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【基础研究】

异丙酚对2型糖尿病大鼠心肌缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用及机制

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摘要: 目的 探讨异丙酚缓解2型糖尿病大鼠心肌缺血再灌注(IR)损伤的作用机制。方法 选取成年雄性Wistar大鼠, 腹腔注射链脲佐菌素($30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)制备2型糖尿病模型。采用随机数字表法将54只2型糖尿病大鼠分为假手术组、IR组和异丙酚组, 每组18只。IR组和异丙酚组大鼠采用结扎左冠状动脉前降支30 min, 再灌注2 h的方式制备IR损伤模型; 假手术组大鼠仅进行穿线, 不结扎冠状动脉左前降支。异丙酚组大鼠在缺血前10 min静脉泵注异丙酚($6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$)至再灌注2 h。IR损伤模型建立后断头处死大鼠, 取心肌组织, 观察大鼠心肌组织病理学变化并计算心肌梗死范围; 采用速率法检测各组大鼠血清肌酸激酶(CK)和乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)活性, 采用比色法检测各组大鼠血清丙二醛(MDA)和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)含量; Western blot法检测各组大鼠心肌组织中Bcl-2、Bax和Caspase-3蛋白表达量。结果 假手术组大鼠心肌细胞未见明显坏死和出血, 无中性粒细胞浸润; IR组大鼠心肌细胞可见灶状坏死及出血, 有明显的收缩带, 并存在大量中性粒细胞浸润; 异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织可见少量出血及中性粒细胞浸润, 有少量固缩细胞。IR组和异丙酚组大鼠心肌梗死范围大于假手术组($P < 0.05$); 异丙酚组大鼠心肌梗死范围小于IR组($P < 0.05$)。IR前3组大鼠血清LDH、CK、MDA及SOD水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。IR后IR组和异丙酚组大鼠血清LDH、CK及MDA水平高于IR前, SOD水平低于IR前($P < 0.05$); 假手术组大鼠IR前后血清LDH、CK、MDA及SOD水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。IR后, IR组和异丙酚组大鼠血清LDH、CK及MDA水平高于假手术组, SOD水平低于假手术组($P < 0.05$); 异丙酚组大鼠血清LDH、CK及MDA水平低于IR组, SOD水平高于IR组($P < 0.05$)。IR组和异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织中Bcl-2、Bax和Caspase-3蛋白相对表达量高于假手术组($P < 0.05$); 异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织中Bax和Caspase-3蛋白相对表达量低于IR组, Bcl-2蛋白相对表达量高于IR组($P < 0.05$)。结论 异丙酚能够有效缓解2型糖尿病大鼠心肌IR损伤, 其机制与上调Bcl-2表达、下调Bax和Caspase-3的表达及抑制细胞凋亡有关。

关键词: 异丙酚; 2型糖尿病; 心肌缺血再灌注损伤; 细胞凋亡

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Protective effect and mechanism of propofol on myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury in type 2 diabetic rats

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Abstract: **Objective** To study the mechanism of propofol alleviating myocardial ischemia reperfusion (IR) injury in type 2 diabetes mellitus rats. **Methods** Adult male Wistar rats were injected intraperitoneally with streptozotocin ($30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) to make type 2 diabetes mellitus model. Fifty-four rats with type 2 diabetes mellitus were randomly divided into sham operation group, IR group and propofol group, with 18 rats in each group. The rats in the IR group and the propofol group were ligated left anterior descending coronary artery for 30 minutes and were given reperfusion for 2 hours to prepare IR model; the rats in the sham-operation group underwent only threading without ligating left anterior descending coronary artery. The rats in the propofol group were injected intravenously with propofol ($6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$) from 10 minutes before ischemia to 2 h after reperfusion. The rats were sacrificed after establishing the IR injury model, and the myocardial tissues were taken to observe the pathological changes of myocardial tissues and calculate the myocardial infarct size. The activities of creatine kinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in serum were detected by rate method and the levels of myocardial malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) in serum were measured by colorimetric method; the expressions of

