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【基础研究】

辛伐他汀对慢性心力衰竭兔心肌细胞凋亡的影响

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摘要: 目的 探讨辛伐他汀对慢性心力衰竭(CHF)兔心肌细胞凋亡的影响及其机制。方法 将36只新西兰雄性大耳兔随机分为正常对照组、CHF组和辛伐他汀组,每组12只。CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔经耳缘静脉注射用盐酸多柔比星 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,每周1次,连续10周,注射完成后再观察2周;正常对照组兔经耳缘静脉注射生理盐水;辛伐他汀组兔在首次注射多柔比星时开始给予辛伐他汀 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 灌胃,每日1次,连续12周。12周后,3组兔行超声心动图检查,分别测量左心室收缩末期内径(LVESD)、左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)、左心室短轴缩短率(LVFS)及左心室射血分数(LVEF)。心脏超声心动图检查后,兔颈动脉取血5 mL,采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清可溶性Fas(sFas)水平。采用空气栓塞法处死兔,游离左心室心肌,采用末端脱氧核苷酰基转移酶介导性dUTP切口末端标记法检测心肌细胞凋亡情况,并计算细胞凋亡指数;采用免疫组织化学法检测心肌细胞中p53蛋白表达,并计算p53蛋白阳性表达率。结果 辛伐他汀组和CHF组兔LVESD、LVEDD大于正常对照组($P < 0.05$),LVEF、LVFS显著低于正常对照组($P < 0.05$);辛伐他汀组兔LVESD、LVEDD小于CHF组($P < 0.05$),LVEF、LVFS高于CHF组($P < 0.05$)。正常对照组、CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔血清sFas水平分别为 (8.42 ± 0.14) 、 (11.7 ± 0.55) 、 $(9.43 \pm 0.35) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔血清sFas水平高于正常对照组($P < 0.05$),辛伐他汀组兔血清sFas水平低于CHF组($P < 0.05$)。正常对照组、CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞凋亡指数分别为 1.08 ± 0.12 、 16.13 ± 1.17 、 4.86 ± 0.11 ,CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞凋亡指数高于正常对照组($P < 0.05$),辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞凋亡指数低于CHF组($P < 0.05$)。正常对照组、CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞p53蛋白阳性表达率分别为 18.62 ± 0.41 、 45.39 ± 0.68 、 33.17 ± 0.52 ,CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞p53蛋白阳性表达率高于正常对照组($P < 0.05$),辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞p53蛋白阳性表达率低于CHF组($P < 0.05$)。结论 辛伐他汀可以显著改善CHF大鼠的心功能,抑制心室重构,其机制可能与其抑制Fas/FasL信号系统及心肌细胞凋亡有关。

关键词: 慢性心力衰竭;辛伐他汀;细胞凋亡;可溶性Fas;p53

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Effects of simvastatin on cardiomyocyte apoptosis in rabbits with chronic heart failure

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the effect and mechanism of simvastatin on cardiomyocyte apoptosis in rabbits with chronic heart failure(CHF). **Methods** Thirty-six male immature new Zealand rabbits were randomly divided into normal control group, CHF group and simvastatin group, with twelve rabbits in each group. The rabbits in the CHF group and simvastatin group were injected with doxorubicin hydrochloride $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ via ear vein, once a week for 10 weeks, then they were observed for 2 weeks. The rabbits in the normal control group were injected with saline through ear vein. The rabbits in the simvastatin group were injected with simvastatin $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ from the first injection of doxorubicin, once a day for 12 weeks. After 12 weeks, the left ventricular end-systolic dimension (LVESD), left ventricular end-diastolic dimension (LVEDD), left ventricular fractional shortening (LVFS) and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of rabbits in the three groups were measured by echocardiography. After echocardiography, 5 mL of carotid artery blood was taken from rabbits and the serum

