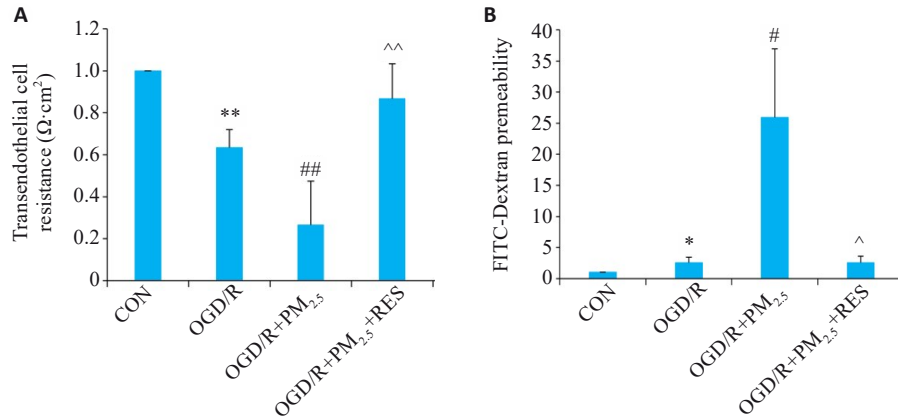


图2 PM_{2.5}对OGD/R诱导脑微血管内皮细胞通透性的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of PM_{2.5} on TEER (A) and FITC-dextran permeability (B) of mouse brain microvascular endothelial cells with OGD/R (Mean±SD, n=5). Data normalized to control (set as 1) and statistical comparisons are conducted on normalized data. *P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs CON group; †P<0.05, ‡P<0.01 vs OGD/R group; ^P<0.05, ^^P<0.01 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

2.3 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞氧化应激的影响

MDA、SOD试剂盒检测氧化应激变化(图3),与对照组相比,OGD/R组MDA含量的表达升高(P<0.05),SOD的活性表达降低(P<0.05);与OGD/R组相比,

OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组MDA含量的表达明显升高(P<0.01),而加入RES干预后,与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,RES组MDA含量的表达下降(P<0.01),SOD的活性表达升高(P<0.01)。

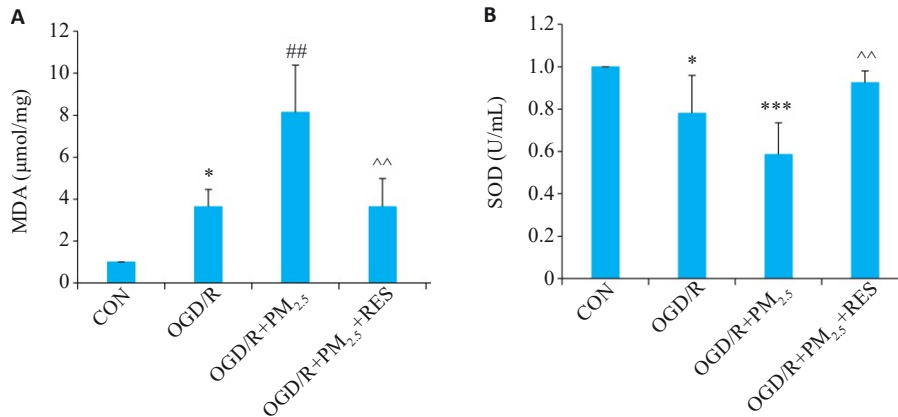


图3 各组细胞MDA、SOD水平比较

Fig.3 Comparison of MDA (A) and SOD (B) levels in the cells in different groups (Mean±SD, n=5). Data normalized to control (set as 1) and statistical comparisons are conducted on normalized data. *P<0.05, ***P<0.001 vs CON group; ‡P<0.01 vs OGD/R group; ^^P<0.01 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

2.4 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞内ROS的影响

免疫荧光结果(图4A)显示,与对照组相比,OGD/R组胞浆ROS的平均荧光强度增强(图4B,P<0.001);与OGD/R组相比,OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组胞浆ROS的平均荧光强度增强(P<0.01,图4B);与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,RES组胞浆ROS的平均荧光强度减弱(P<0.01,图4B)。

OGD/R组相比,OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组线粒体内ROS的平均荧光强度增强(P<0.01,图5B);与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,RES组胞浆ROS的平均荧光强度减弱(P<0.01,图5B)。