Bcl-2, Bax and Caspase-3 protein in myocardium tissue of rats in each group were detected by Western blot. **Results** There was no obvious necrosis and hemorrhage of myocardial cells and no neutrophil infiltration in myocardium tissue of rats in the sham operation group. In the IR group, the myocardial cells of rats showed focal necrosis and hemorrhage, with obvious contractile bands and a large number of neutrophil infiltration; a small amount of hemorrhage and neutrophils infiltration and a small amount of solid shrinkage cells were observed in myocardial tissue of rats in the propofol group. The myocardial infarction sizes of rats in the IR group and the propofol group were larger than those in the sham operation group ($P < 0.05$); the myocardial infarction size of rats in the propofol group was smaller than that in the IR group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the serum levels of LDH, CK, MDA and SOD among the three groups before IR ($P > 0.05$). The serum levels of LDH, CK and MDA after IR were higher than those before IR, and the serum level of SOD after IR was lower than that before IR in the IR group and the propofol group ($P < 0.05$); there was no significant difference in the serum levels of LDH, CK, MDA and SOD before and after IR in the sham operation group ($P > 0.05$). After IR, the serum levels of LDH, CK and MDA of rats in the IR group and the propofol group were higher than those in the sham operation group, and the serum level of SOD was lower than that in the sham operation group ($P < 0.05$); the serum levels of LDH, CK and MDA of rats in the propofol group were lower than those in the IR group, and the serum level of SOD was higher than that in the IR group ($P < 0.05$). The relative expressions of Bcl-2, Bax and Caspase-3 protein in the myocardial tissues of rats in the IR group and propofol group were higher than those in the sham group ($P < 0.05$). The relative expressions of Bax and Caspase-3 protein in the myocardial tissue of rats in the propofol group was lower than those in the IR group, and the relative expression of Bcl-2 protein was higher than that in the IR group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** Isoflavone can effectively alleviate IR damage of myocardium in type 2 diabetic mellitus rats. Its mechanism may be related to the up-regulation of Bcl-2 expression, down-regulation of the Bax and Caspase-3 expression, and the inhibition of apoptosis.

Key words: propofol; type 2 diabetes mellitus; myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury; apoptosis

糖尿病是导致心血管疾病的危险因素之一,2型糖尿病患者发生缺血性心脏病(ischemic heart disease,IHD)的风险是非糖尿病人群的2~4倍,且糖尿病患者心肌梗死后的病死率更高^[1-2]。研究发现,在Zucker肥胖大鼠中,缺血/再灌注(ischemia reperfusion,IR)组大鼠的心肌细胞凋亡显著高于对照组,说明糖尿病会提高缺血心肌的易损性^[3-5]。如何在高血糖的情况下进行缺血预处理及后处理来保护心肌一直是学者关注的焦点。异丙酚是临幊上常用的静脉麻醉药,研究发现,异丙酚能够缓解糖尿病大鼠心肌IR损伤^[6],但其作用机制尚不明确。有研究发现,异丙酚可通过抑制细胞凋亡来缓解非糖尿病大鼠心肌IR损伤^[7-8]。本研究旨在探讨异丙酚对2型糖尿病大鼠IR损伤心肌的保护作用及作用机制,以期为临幊诊治提供治疗靶点和研究思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 健康雄性清洁级Wistar大鼠80只,体质量180~220 g,购于中国科学院上海实验动物中心。

1.2 主要试剂与仪器 链脲佐菌素购天津亚宝药业科技有限公司(国药准定H12020212)公司,100 g·L⁻¹水合氯醛购自北京雷根生物技术有限公司,异丙酚购自意大利AstraZeneca公司(国药准字H20030199);肌酸激酶(creatine kinase,CK)检测试剂盒、乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase,LDH)检测试剂盒、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase,

SOD)检测试剂盒、丙二醛(malondialdehyde,MDA)检测试剂盒、辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗兔IgG、山羊抗小鼠IgG、电化学发光化学发光液均购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司,人Bcl-2、Caspase-3单克隆抗体购自美国Sigma公司,兔抗鼠Bax多克隆抗体购自德国默克公司;683小动物呼吸机购自北京友诚嘉业生物科技有限公司,AS/3麻醉监测仪购自广州美伦安迪电子科技有限公司,WZS-50F6微量输液泵购自上海致衡医疗器械有限公司,SC-T10数码相机购自日本Sony公司,Image J软件购自美国WayneRasband National Institutes of Health公司。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 模型建立、实验分组及各组干预措施 参照文献[9]的方法制备大鼠2型糖尿病模型。大鼠给予高脂高糖喂养5周后,经腹腔注射链脲佐菌素30 mg·kg⁻¹,每日1次,连续给药2 d,3 d后经尾静脉采血测大鼠空腹血糖,2型糖尿病模型制备成功的标准为大鼠出现多尿、多饮,且血糖值≥16.7 mmol·L⁻¹。

