

必要性,可增强免疫功能,促进术后恢复。现研究证实,免疫功能状态与胃癌患者术后肿瘤的复发存在一定相关性^[11]。本研究对患者术后随访1年发现,观察组感染的发生率较对照组明显降低($P < 0.05$),说明手术前后EEN治疗有助于改善老年胃癌患者的近期预后,考虑主要与其营养状况和免疫功能改善有关。综上所述,老年胃癌患者术前及术后给予EEN支持治疗,更有利于术后营养状态和免疫功能的改善,从而减少术后感染,提高手术疗效及预后。由于本研究病例收集时间跨度较大,病例数量有限,观察时间尚短,其远期疗效及预后尚待于今后深入分析研究。

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姜黄素上调Sirt1表达预防对比剂急性肾损伤的实验研究

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摘要 目的 按照对比剂肾病(contrast-induced nephropathy, CIN)的造模方法,建立对比剂急性肾损伤大鼠模型,使用姜黄素(curdumin, CUR)进行干预研究,探究姜黄素对低渗性非离子型对比剂碘海醇造成的大鼠急性肾损伤的保护作用及可能机制,以期为对比剂肾病的预防和治疗提供更多证据。**方法** 将30只清洁级雄性SD大鼠随机分为对照组(control group, CON组)、对比剂肾病组(contrast-media nephropathy group, CM组)及姜黄素干预组(curdumin group, CUR组),每组各10只。CUR组大鼠连续给予姜黄素灌胃5天,其余两组大鼠给予相应体积溶剂灌胃。于造模48h后,检测血清肌酐(SCr)、尿素氮(BUN)水平测定肾功能;HE染色观察肾脏病理变化并评估肾小管损伤程度;应用氧化应激指标检测试剂盒检测肾脏组织内总超氧化物歧化酶(T-SOD)活性及丙二醛(MDA)含量;免疫印迹(Western blot, WB)法检测各组大鼠Sirt1、NF-κB的表达水平。**结果** 与CON组相比,CM组血SCr、BUN水平显著升高,肾组织匀浆SOD活力、Sirt1表达水平均明显降低,肾组织MDA含量、NF-κB表达水平均明显增高,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),且HE染色可见CM组大鼠肾脏肾小管损伤严重,髓质充血,肾小管结构破

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坏明显,上皮细胞刷状缘脱落、空泡变性、细胞坏死及蛋白质管型沉积等病理改变,肾小管损伤评分显著升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);与CM组相比,CUR组Scr、BUN水平显著降低,肾组织匀浆SOD活力、Sirt1表达水平均明显升高,肾组织MDA含量、NF- κ B表达水平均明显降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),病理可见点状肾小管上皮细胞空泡变性,且表现为胞质内细小空泡,少量蛋白管型及髓质充血,肾小管损伤评分较CM组减低,且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 姜黄素能显著减轻对比剂对肾小管上皮细胞的损伤,姜黄素对CIN的保护作用可能是通过抗氧化应激、抗炎途径来完成的,姜黄素可能通过上调Sirt1的表达来改善对比剂所致的急性肾损伤。

关键词 姜黄素 对比剂急性肾损伤 氧化应激 Sirt1

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Effect of Curcumin Intervention on Contrast-induced Kidney Injury in Experimental Rats through Upregulating the Expression of Sirt1.

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Abstract Objective To observe the effect of curcumin (CUR) intervention on contrast-induced acute kidney injury in experimental rats, and to explore the beneficial effects and the possible mechanism of curcumin intervention on acute kidney injury in experimental rats by the low non-ionic contrast medium, in order to provide more theoretical basis for treating such injury in clinical practice.