2.5 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞内线粒体ROS水平的影响

免疫荧光结果如图5A,与对照组相比,OGD/R组线粒体内ROS的平均荧光强度增强(P<0.001,图5B);与

2.6 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞内线粒体膜电位的影响

与对照组相比,OGD/R和OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组线粒体多聚体荧光强度降低(图6A),单体荧光强度增加(P<0.05,图6B、C);与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,RES组线粒体多聚体荧光强度增加而单体荧光强度降低(P<0.01,图6B、C)。

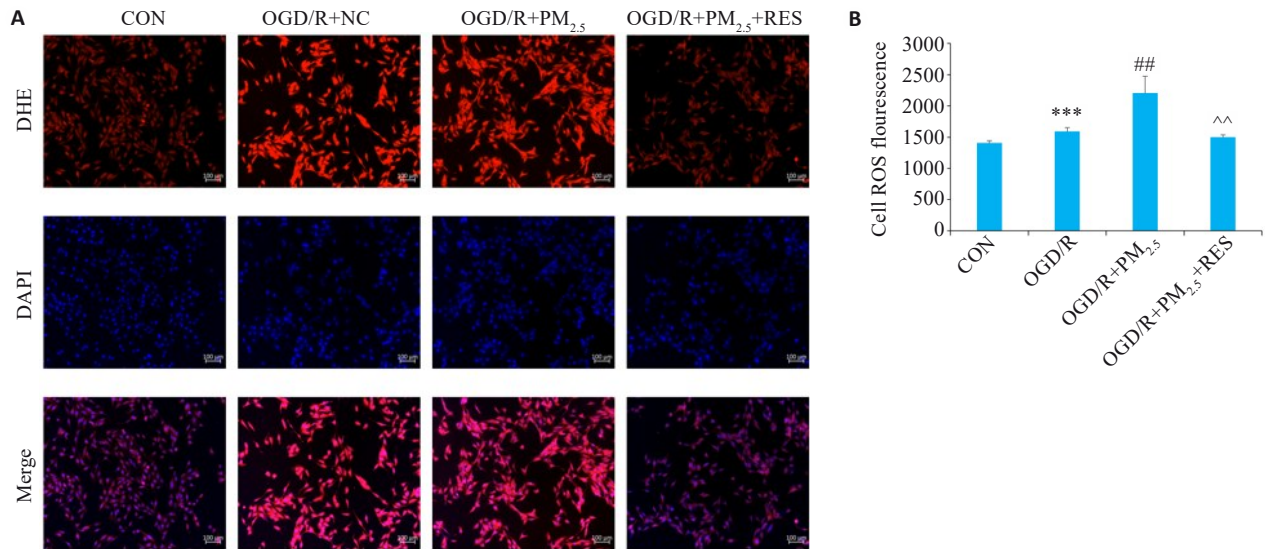


图4 各组脑微血管内皮细胞ROS免疫荧光染色

Fig.4 Immunofluorescence staining of ROS in the cells in different groups. A: Immunofluorescence staining of ROS and DAPI (Scale bar=100 μ m). B: Quantitative analysis of ROS fluorescence intensity (*Mean* \pm *SD*, *n*=5). ****P*<0.001 vs CON group; ##*P*<0.01 vs OGD/R group; ^^*P*<0.01 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