选取2型糖尿病模型制备成功的大鼠54只,按照随机数字表法分为假手术组、IR组和异丙酚组,每组18只。IR组和异丙酚组大鼠采用Koizumi线栓法制备缺血再灌注模型,2组大鼠采用100 g·L⁻¹水合氯醛麻醉后给予气管插管,连接683小动物呼吸机进行机械通气。采取股动脉及静脉穿刺置管,将穿刺置管连接到麻醉监测仪和输液泵,监测大鼠的血压和给药情况。待大鼠血压和心率稳定后,取

右侧卧位,在第3~5肋间进行开胸,剪开大鼠心包,在冠状动脉左前降支下方穿5-0丝线,在大鼠心肌和结扎线间垫聚乙烯硬管,收紧结扎线后能够看见结扎部位以下心肌颜色显著变暗,心电图主要表现为ST段抬高,即为缺血成功。大鼠缺血30 min后剪开结扎线恢复血流进行再灌注2 h,心脏表面颜色变为红色、抬高的ST段下降在1/2以上即判定为再灌注成功。异丙酚组大鼠缺血前10 min静脉泵注异丙酚 $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 至术后2 h,假手术组大鼠仅进行穿线,不结扎冠状动脉左前降支。

1.3.2 各组大鼠血清CK、LDH活性及SOD、MDA水平测定 IR损伤模型建立前1 h和IR损伤模型建立1 h后通过股动脉采集大鼠外周血。采用速率法检测大鼠血清CK、LDH活性,采用比色法检测血清中SOD、MDA含量;严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3.3 各组大鼠心肌组织病理学变化及心肌梗死范围 IR损伤模型建立后断头处死大鼠,取心肌组织,一半置于液氮冻存心肌组织,另一半置光学显微镜下观察大鼠心肌组织的病理学变化,然后将大鼠心脏横断面切成2 mm切片,分别称切片质量,然后置于 $10 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 伊文蓝染液中染色20 min(37°C),用数码相机拍照,以Image J(1.31v)软件计算心肌梗死范围大小。

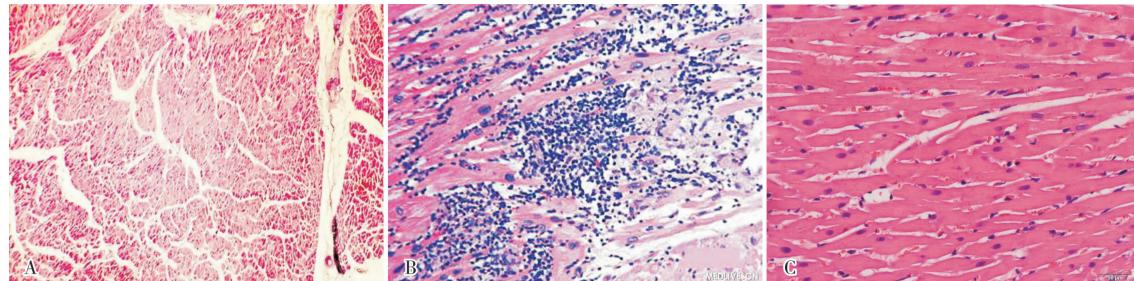
1.3.4 Western blot法检测各组大鼠心肌组织中Bcl-2、Bax和Caspase-3蛋白的表达 取液氮冻存的大鼠心肌组织,研磨成粉末,充分裂解30 min后,在 4°C 下 $12\,000 \times g$ 离心30 min,取上清液,采用蛋

白活性测定试剂盒对Bcl-2、Bax和Caspase-3蛋白进行定量分析。取 $30 \mu\text{g}$ Bcl-2、Bax和Caspase-3蛋白进行电泳,电泳后转移到硝酸纤维素膜上,室温下在体积分数5%脱脂牛奶中反应1 h,充分洗涤后分别加入一抗小鼠抗人Bcl-2单克隆抗体(1:1 000),兔抗鼠Bax多克隆抗体(1:1 000)及兔抗人Caspase-3单克隆抗体(1:1 000), 4°C 下反应过夜,充分洗涤后加入二抗辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗兔IgG(1:1 000)或者辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗小鼠IgG(1:10 000),室温条件下反应30 min,充分洗涤后,电化学发光(electrochemiluminescence,ECL)反应1 min,采用全自动数码凝胶图像分析系统进行拍照观察和定量分析,结果用光密度值来代表蛋白的相对表达量。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS20.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用LSD-t检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组大鼠心肌组织病理学变化 结果见图1。假手术组大鼠心肌细胞未见明显坏死和出血,无中性粒细胞浸润;IR组大鼠心肌细胞可见灶状坏死及出血,有明显的收缩带,并存在大量中性粒细胞浸润;异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织病理学改变较IR组明显减轻,可见少量出血及中性粒细胞浸润,有少量固缩细胞。