Methods A total of 30 male SD rats were randomly divided into 3 groups: control group, contrast-induced nephropathy group and curcumin group, ten of each group. The rats of curcumin group received intra-gastric curcumin for 5 days, the other two groups were given the corresponding volume of solvent for 5 days. After 48 hours of building model, the renal function was evaluated by serum creatinine (Scr) and urea nitrogen (BUN), the pathological change of the renal tissue was observed by HE staining to evaluate the degree of renal tissue injury, the nephridial oxidative stress indexes of malonadehyde (MDA) level and super oxide dismutase (SOD) activity were measured by the operating kits, then the protein expression of Sirt1 and NF- κ B was examined by westernblot. **Results** Compared with control group, contrast-induced nephropathy group had significantly increased levels of Scr, BUN, MDA, NF- κ B and decreased SOD activity, Sirt1 level (respectively $P < 0.01$). The HE staining of the rats in contrast-induced nephropathy group showed severe tubular injury, medullary congestion, obvious tubular structure damage, epithelial cell brush border loss, vacuolar degeneration, necrosis and protein deposition, and had increased scores of tubular injury ($P < 0.05$). Compared with contrast-induced nephropathy group, curcumin group had obviously decreased levels of Scr, BUN, MDA, NF- κ B, and increased SOD activity, Sirt1 level (respectively $P < 0.05$). The HE staining of the rats in curcumin group showed lower pathological injury as the contrast-induced nephropathy group, which had decreased scores of tubular injury ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Curcumin can obviously alleviate the injure of tubular epithelial cell form iohexol. Protective effects of curcumin to the rats may be through the way of inhibiting oxidative stress and anti-apoptotic to complete. Curcumin could probably protect against acute kidney injury through upregulating expression of Sirt1 in experimental rats.

Key words Curcumin; Contrast-induced nephropathy; Oxidative stress; Sirt1

近年来随着心内科冠脉介入技术的发展,冠脉介入诊疗手术量逐年增多,碘对比剂的使用量也呈逐年攀升的趋势,而由此引起的对比剂急性肾损伤已成为引起医院获得性急性肾衰竭的主要原因,严重影响冠脉介入治疗患者的预后^[1,2]。姜黄素(curdumin, CUR)是从姜黄等姜科植物中提取的一种色素,现代研究发现姜黄素具有抑制炎性反应、抗氧化、抗类风湿的作用,作为传统的抗氧化剂,姜黄素被证明具有多重细胞保护作用,能够通过影响肾小球滤过率和肾小管的功能对缺血再灌注引起的急性肾损伤产生一定的保护作用^[3]。沉默信息调节因子1(Sirt1)广泛存在于哺乳动物的各种组织中,如心脏、肝脏、肾脏等,并参与调解许多基因的转录调控、能量代谢及细胞的衰老、凋亡以及减轻炎性反应、抗氧化应激等过程,Sirt1可促使NF- κ B的亚单位去乙酰化,抑制NF-

- κ B的进一步表达,从而减轻NF- κ B参与的炎性反应所致的组织损伤^[5,6]。本研究旨在通过建立CIN大鼠模型,进一步证实姜黄素对对比剂急性肾损伤的保护作用,并研究姜黄素能否通过调节Sirt1的表达以减轻对比剂所致的急性肾损伤。

材料与方法

1. 材料与试剂:清洁级雄性SD大鼠30只(动物批号:CTST-20150713-0002),体重180~220g,购自徐州医学院实验动物中心,自由进食进水,饲养温度控制在20~25℃,湿度控制在40%~70%之间,以50%左右为最佳,室内的风速控制在0.1~0.2m/s,16h:8h昼夜节律,实验遵循动物伦理委员会制定的指导原则。姜黄素(纯度≥99%,上海笛柏生物);吲哚美辛(INDO,100g,Melone公司);左旋硝基精氨酸甲酯(L-NAME,200g,Beyotime公司);碘海醇注射

液(350mgI/ml,扬子江药业有限公司);总超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase,SOD)活性检测试剂盒(NBT法,南京建成科技有限公司);丙二醛(malondialdehyde,MDA)检测试剂盒(TBA法,南京建成科技有限公司);沉默信息调节因子2相关酶1(Sirt1)单克隆抗体(0.1ml,Bioss公司);核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)抗体(100 μ l,Bioss公司)。

2.分组及建立CIN大鼠模型:将清洁级雄性SD大鼠30只随机分为3组:对照组、对比剂急性肾损伤模型组、姜黄素[200mg/(kg·d)]干预组,每组10只^[7]。使用前取适量姜黄素溶解于橄榄油中,避光保存。姜黄素干预组大鼠连续给予姜黄素灌胃5天,对照组及对比剂急性肾损伤模型组大鼠给予等量橄榄油灌胃。于实验第6天禁食、禁水,实验第7天,参考Goodman等^[8]的对比剂急性肾损伤建模方法,所有大鼠用10%水合氯醛(3ml/kg)麻醉,对比剂急性肾损伤模型组和姜黄素干预组大鼠分离左股静脉后依次给予INDO(10mg/kg)、L-NAME(10mg/kg)及碘海醇,每种药物给药时间间隔15min,建立对比剂急性肾损伤大鼠模型,对照组大鼠于同一时间点经股静脉给予等量生理盐水。