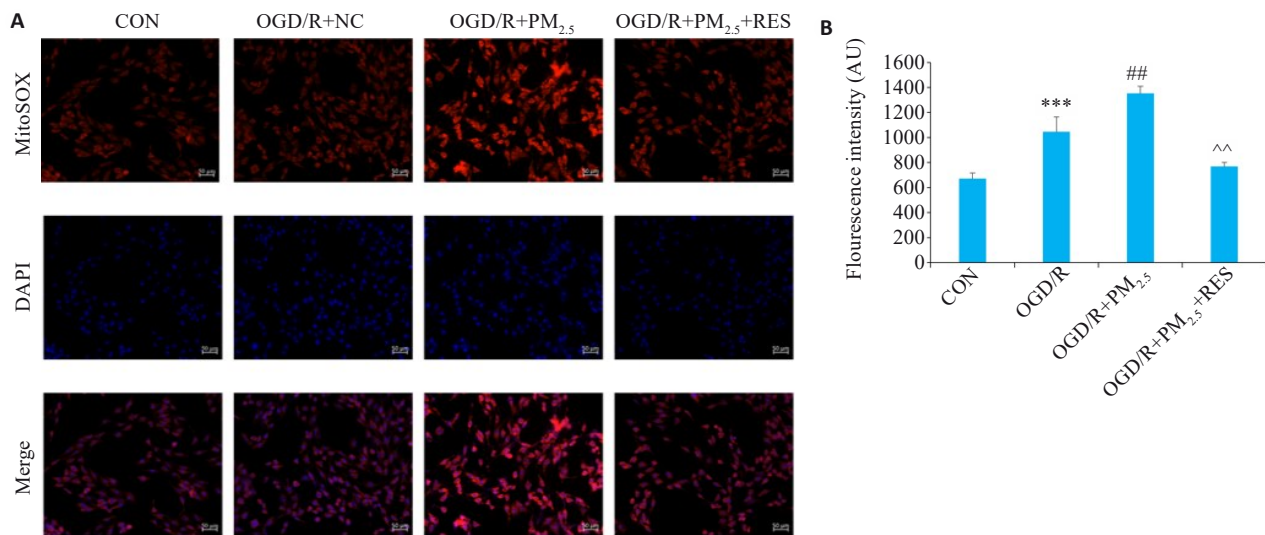


图5 各组脑微血管内皮线粒体ROS免疫荧光染色

Fig.5 Immunofluorescence staining for detecting mitochondrial ROS in different groups. A: Immunofluorescence staining of ROS and DAPI (Scale bar=100 μ m). B: Quantitative analysis of ROS fluorescence intensity (*Mean* \pm *SD*, *n*=5). ****P*<0.001 vs CON group; ##*P*<0.01 vs OGD/R group; ^^*P*<0.01 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

2.7 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞内线粒体形态的影响

对照组的线粒体形态完整,边缘清晰,均匀分布; OGD/R组出现异常线粒体伴有少许轻微破碎线粒体; OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组显示大量的线粒体形态不规则并伴有大量分裂破碎的线粒体;使用RES处理后的线粒体形态有所改善,异常破碎的线粒体数量也明显减少(图7)。

2.8 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞紧密连接蛋白Occludin、ZO-1、Claudin-5蛋白表达的影响

与对照组相比, OGD/R组ZO-1蛋白(*P*<0.01)、Occludin蛋白(*P*<0.01)和Claudin-5蛋白(*P*<0.01)表达

均降低;与OGD/R组相比, OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组ZO-1蛋白(*P*<0.05)、Occludin蛋白(*P*<0.05)和Claudin-5蛋白(*P*<0.001)表达均降低;使用RES处理后,ZO-1蛋白(*P*<0.05)、Occludin蛋白(*P*<0.05)和Claudin-5蛋白(*P*<0.05)蛋白表达均明显升高(图8)。

2.9 RES对PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮细胞线粒体分裂融合蛋白OPA1、Mfn2、Drp1和Fis1蛋白表达的影响

免疫印迹实验检测线粒体分裂融合蛋白OPA1、Mfn2、Drp1和Fis1表达的变化,结果(图9)显示:与对照组相比, OGD/R组和OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组OPA1蛋白(*P*<0.05)、Mfn2蛋白(*P*<0.05)表达均降低,Drp1蛋白(*P*<0.05)、Fis1蛋白(*P*<0.05)表达均升高;使用RES处理后