A:假手术组;B:IR组;C:异丙酚组。

图1 3组大鼠心肌组织病理学变化(伊文蓝染色, $\times 100$)

Fig.1 Histopathological changes of myocardium tissue of rats in the three groups(Ewen blue staining, $\times 100$)

2.2 3组大鼠心肌梗死范围比较 假手术组、IR组、异丙酚组大鼠心肌梗死范围分别为(0.05 ± 0.01)、(56.39 ± 3.08)、(45.81 ± 3.41) mm^3 ;IR组、异丙酚组大鼠心肌梗死范围大于假手术组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);异丙酚组大鼠心肌梗死范围小于IR组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 3组大鼠血清LDH、CK、MDA及SOD水平比较 结果见表1。IR前3组大鼠血清LDH、CK、MDA及SOD水平比较差异无统计学意义($P >$

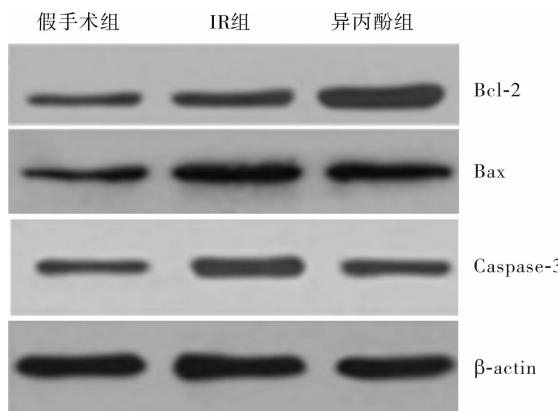
0.05)。IR后,IR组、异丙酚组大鼠血清LDH、CK及MDA水平高于IR前,SOD水平低于IR前,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);假手术组大鼠IR前后血清LDH、CK、MDA及SOD水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。IR后,IR组和异丙酚组大鼠血清LDH、CK及MDA水平高于假手术组,SOD水平低于假手术组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);异丙酚组大鼠血清LDH、CK及MDA水平低于IR组,SOD水平高于IR组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

表1 3组大鼠血清 LDH、CK、MDA 及 SOD 水平比较**Tab. 1 Comparison of serum LDH, CK, MDA and SOD levels of rats among the three groups** $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

组别	n	LDH/ (mg · L ⁻¹)	CK/ (mg · L ⁻¹)	MDA/ (mg · L ⁻¹)	SOD/ (mg · L ⁻¹)
假手术组	18				
IR 前		682.13 ± 61.14	699.93 ± 62.27	7.46 ± 0.67	235.49 ± 9.31
IR 后		789.31 ± 175.37	771.25 ± 182.41	8.15 ± 0.56	229.65 ± 7.25
IR 组	18				
IR 前		715.41 ± 65.27	785.62 ± 69.89	9.08 ± 0.75	217.21 ± 4.16
IR 后		3 548.62 ± 193.25 ^{ab}	4 125.31 ± 201.50 ^{ab}	25.38 ± 0.78 ^{ab}	70.27 ± 6.58 ^{ab}
异丙酚组	18				
IR 前		694.23 ± 60.31	721.45 ± 66.42	8.56 ± 0.56	225.55 ± 3.51
IR 后		2 946.37 ± 184.42 ^{abc}	3 431.52 ± 199.35 ^{abc}	19.55 ± 0.84 ^{abc}	88.57 ± 7.41 ^{abc}

注:与 IR 前比较^aP < 0.05;与假手术组比较^bP < 0.05;与 IR 组比较^cP < 0.05。**2.4 3组大鼠心肌组织中 Bcl-2、Bax 和 Caspase-3**

蛋白表达比较 结果见图 2 和表 2。IR 组和异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织中 Bcl-2、Bax 和 Caspase-3 蛋白的相对表达量高于假手术组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织中 Bax 和 Caspase-3 蛋白相对表达量低于 IR 组,Bcl-2 蛋白相对表达量高于 IR 组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

