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NLRP3/caspase-1/IL-1 β 信号通路在HK-2细胞高糖缺氧复氧损伤中的作用

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摘要 目的 探讨Nod样受体蛋白3炎性体(nod-like receptor protein-3, NLRP3)/半胱天冬酶-1(caspase-1)/白介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)信号通路介导的高糖缺氧复氧诱导人肾小管上皮细胞(human renal proximal tubular cells, HK-2)的损伤。**方法** 采用数字表法将人肾小管上皮细胞(HK-2)随机分为5组($n=5$),即低糖组(NG组)、低糖缺氧复氧组(NHR组)、高糖组(HG组)、高糖缺氧复氧组(HHR组)和高糖缺氧复氧+NLRP3抑制剂BAY11-7082(5 μ mol/L)组(HHR-BAY组)。采用高糖(30mmol/L)刺激72h建立高糖模型,缺氧4h复氧2h建立缺氧复氧模型。CCK-8检测细胞存活率;酶标仪测定超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)活性;荧光探针DCFH-DA法检测细胞内活性氧自由基(reactive oxygen species, ROS)含量;ELISA法检测IL-1 β 含量和caspase-1活性;免疫印迹法和免疫荧光法检测细胞NLRP3蛋白的表达。**结果** 与NG组比较,NHR组与HG组ROS和IL-1 β 含量,caspase-1活性,NLRP3表达升高,细胞存活率,SOD活性降低(P 均<0.05);分别与HG组和NHR组比较,HHR组ROS和IL-1 β 含量,caspase-1活性,NLRP3表达升高,细胞存活率,SOD活性降低(P 均<0.05);而NLRP3抑制剂BAY11-7082预处理可显著抑制细胞损伤和氧化应激水平,下调NLRP3蛋白水平,caspase-1活性和IL-1 β 含量(P 均<0.05)。**结论** NLRP3/caspase-1/IL-1 β 信号通路参与了高糖缺氧复氧诱导的HK-2细胞损伤过程。

关键词 NLRP3/caspase-1/IL-1 β 信号通路 高糖 缺氧复氧 人肾小管上皮细胞

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Role of NLRP3/Caspase-1/IL-1 β Signaling Pathway in High Glucose and Hypoxia/reoxygenation Induced Injury in Human Renal Proximal Tubular Cells. Xiao Yeda, Huang Yayi, Huang Ting, et al. Department of Anesthesiology, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Hubei 430060, China

Abstract Objective To evaluate whether NLRP3/caspase-1/IL-1 β signaling pathway mediates high glucose and hypoxia/reoxygenation induced injury in human renal proximal tubular cells (HK-2). **Methods** HK-2 cells were randomly divided into five groups ($n=5$): normal glucose group (group NG), normal glucose and hypoxia/reoxygenation group (group NHR), high glucose group (group HG), high glucose and hypoxia/reoxygenation group (group HHR), high glucose and hypoxia/reoxygenation + BAY11-7082 (NLRP3 inhibitor) group (group HHR-BAY). **Results** Compared with NG group, ROS and IL-1 β levels, caspase-1 activity, and NLRP3 expression were increased, while SOD activity was decreased (P < 0.05) in NHR and HG groups, respectively. Compared with HG and NHR groups, ROS and IL-1 β levels, caspase-1 activity, and NLRP3 expression were increased, while SOD activity was decreased (P < 0.05) in HHR group. Pre-treatment with BAY11-7082 significantly inhibited cellular damage and oxidative stress level, downregulated NLRP3 protein level, caspase-1 activity and IL-1 β content (P < 0.05). **Conclusion** NLRP3/caspase-1/IL-1 β signaling pathway participated in high glucose and hypoxia/reoxygenation induced HK-2 cell damage.

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inhibitor) ($5\mu\text{mol/L}$) group (group HHR - BAY). The high glucose and hypoxia/reoxygenation model was established by incubated in 30mmol/L glucose for 72h, then exposed to hypoxia 4h and reoxygenation 2h. The cell viability was examined by CCK - 8, the superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in the cell culture supernatants was measured by microplate reader and the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) was determined by DCFH - DA staining. IL - 1 β content and caspase - 1 activity were detected by ELISA. The expression of NLRP3 was detected by Western blot and immunofluorescence. **Results** Compared with group NG, ROS and IL - 1 β content, caspase - 1 activity and NLRP3 level were increased, cell viability and SOD activity were decreased (all $P < 0.05$) in group NHR and group HG; compared with group HG and group NHR respectively, ROS and IL - 1 β content, caspase - 1 activity and NLRP3 level were increased, cell viability and SOD activity were decreased (all $P < 0.05$) in group HHR. However, pretreatment with the inhibitor of NLRP3 BAY11 - 7082 significantly inhibited cell injury and oxidative stress, decreases in the expression of NLRP3, caspase - 1 activity and IL - 1 β content (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** NLRP3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β signaling pathway is involved in the high glucose and hypoxia/reoxygenation induced injury in HK - 2 cell.