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soluble Fas (sFas) level was detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. The rabbits were sacrificed by air embolization to obtain the left ventricular myocardium. Cardiomyocyte apoptosis was detected by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase mediated dUTP incision end labeling method, and the apoptotic index was calculated. The expression of p53 protein in cardiomyocytes was detected by immunohistochemistry, and the positive expression rate of p53 protein was calculated. **Results** The LVESD and LVEDD of rabbits in the simvastatin group and CHF group were higher than those in the normal control group ($P < 0.05$), while the LVEF and LVFS of rabbits in the simvastatin group and CHF group were significantly lower than those in the normal control group ($P < 0.05$). The LVESD and LVEDD of rabbits in the simvastatin group were lower than those in the CHF group ($P < 0.05$), and the LVEF and LVFS of rabbits in the simvastatin group were higher than those in the CHF group ($P < 0.05$). The serum sFas level in the normal control group, CHF group and simvastatin group was (8.42 ± 0.14) , (11.7 ± 0.55) and $(9.43 \pm 0.35) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, respectively. The level of serum sFas in the CHF group and simvastatin group was higher than that in the normal control group ($P < 0.05$), and the level of serum sFas in the simvastatin group was lower than that in the CHF group ($P < 0.05$). The apoptotic index of myocardial cells in the normal control group, CHF group and simvastatin group was 1.08 ± 0.12 , 16.13 ± 1.17 and 4.86 ± 0.11 , respectively. The apoptotic index of cardiomyocytes in the CHF group and simvastatin group was higher than that in the normal control group ($P < 0.05$), and the apoptotic index of cardiomyocytes in the simvastatin group was lower than that in the CHF group ($P < 0.05$). The positive expression rate of p53 protein in myocardial cells of rabbits in the normal control group, CHF group and simvastatin group was 18.62 ± 0.41 , 45.39 ± 0.68 and 33.17 ± 0.52 , respectively. The positive expression rate of p53 protein in cardiomyocytes of rabbits in the CHF group and simvastatin group was higher than that in the normal control group ($P < 0.05$), and the positive expression rate of p53 protein in myocardial cells of rabbits in the simvastatin group was lower than that in the CHF group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Simvastatin can significantly improve cardiac function and inhibit cardiac remodeling in rats with CHF, the mechanism may be related to inhibiting Fas/FasL signaling system and cardiomyocyte apoptosis.

Key words: chronic heart failure; simvastatin; apoptosis; soluble Fas; p53

慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)是各种心脏疾病发展到终末阶段的一组临床综合征,是心血管疾病患者的主要死亡原因,降低CHF的发病率、病死率已成为公共卫生问题。因此,研究心力衰竭发病机制、寻找新的治疗靶点具有重要意义。心肌细胞凋亡是心力衰竭的重要发病机制之一,阻止细胞凋亡可减轻心脏重构和心力衰竭程度。研究表明,心力衰竭发生时左心室功能恶化是心肌细胞反复丢失和剩余心肌细胞收缩功能逐渐退化的结果,而凋亡可能是心肌细胞不断丢失的原因之一^[1]。Fas/FasL是体内直接启动细胞凋亡的信号传导系统^[2],是机体维持自身稳定的重要调控途径,该系统异常表达与多种疾病的发生、发展有关。p53基因是一种抑癌基因,野生型p53基因的主要作用是调节细胞生长及细胞凋亡,参与心血管系统细胞凋亡的发生^[3]。研究表明,p53基因具有促进心肌细胞凋亡的作用,p53蛋白参与多种损伤所致的心肌细胞凋亡过程,且p53途径是细胞凋亡连锁反应中的重要核心^[4]。他汀类药物除具有调节血脂作用外,还具有抗炎、抑制心肌肥厚、抗心肌纤维化等多项效应。研究显示,他汀类药物能降低心脏猝死发生率,具有抗凋亡作用^[5-6]。本研究通过建立兔CHF模型,并给予辛伐他汀进行干预,旨在探讨他汀类药物对CHF兔心肌细胞凋亡、血清可溶性Fas(sFas)水平、心肌p53蛋白表达的影响及其机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 健康新西兰大耳兔36只,雄性,体质量1.6~2.3 kg,由新乡医学院实验动物中心提供(批号:2016A509)。

1.2 药物、试剂与仪器 注射用盐酸多柔比星购自山西普德药业有限公司(国药准字H14023143),辛伐他汀购自山东东方明药业股份有限公司(国药准字H20063146),sFas检测试剂盒购自美国R&D公司;p53抗体、SP免疫组织化学试剂盒购自北京中杉生物技术公司,MyLabFive动物彩色超声诊断仪购自意大利百胜公司。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 实验分组及兔CHF模型建立 将36只兔随机分为正常对照组、CHF组和辛伐他汀组,每组12只。CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔经耳缘静脉注射注射用盐酸多柔比星 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (使用前以生理盐水稀释),每周1次,连续10周,注射完成后再观察2周;辛伐他汀组兔在首次注射多柔比星时开始给予辛伐他汀 $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,灌胃,每日1次,连续12周;正常对照组兔经耳缘静脉注射生理盐水,给药方法同CHF组。