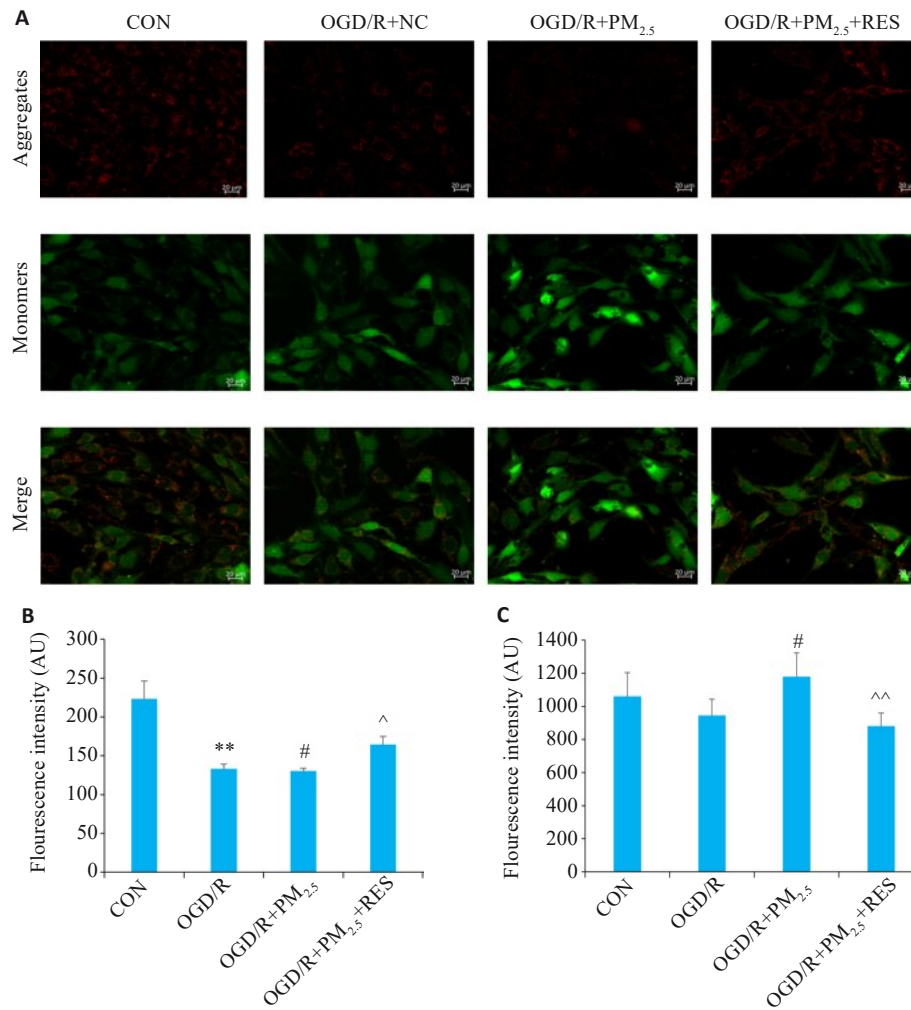


图6 各组脑微血管内皮线粒体膜电位免疫荧光染色

Fig. 6 Immunofluorescence staining for evaluating mitochondrial membrane potential in different groups. A: Immunofluorescence staining of aggregates (red) and monomers (green) (scale bar=20 μm). B, C: Quantitative analysis of membrane potential fluorescence intensity (Mean±SD, n=5). **P<0.01 vs CON group; #P<0.05 vs OGD/R group; ^P<0.05, ^^P<0.01 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