**图2 3组大鼠心肌组织中 Bcl-2、Bax 和 Caspase-3 蛋白的表达(Western blot)****Fig. 2 Expression of Bcl-2, Bax and Caspase-3 protein in myocardium tissue of rats in the three groups (Western blot)****表2 3组大鼠心肌组织中 Bcl-2、Bax 和 Caspase-3 蛋白相对表达量比较****Tab. 2 Comparison of relative expression of Bcl-2, Bax and Caspase-3 protein in myocardium tissue of rats among the three group** $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

组别	n	Bcl-2	Bax	Caspase-3
假手术组	18	698.36 ± 30.98	1 263.58 ± 22.99	1 509.02 ± 46.26
IR 组	18	1 260.95 ± 32.25 ^a	2 250.15 ± 36.59 ^a	1 921.35 ± 36.80 ^a
异丙酚组	18	1 675.12 ± 45.26 ^{ab}	1 822.49 ± 30.55 ^{ab}	1 760.52 ± 40.99 ^{ab}
F		4.360	5.968	25.269
P		0.125	0.083	0.001

注:与假手术组比较^aP < 0.05;与 IR 组比较^bP < 0.05。**3 讨论**

目前文献报道的糖尿病大鼠心肌 IR 损伤模型多数为 1 型糖尿病^[10-11],而临幊上 2 型糖尿病的发病率显著高于 1 型糖尿病,因此,本研究在 2 型糖尿病模型的基础上制备大鼠心肌 IR 损伤模型,并探讨异丙酚对其的影响。

有研究发现,异丙酚可抑制大鼠脂质过氧化,改善线粒体功能,保护心肌,降低心肌 IR 损伤^[12],即异丙酚对大鼠离体心脏 IR 损伤有一定的保护作用,其可能作用机制为减少 IR 所致的氧化应激,抑制线粒体途径的凋亡^[13]。有研究发现,异丙酚能够缓解糖尿病大鼠心肌 IR 诱导的心肌损伤并促进大鼠心功能的恢复^[14-15]。心肌缺血可导致细胞凋亡,而再灌注可使细胞凋亡大幅增加^[16-18]。本研究发现,异丙酚能够缓解 2 型糖尿病大鼠 IR 诱导的心肌损伤。

心肌 IR 损伤是由多种因素导致的,其中氧化应激是关键环节。MDA 是不饱和脂肪酸在自由基作用下产生脂质过氧化反应时出现的代谢产物,SOD 则能够清除自由基,保护细胞免受自由基的损伤^[19-20]。本研究结果显示,与假手术组比较,IR 后 IR 组、异丙酚组大鼠心肌梗死范围变大,血清 LDH、CK、MDA 水平升高,SOD 水平降低;异丙酚组大鼠心肌梗死范围小于 IR 组,血清 LDH、CK、MDA 水平低于 IR 组,SOD 水平高于 IR 组;提示通过阻断糖尿病过程中的氧化应激反应可能对心肌 IR 损伤有一定的保护作用。

细胞凋亡在糖尿病心肌 IR 中起关键作用。在糖尿病心肌 IR 动物模型的心脏中,Bcl-2 和 Bax 2 种调节蛋白的表达发生了改变。Bcl-2 属于抑凋亡基因,Bax 属于促凋亡基因,二者能够形成 Bcl-2/Bax 同源二聚体^[21]。Caspase-3 是一种参与调节和执行凋亡的蛋白酶。Bcl-2 表达下调和 Bax 表达上

调能够激活 Caspase-3, 进而导致细胞凋亡^[22]。本研究发现,与假手术组比较,IR 组和异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织中 Bcl-2、Bax 和 Caspase-3 蛋白的表达上调;与 IR 组比较,异丙酚组大鼠心肌组织中 Bax 和 Caspase-3 的表达下调,Bcl-2 表达上调。提示异丙酚减轻 2 型糖尿病大鼠心肌 IR 损伤的机制与上调 Bcl-2, 下调 Bax 和 Caspase-3 的表达有关。

综上所述,异丙酚能够有效缓解 2 型糖尿病大鼠心肌 IR 损伤,其作用机制可能与上调 Bcl-2 表达,下调 Bax 和 Caspase-3 的表达,抑制细胞凋亡有关。

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