1.3.2 心脏超声心动图检查 实验12周后,3组兔经耳缘静脉注射 $200 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 乌拉坦($5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)麻醉,行超声心动图检查,分别测量左心室收缩末期内径(left ventricular end-systolic dimension, LVESD)、左

心室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end-diastolic dimension, LVEDD)、左心室短轴缩短率(left ventricular fractional shortening, LVFS)及左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)。

1.3.3 样本采集及处理 兔心脏超声心动图检查后,颈动脉取血5 mL,4 °C、3 000 r·min⁻¹离心15 min,取血清,置于-70 °C冰箱保存待测。然后,采用空气栓塞法处死兔,游离左心室心肌,放入40 g·L⁻¹多聚甲醛溶液中固定,石蜡包埋,以备心肌细胞凋亡及p53蛋白表达检测。

1.3.4 血清sFas水平检测 采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清sFas水平,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3.5 心肌细胞凋亡检测 采用末端脱氧核苷酰基转移酶介导性dUTP切口末端标记(terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling, TUNEL)法检测心肌细胞凋亡情况。取石蜡包埋的心肌组织连续切片,脱蜡、水化,磷酸盐缓冲液冲洗,二氨基联苯胺显色,苏木精复染,脱水、透明、封片、镜检。细胞核呈棕黄色或棕褐色者为凋亡细胞,细胞核呈紫蓝色者为非凋亡细胞。每一切片选取5个高倍视野(×200),计算凋亡细胞数,并计算细胞凋亡指数,细胞凋亡指数=(凋亡细胞数/细胞总数)×100%。

1.3.6 免疫组织化学法检测兔心肌细胞中p53蛋白表达 取石蜡包埋的心肌组织连续切片,脱蜡,高压抗原修复,滴加正常动物血清,过夜,滴加一抗4 °C过夜,滴加生物素标记的二抗,滴加链霉抗生物素蛋白-过氧化物酶复合物,二氨基联苯胺显色,苏木精复染,脱水,透明,封片。p53蛋白阳性表达为细胞质中出现褐色颗粒。在显微镜下取5个高倍视野(×200),计数阳性细胞数,计算每个视野阳性表达细胞所占的比例,取均值即为每张切片阳性表达细胞率。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,样本均数间比较采用方差分析,两两比较采用t检验, $P < 0.05$

为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组兔存活情况 正常对照组和辛伐他汀组兔全部存活,CHF组兔死亡2只。

2.2 3组兔心脏超声心动图比较 结果见表1。与正常对照组比较,辛伐他汀组和CHF组兔LVESD、LVEDD显著增大,LVEF、LVFS显著下降,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与CHF组比较,辛伐他汀组兔LVESD、LVEDD减小,LVEF、LVFS升高,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表1 3组兔LVESD、LVEDD、LVFS及LVEF比较

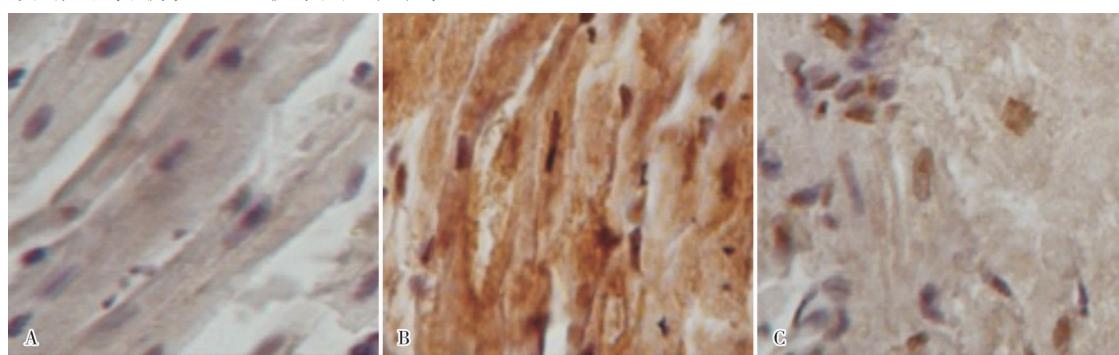
Tab. 1 Comparison of the LVESD, LVEDD, LVFS and LVEF of rabbits among the three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | n | LVESD/mm | LVEDD/mm | LVFS/% | LVEF/% |
|-------|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 正常对照组 | 12 | 8.35 ± 0.54 | 12.20 ± 0.56 | 28.37 ± 1.07 | 62.00 ± 1.13 |
| CHF组 | 10 | 12.21 ± 0.54 ^a | 17.51 ± 0.57 ^a | 17.62 ± 1.29 ^a | 37.37 ± 1.44 ^a |
| 辛伐他汀组 | 12 | 10.17 ± 0.48 ^{ab} | 13.69 ± 0.34 ^{ab} | 24.15 ± 0.76 ^{ab} | 49.18 ± 3.14 ^{ab} |