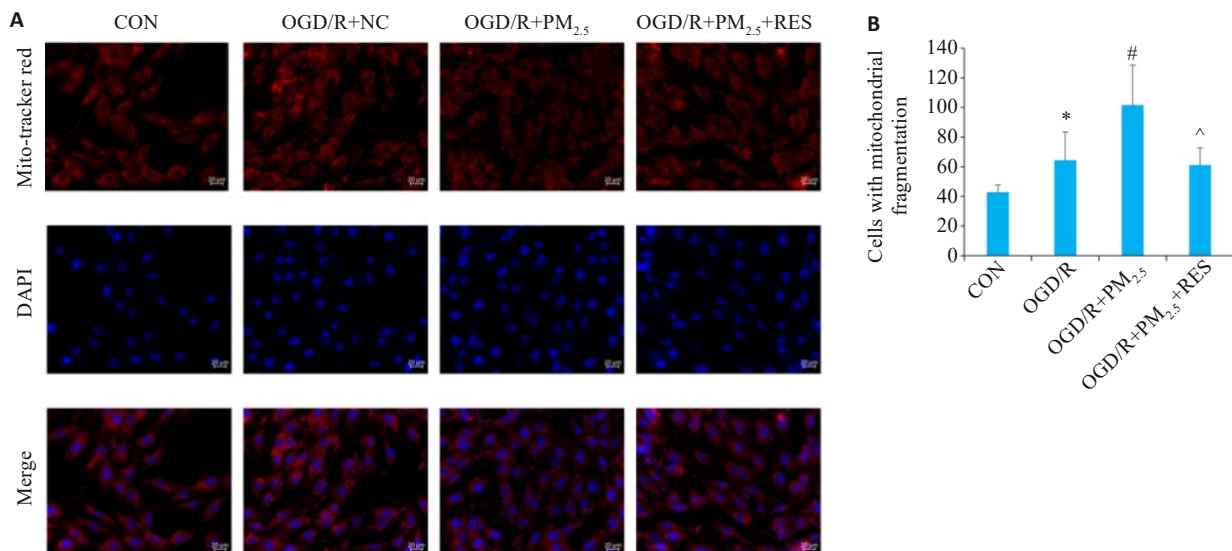


图7 各组脑微血管内皮线粒体形态免疫荧光染色

Fig. 7 Immunofluorescence staining for observing mitochondrial morphology in different groups. A: Immunofluorescence staining with Mito-Tracker Red and DAPI (scale bar=20 μm). B: Comparison of mitochondrial fragmentation in each group (Mean±SD, n=5). *P<0.05 vs CON group; #P<0.05 vs OGD/R group; ^P<0.05 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

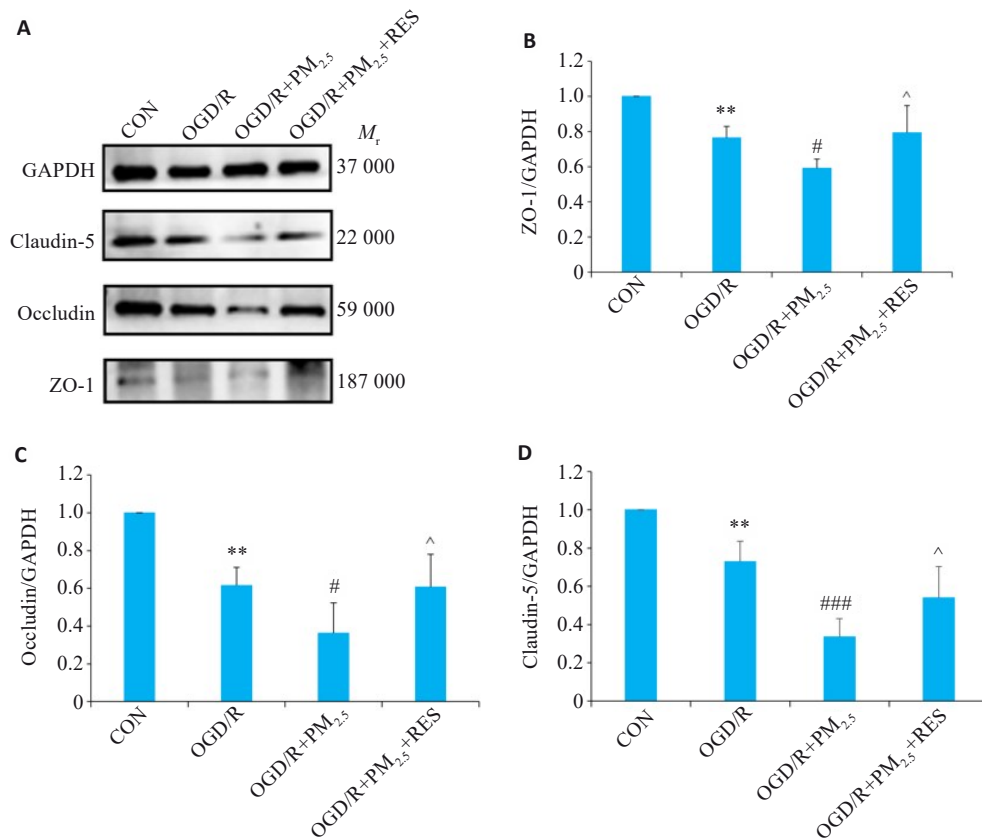


图8 各组ZO-1、Occludin、Claudin-5蛋白表达情况

Fig.8 Expression of ZO-1, occludin, claudin-5 proteins in each group detected by Western blotting. A: Western blots of ZO-1, occludin, claudin-5 and GAPDH. B-D: Expression levels of ZO-1 (B), occludin (C), and claudin-5 (D) proteins normalized by GAPDH levels (Mean±SD, n=5). Data normalized to control (set as 1) and statistical comparisons are conducted on normalized data. **P<0.01 vs CON group; #P<0.05, ###P<0.001 vs OGD/R group; ^P<0.05 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

OPA1 蛋白($P<0.01$)、Mfn2 蛋白($P<0.05$)表达均升高, Drp1 蛋白($P<0.05$)、Fis1 蛋白($P<0.01$)表达降低。