3.标本采集及指标检测:实验第9天,即造模48h后,所有大鼠用10%水合氯醛腹腔注射麻醉,逐层剪开分离出下腔静脉,留取静脉血3ml,4℃3000r/min离心30min,留取上清液。用Olympus AU2700全自动生化仪检测血Scr、BUN水平。切取双侧肾脏,于冰生理盐水中游离肾包膜及肾蒂,并以干净滤纸吸净肾脏表面水分,一侧肾脏置于配置好的10%甲醛溶液中,用于组织病理学观察;一侧肾脏以锡纸包埋置于-80℃冰箱中,用于氧化应激指标和Western blot法检测。

4.氧化应激指标检测:迅速准确称取适量冻存肾组织,按1:9的质量体积比加入9倍体积的生理盐水,以匀浆器在冰水浴条件下间断机械匀浆,制备成10%的匀浆液,然后于4℃3000r/min离心10min,取上清液进行测定。然后采用亚硝酸盐法测定肾组织T-SOD活力,用硫代巴比妥酸显色法测定肾组织MDA含量,试剂配制方法及测定步骤均按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

5.肾组织病理学检查及肾小管损伤评分:常温条件下肾组织经10%甲醛溶液固定24h后,低温条件下需延长固定时间,常规脱水、固定、包埋,制备石蜡切片,行苏木精-伊红(HE)染色,于光镜下观察肾组

织病理改变并进行肾小管损伤评分,每张切片于400倍光镜下随机选取10个无重叠肾小管间质视野。病理损伤指标包括肾小管损伤、上皮细胞刷状缘脱落、空泡变性、髓质充血及蛋白质管型沉积等,肾小管损伤评分标准:0分(无损伤),1分(轻度,单细胞、斑片状孤立损伤,损伤≤10%),2分(轻中度,11%≤损伤≤25%),3分(中度,26%≤损伤≤45%),4分(重度,46%≤损伤≤75%),5分(极重度,损伤≥75%)^[9]。以每张切片10个视野评分总和的均值作为肾小管损伤评分,评分越高则肾小管损伤程度越重。

6. Western blot法检测相关蛋白:各个样本准确称取100mg组织置于预冷的1ml裂解液中,然后加入10 μ l苯甲基磺酰氟(PMSF),冰浴条件下间断充分匀浆肾组织提取组织蛋白。于4℃12000r/min离心15min,取上清液,BCA法测定蛋白浓度。应用聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳系统(SDS-PAGE)分离蛋白质,以320mA电流将蛋白转移至0.45mm孔径的聚偏二氟乙烯膜(PVDF)上;用5%BSA-TBST室温封闭3h,分别加入Sirt1(1:500)、NF- κ B p65(1:500),4℃孵育过夜,二抗室温孵育2h,ECL发光显色。以 β -actin作为内参照,应用Image-J分析软件进行条带灰度分析,结果用目的蛋白与 β -actin比值表示。

7.统计学方法:应用GraphPad Prism5软件进行统计学处理,正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多个样本均数比较应用单因素方差分析,两组间均数的比较采用t检验。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1.生化指标及氧化应激指标的改变:与对比剂肾病模型组相比,姜黄素干预组大鼠血Scr、BUN水平明显降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),仍高于对照组。与对比剂肾病组相比,姜黄素干预组大鼠肾组织SOD活力明显升高,MDA含量明显降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表1)。

2.大鼠肾组织病理学变化及肾小管损伤评分:光镜下可见CON组大鼠肾小管结构基本完整,未见明显损伤,上皮细胞排列整齐,偶见单个细胞凋亡,未见空泡变性、蛋白质沉积及管型等。对比剂肾病组大鼠肾小管髓质明显充血,结构破坏严重,上皮细胞刷状缘脱落、细胞凋亡,并可见明显空泡变性、细胞坏死及蛋白质沉积及管型等病理改变,姜黄素干预组大鼠见轻度肾小管结构破坏,髓质充血减轻,少见空泡变性

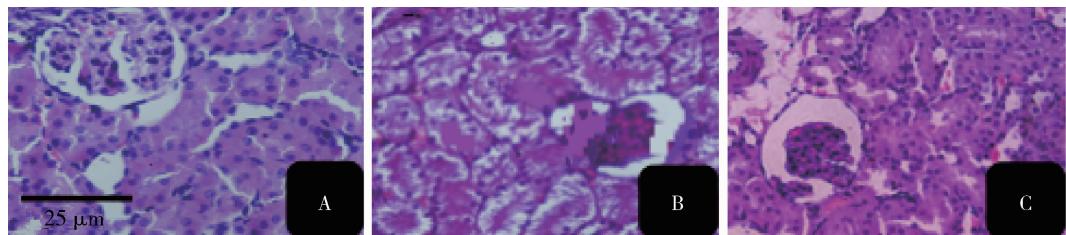
表 1 各组大鼠血生化及肾组织氧化应激指标水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=10$)