注:与正常对照组相比^a $P < 0.05$;与CHF组比较^b $P < 0.05$ 。

2.3 3组兔血清sFas水平比较 正常对照组、CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔血清sFas水平分别为(8.42 ± 0.14)、(11.7 ± 0.55)、(9.43 ± 0.35)mg·L⁻¹;CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔血清sFas水平高于正常对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = 5.347, 6.125, P < 0.05$);辛伐他汀组兔血清sFas水平低于CHF组,差异有统计学意义($t = 3.29, P < 0.05$)。

2.4 3组兔心肌细胞凋亡指数比较 结果见图1。正常对照组偶可见凋亡细胞,CHF组兔可见大量凋亡细胞,辛伐他汀组凋亡细胞显著少于CHF组。正常对照组、CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞凋亡指数分别为1.08 ± 0.12、16.13 ± 1.17、4.86 ± 0.11;CHF组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞凋亡指数高于正常对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = 3.285, 4.398, P < 0.05$);辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞凋亡指数低于CHF组,差异有统计学意义($t = 6.541, P < 0.05$)。



A:正常对照组;B:CHF组;C:辛伐他汀组。

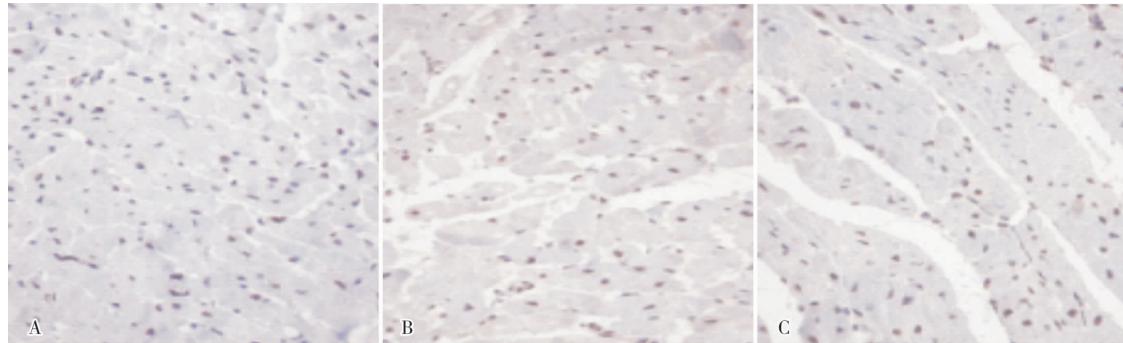
图1 3组兔心肌细胞凋亡情况(TUNEL法,×200)

Fig. 1 Cardiomyocyte apoptosis of rabbits in the three groups (TUNEL method, ×200)

2.5 3组兔心肌细胞中 p53 蛋白阳性表达比较

结果见图2。正常对照组兔心肌细胞内较少棕黄色颗粒沉积, p53 表达较弱; CHF 组兔心肌细胞内有较多棕黄色颗粒, p53 表达较强; 辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞内较少棕黄色颗粒沉积, p53 表达较弱。正常对照组、CHF 组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞 p53 蛋白阳

性表达率分别为 ($18.62 \pm 0.41\%$)、($45.39 \pm 0.68\%$)、($33.17 \pm 0.52\%$)%; CHF 组和辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞 p53 蛋白阳性表达率高于正常对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($t = 6.325, 2.981, P < 0.05$); 辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞 p53 蛋白阳性表达率低于 CHF 组, 差异有统计学意义 ($t = 3.256, P < 0.05$)。