3 讨论

血脑屏障是维持脑微环境稳态的关键因素,也是影响缺血性脑卒中预后的重要部位。PM_{2.5}由于较小的尺寸和化学活性,进入机体内增加氧化应激并打破ROS的清除和分泌之间的平衡^[22],进而破坏血脑屏障^[23-25]。本研究采用PM_{2.5}干预的OGD/R细胞模型模拟诱导脑缺血再灌注损伤的病理环境^[26, 27]。本研究中,与对照组相比,OGD/R和OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组TEER电阻值降低、FITC-Dextran荧光渗漏值升高;氧化应激因子MDA含量增高而SOD活性下降;细胞和线粒体ROS荧光强度表达增强、破坏线粒体膜电位、线粒体的形态破碎伴有过度分裂的现象;Claudin-5、ZO-1和Occludin内皮屏障紧密连接蛋白表达明显降低,提示PM_{2.5}可引起脑微血管内皮细胞损伤显著,促进氧化应激产生,导致细胞通透性增加。

线粒体动力学平衡是维持机体细胞结构功能稳态的重要基础,一旦平衡被打破,则有可能引起细胞损伤和机体病变^[27]。此外细胞内线粒体处于不断地融合与

分裂平衡中,对维持细胞功能起到重要作用^[28]。研究表明线粒体融合和分裂是影响内皮屏障的关键因素之一^[29]。当有大量的ROS生成时,线粒体结构和功能被破坏,引发线粒体动力学失衡,导致线粒体过度分裂且融合减少^[14],破坏线粒体膜电位^[29],进一步增加血管内皮细胞膜通透性,使血管内皮屏障功能遭到损害^[30]。过表达线粒体融合蛋白OPA1,可通过增加抗氧化成分的活性,减少ROS的生成,从而保护神经元免受急性缺血再灌注损伤^[15]。抑制线粒体分裂蛋白Drp1可以降低ROS水平,阻止紧密连接关键蛋白ZO-1、Occludin和Claudin-5的降解,改善脑缺血再灌注导致的BBB破坏和脑水肿^[31]。此外也有研究发现,通过线粒体分裂蛋白Drp1-Fis1介导的氧化应激导致脑微血管内皮细胞中紧密连接蛋白ZO-1和Occludin表达减少,BBB通透性增加;而使用Drp1-Fis1相互作用的抑制剂Mdivi-1干预后,维持了BBB的完整性,进一步支持了线粒体动态平衡与脑微血管内皮细胞功能之间的因果关系^[32]。我们采用OGD/R和PM_{2.5}联合处理后,观察到线粒体分裂蛋白Drp1、Fis1表达增加,而线粒体融合蛋白OPA1和Mfn2的表达明显下降,紧密连接蛋白ZO-1、Occludin