组别	Ser (mmol/L)	BUN (mmol/L)	T-SOD (U/mg)	MDA (nmol/mg)
对照组	28.87 ± 6.42	7.97 ± 2.56	142.55 ± 6.79	1.60 ± 0.28
对比剂肾病组	88.76 ± 9.36*	26.56 ± 4.31*	87.86 ± 4.12*	3.31 ± 0.49*
姜黄素干预组	62.64 ± 8.25 [#]	14.38 ± 4.57 [#]	115.49 ± 5.53 [#]	2.50 ± 0.47 [#]

与对照组比较, * $P < 0.05$; 与对比剂肾病组比较, [#] $P < 0.05$

及蛋白管型(图 1)。与对比剂肾病组相比, 姜黄素干预组肾小管损伤评分明显减低, 差异有统计学意义

($P < 0.05$), 但仍高于对照组(图 2)。

图 1 各组大鼠肾组织病理学变化 (HE, $\times 400$)

A. 对照组 (CON 组); B. 对比剂肾病组 (CM 组); C. 姜黄素干预组 (CUR 组)

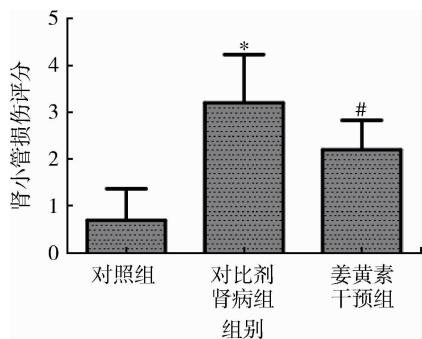


图 2 各组大鼠肾小管损伤评分

与对照组比较, * $P < 0.01$; 与对比剂肾病组比较,

$P < 0.05$

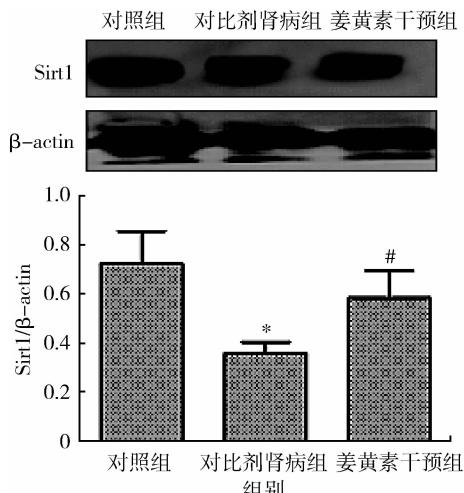


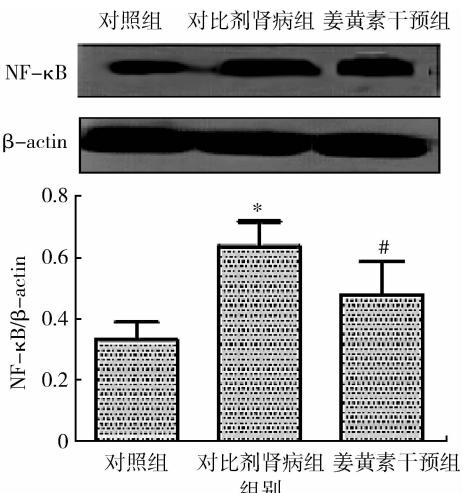
图 3 各组大鼠肾组织 Sirt1、NF-κB 的表达改变 (Western blot 法)

与对照组比较, * $P < 0.05$; 与对比剂肾病组比较, [#] $P < 0.05$

3. Western blot 法检测 Sirt1 和 NF-κB 的表达: 与对照组相比, 对比剂肾病组 Sirt1 表达量明显减少, NF-κB 表达明显增多, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。与对比剂肾病组相比, 姜黄素干预组 Sirt1 表达显著上调, NF-κB 表达下调, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。利用 Image J 软件对 WB 条带进行灰度分析来定量计算(图 3)。