A:正常对照组;B:CHF 组;C:辛伐他汀组。

图2 3组兔心肌细胞中 p53 蛋白阳性表达(免疫组织化学染色, $\times 200$)

Fig.2 Positive expression of p53 protein in myocardial cells of rabbits in the three groups (immunohistochemical staining, $\times 200$)

3 讨论

CHF 是一种复杂的临床综合征, 心室重构、心肌细胞凋亡等一系列病理生理改变参与了 CHF 的发生和发展过程。细胞凋亡又称程序性细胞死亡, 是组织细胞在正常生长发育过程中或在病理条件下的一种主动性死亡方式。目前认为, 在心力衰竭的发病机制中, 心肌细胞进行性死亡和丢失可能是导致心力衰竭恶化的主要原因之一^[7]。凋亡导致心肌细胞缺失, 心肌细胞数量减少使残留心肌细胞负荷加重, 引起心肌收缩力进行性下降, 心功能受损^[8,9]。Fas 基因表达 I 型膜受体蛋白, 属肿瘤坏死因子受体家族成员之一^[10], Fas 基因结构中有死亡信号所需的结构域, 与 Fas 基因介导的细胞凋亡有关。细胞膜表面 FasL 蛋白阳性细胞可与 Fas 蛋白阳性表达细胞相互作用, 将“死亡信号”传递给 Fas 蛋白阳性细胞, 并激活该细胞的凋亡程序, 继而于数小时内诱发细胞凋亡。细胞膜表达有功能的 Fas 蛋白, 而且表达量达到一定强度是通过 Fas 途径诱导凋亡的首要条件。Fas 调节心肌细胞凋亡的重要基因, 也是调控凋亡信号途径的重要基因, sFas 是 Fas 基因突变后的表达产物, 以可溶性形式出现于外周血液中, 检测血清 sFas 水平可以了解心肌细胞凋亡程度及心力衰竭严重程度^[11]。p53 依赖活化的核转录因子- κ B 诱导心肌细胞凋亡, 阻断核转录因子- κ B 可以减少心肌细胞 p53 的表达, 从而抑制心肌细胞凋亡^[12]。p53 在阿霉素诱导的心力衰竭大鼠心肌组织中表达和活性增高^[13]。正常心肌细胞中

p53 蛋白表达极少, 当各种原因导致 DNA 损伤时 p53 的转录水平升高, DNA 修复启动, 若 DNA 修复出现异常则诱导心肌细胞进入程序性凋亡^[14]。阿霉素可直接导致 DNA 损伤, 使 p53 表达增加, 通过 p53 磷酸化增加而激活内源性凋亡途径^[15]。本研究结果显示, CHF 组兔血清 sFas 水平高于正常对照组, 而辛伐他汀组兔血清 sFas 水平低于 CHF 组, 提示辛伐他汀预处理可以显著减少心肌细胞凋亡。CHF 组兔心肌细胞中 p53 蛋白表达高于正常对照组, 而辛伐他汀组兔心肌细胞中 p53 表达低于 CHF 组, 提示辛伐他汀能够抑制 p53 蛋白表达, 通过干预细胞凋亡程序而抑制心肌细胞凋亡的发生, 达到保护心肌作用, 改善心功能。

左心室重构是 CHF 发展过程中的重要决定因素, 目前, 血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂、血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂、 β 受体阻滞剂及醛固酮受体拮抗剂等已被证实可以逆转心室重构, 是心力衰竭的基本治疗药物。目前, 辛伐他汀对 CHF 的有益作用越来越受到关注。有研究发现, 辛伐他汀能够抑制 CHF 幼兔心肌细胞凋亡, 从而保护心功能^[16]。本研究结果显示, CHF 组兔 LVESD、LVEDD 显著大于正常对照组, LVEF 和 LVFS 显著低于正常对照组, 提示 CHF 造模成功; 与 CHF 组比较, 辛伐他汀组兔 LVESD、LVEDD 减小, LVEF、LVFS 升高, 提示辛伐他汀可以减小 LVESD、LVEDD, 提高 LVEF 和 LVFS, 改善心室重塑及心功能。

综上所述, 辛伐他汀可以显著改善 CHF 兔的心功能, 抑制心室重构, 其机制可能与其抑制 Fas/FasL 信号系统及心肌细胞凋亡有关。

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