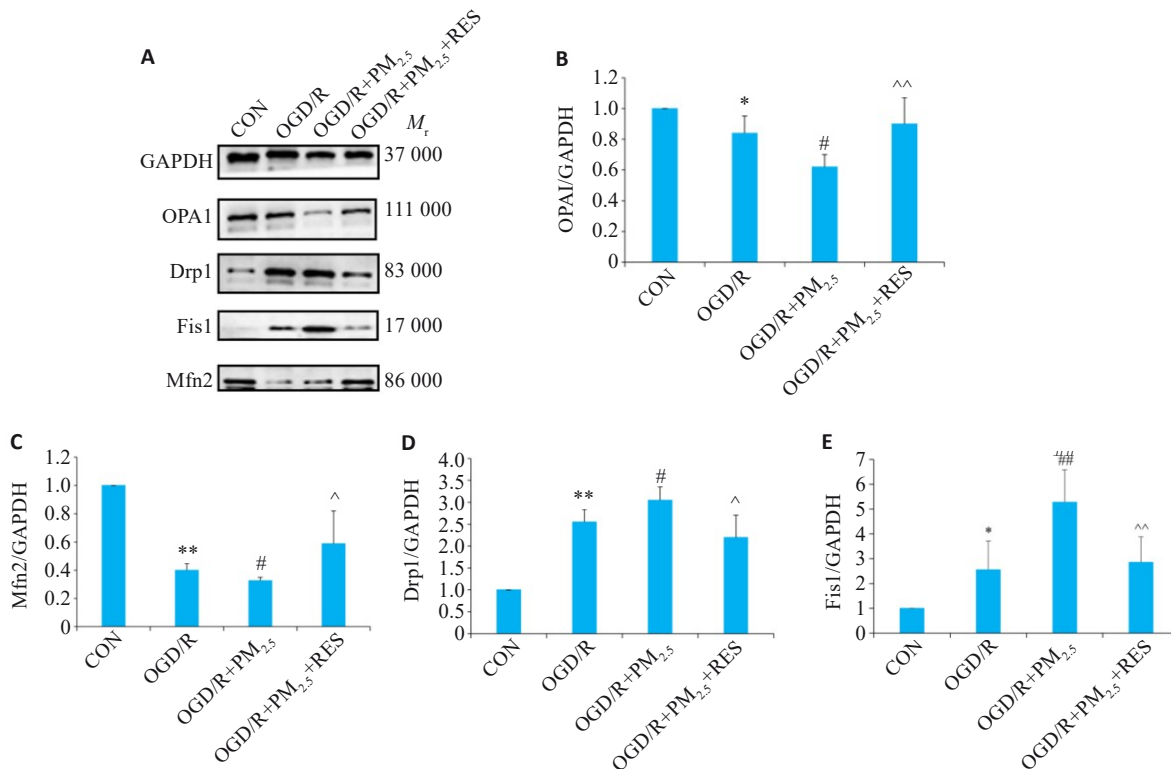


图9 各组OPA1、Mfn2、Drp1和Fis1蛋白表达情况

Fig. 9 Expressions of OPA1, Mfn2, Drp1 and Fis1 proteins in each group detected by Western blotting. A: Western blots of OPA1, Mfn2, Drp1 and Fis1 proteins and GAPDH. B-E: Expression levels of OPA1, Mfn2, Drp1 and Fis1 proteins normalized by GAPDH levels (Mean±SD, n=5). Data normalized to control (set as 1) and statistical comparisons are conducted on normalized data. *P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs CON group; #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 vs OGD/R group; ^P<0.05, ^^P<0.01 vs OGD/R+PM_{2.5} group.

和Claudin-5表达降低。说明PM_{2.5}抑制线粒体融合、促进线粒体分裂并且破坏内皮屏障^[33]。

RES是一种天然酚合植物抗毒素,由于存在3个羟基,可直接作为过氧化氢、超氧阴离子和羟自由基的有效清除剂,发挥了强大的抗氧化功能^[34,35]。已有研究表明RES能够参与线粒体活性生成并作为抗氧化剂,降低线粒体ROS,改善线粒体功能^[36]。另外,RES还可以通过增加Occludin和ZO-1紧密连接蛋白的表达来减轻高脂饮食诱导的BBB破坏,减轻对脑神经元损伤^[37]。为进一步分析RES是否通过调控线粒体融合和分裂减轻PM_{2.5}诱导脑微血管内皮屏障损伤,本研究使用RES进行干预,结果显示:与OGD/R+PM_{2.5}组相比,RES组TEER电阻值升高,FITC-Dextran荧光渗漏值下降,MDA含量降低,SOD活性升高,内皮紧密连接蛋白Claudin-5、ZO-1和Occludin表达增高;同时,我们利用荧光实验观察到RES处理后细胞和线粒体荧光强度减弱,ROS释放减少;JC-1荧光显示线粒体膜电位增加,线粒体功能有所恢复;Mito-Tracker Red CMXRos荧光显示异常线粒体的数量减少,RES抑制线粒体过度分裂,线粒体的形态也有所改善,提示RES可以减轻脑微血管内皮屏障损伤和线粒体功能的恢复。也通过Western blotting实验测定线粒体融合和分裂蛋白的表达情况,

结果显示:RES干预后,线粒体融合蛋白Mfn2、OPA1升高,分裂蛋白Fis1、Drp1表达减少。说明RES可能通过促进线粒体的融合和抑制线粒体的分裂,减少氧化应激的产生,减轻对脑内皮屏障的破坏。

综上所述,本研究发现RES处理可以抑制PM_{2.5}诱导的ROS的释放,减轻脑微血管内皮细胞屏障的损伤,其机制可能与维持线粒体融合和分裂平衡有关,二者之间相关机制还需进一步探讨。

Declaration of interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

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