讨 论

多数文献认为 CIN 诊断标准为在应用碘对比剂 24h 内血清肌酐值升高, 并在随后的 3~5 天内达到峰值, 其中血清肌酐绝对值升高 0.5~1.0 mg/dl, 或



比基础值升高 25%~50%。临床试验中一般常用的 CIN 标准为应用碘对比剂 48 h 内血清肌酐值升高 0.5 mg/dl 或比基础值升高 25%。本实验的造模方法在应用吲哚美辛阻断前列腺素合成、L-NAME 抑制 NO 合成的基础上给予碘海醇成功建立 CIN 大鼠模型, 血清肌酐值升高伴明显肾组织病理改变符合 CIN 诊断标准。近年来随着造影技术的进步、造影器械的改进以及碘对比剂生产工艺的提升,CIN 的发生率呈逐年降低的趋势,但介入手术量的增加和对比剂的大量应用使发生 CIN 的总人数仍不断增加,且 CIN 的发生受众多因素的影响,部分患者甚至发展为肾衰竭,不仅为患者及其家属带来精神负担和经济负担,而且耗费大量的医疗资源,因此积极防治 CIN 的发生仍至关重要^[10,11]。

CIN 的发生机制较复杂且目前并未完全明确,相关研究^[12~15]表明主要与以下机制有关,对比剂的高渗性可使肾小管出现渗透性利尿,肾血管功能性收缩,发生血流动力学异常,加重髓质缺血,造成髓质氧含量明显降低;对比剂可使尿酸盐结晶、Tamm-Hordall(TH)蛋白分泌和沉淀的生成增加,从而引起肾小管阻塞,加重肾小管损伤;对比剂可使细胞内溶酶体释放,超氧化物阴离子、过氧化氢等氧自由基的产生增加,细胞凋亡,对肾小管产生直接毒性作用;免疫因素,对比剂对部分患者可能为过敏原,使患者产生相应抗体,从而发生免疫炎性反应。目前研究较多的对比剂的主要预防方法是水化治疗和 N-乙酰半胱氨酸,但其使用时有受限^[16]。姜黄素是从植物姜黄中提取的一种酚类色素,作用广泛,具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗组织纤维化、抗肿瘤、抗动脉粥样硬化等功效,且长期应用较安全。特别是姜黄素的抗炎、抗氧化作用可以对糖尿病肾病等各种原因引起的肾损伤产生预防性保护作用^[17~20]。

Sirt1 是一种尼克酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸依赖的去乙酰化酶,不仅参与机体内多种去乙酰化反应过程,还通过表观遗传修饰调节转录因子活性,与抗炎、抗氧化应激、细胞能量代谢、寿命延长及细胞衰老等过程密切相关^[21]。NF-κB 是细胞内重要的具有多向性调节作用的核转录因子,在许多细胞刺激介导的细胞信息的转录调控中起核心作用,参与成纤维细胞生长因子、多种炎性细胞因子、趋化因子的产生及细胞凋亡等多种基因的表达和调控。相关研究显示,Sirt1 可以使 NF-κB 的 P65 亚基去乙酰化,从而抑制参与 NF-κB 活性表达的基因转录,NF-κB 相关蛋

白的表达减少,进一步降低了 TNF-α、IL-1β、IL-6、TGF-β 等炎性因子的释放量,从而减轻了炎性反应所致的损伤。本研究结果显示,姜黄素干预组大鼠较对照组肾组织上皮细胞刷状缘脱落、肾间质水肿、空泡样变、蛋白质管型沉积等病理改变明显减轻,且 SOD 活力明显升高,提示姜黄素可以部分清除肾组织内对比剂所致的氧自由基,减轻氧化应激所致的肾损伤。同时,姜黄素干预组大鼠肾组织 Sirt1 表达较对照组明显升高,且 NF-κB 表达量相应减少,提示姜黄素上调了 Sirt1 的表达,并可能进一步抑制了 NF-κB 的表达,从而使相应下游相关炎性因子的释放受阻,从而减轻了炎性反应所致的损伤。

综上所述,在本研究实验条件下,姜黄素对对比剂所致的急性肾损伤具有预防性保护作用,其机制除了抗氧化作用外,可能还可以通过上调 Sirt1 表达而抑制 NF-κB 转录及其下游炎性因子的释放而发挥作用。本实验只是初步探究姜黄素预防 CIN 的可能机制,其具体作用机制有待于进一步研究证实。

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相信随着基础及临床医学的发展,放射疗法会日渐成熟,成为解决血管通路狭窄、提高 ESKD 血液透析患者生活质量的有效方法。

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