Key words NLRP3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β signaling pathway; High glucose; Hypoxia/reoxygenation; Human renal proximal tubular cells

肾缺血再灌注损伤是临幊上最为常见的病理生理現象,其可发生于严重的创伤、休克和感染等情況^[1]。而大宗临幊研究表明:糖尿病患者肾缺血再灌注损伤发生率更高,预后更差^[2]。因此糖尿病肾缺血再灌注损伤的发生机制及其防治策略成为亟待解决的临幊热点之一。

寡聚化结构域样受体 (nod - like receptor, NLRs)是在宿主先天性免疫应答调节中起关键作用的细胞内特异性蛋白,可以识别胞质内的病原相关分子。炎性复合体概念最早由 Tschopp 于 2002 年提出,炎性复合体结构包括凋亡相关斑点样蛋白,半胱天冬酶 1 前体 (pro - caspase - 1) 和一种 NLRs。其中 NLRP3 是目前结构功能研究最多的炎性体。当 NLRP3 被激活后,可以使 pro - caspase 1 裂解为有活性的 cleaved - caspase - 1,从而进一步促进炎性因子前体成熟,转化为有活性的 IL - 1 β 和 IL - 18^[3]。研究表明 NLRP3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β 信号通路在肾缺血再灌注损伤中发挥了重要作用^[4,5]。同时相关研究表明 NLRP3 参与了糖尿病肾病的发生和进展^[6,7]。而该信号通路在糖尿病肾脏缺血再灌注损伤的研究中尚未见报道。因此,本研究通过建立 HK - 2 细胞高糖缺氧复氧模型,观察 NLRP3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β 信号通路在 HK - 2 细胞损伤中的变化。

材料与方法

1. 材料:人肾小管上皮细胞 HK - 2 购自美国 ATCC 公司,DMEM 低糖培养基购自美国 Hyclone 公司,CCK - 8 细胞增殖及细胞毒性检测试剂盒,caspase - 1 活性检测试剂盒购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)试剂盒,活性氧(ROS)试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所,IL - 1 β 酶联免疫吸附测定试剂盒购自武汉伊莱瑞特生物科

技有限公司,NLRP3 抗体购自美国 Nous 公司,NLRP3 抑制剂 BAY11 - 7085 购自中国上海蓝木化工有限公司。

2. 细胞培养及分组:HK - 2 细胞用含 10% 胎牛血清(FBS)、100U/ml 青霉素和 0.1g/L 链霉素的 DMEM 低糖培养基(葡萄糖浓度 5.5mmol/L),置于 37°C、5% CO₂ 细胞培养箱。当细胞生长到 70% ~ 80%,用含乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)的胰酶消化细胞,吹打并传代。采用数字表法将 HK - 2 细胞随机分为低糖组(NG 组)、低糖缺氧复氧组(NHR 组)、高糖组(HG 组)、高糖缺氧复氧组(HHR 组)和高糖缺氧复氧 + NLRP3 抑制剂 BAY11 - 7085 组(HHR - BAY)。高糖模型的建立:HK - 2 细胞铺板用无血清低糖 DMEM 培养基同步化 24h 后加入高糖(葡萄糖终浓度 30mmol/L)培养 72h。高糖缺氧复氧模型的建立:HHR 组高糖(30mmol/L)培养 72h 后进行缺氧 4h,复氧 2h 处理。HHR - BAY 组予以 NLRP3 抑制剂 BAY11 - 7085 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 与高糖同时作用 72h 后缺氧复氧^[8]。

3. 指标检测:(1)根据试剂说明书,酶标仪测定细胞 CCK - 8、SOD。(2)ELISA 法检测 IL - 1 β 和 caspase - 1。(3)免疫荧光检测 NLRP3:PBS 浸洗爬好细胞的玻片 3min × 3 次;4% 多聚甲醛固定;0.5% Triton X - 100 室温通透 20min;血清室温封闭 30min;滴加一抗(NLRP3:1:50),4°C 孵育过夜;加荧光二抗(1:100),湿盒中室温孵育 1h;滴加 DAPI 避光孵育 5min,进行染核;用含抗荧光淬灭剂的封片液封片,然后在荧光显微镜下观察采集图像。(4)免疫印迹法检测 NLRP3:冰上裂解细胞,蛋白定量,电泳后转移到 PVDF 膜,5% 脱脂奶粉封闭 2h,加入 NLRP3 一抗(1:200)过夜,TBST 洗涤 3 次,10 分钟/次,加入二

抗,室温孵育2h,TBST洗涤3次,10分钟/次,发光液将PVDF膜显色,暗室曝光,扫描灰度值,分析结果。(5)采用DCHF-DA活性氧检测试剂盒测定细胞内ROS水平。将HK-2细胞接种于6孔板,当细胞生长贴壁80%时更换无血清培养基同步化后按实验分组处理后,根据说明书进行操作,用酶标仪检测485/525nm下的荧光强度。测定结果以荧光强度/毫克蛋白表示。

4. 统计学方法:采用GraphPad Prism 6.0统计学软件对数据进行统计分析,计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组比较采用单因素方差(ANOVA)分析,两组比较采用t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统

计学意义。

结 果

1. SOD活性:与低糖组比较,高糖组和低糖缺氧复氧组细胞存活率显著降低,ROS含量升高,SOD活性降低($P < 0.05$);与高糖组比较,高糖缺氧复氧组ROS含量明显升高,细胞存活率,SOD活性明显降低($P < 0.05$);并且与低糖缺氧复氧组比较,高糖缺氧复氧组ROS含量进一步明显升高,细胞存活率,SOD活性进一步明显降低($P < 0.05$);与高糖缺氧复氧组比较,高糖缺氧复氧-BAY组ROS含量明显降低,细胞存活率,SOD活性明显升高($P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 5组细胞细胞存活率、SOD活性、ROS水平的比较($n = 5, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	细胞存活率(%)	SOD(U/mg)	ROS(MFI of DCHF)(AU)
低糖组	1.00 ± 0.00	204.8 ± 17.6	5869.4 ± 1166.3
低糖缺氧复氧组	0.78 ± 0.06 *	166.3 ± 9.3 *	11064.6 ± 1725.9 *
高糖组	0.74 ± 0.08 *	143.3 ± 17.1 *	14970.3 ± 974.6 *
高糖缺氧复氧组	0.56 ± 0.10 * #Δ	79.5 ± 14.0 * #Δ	27309.7 ± 1329.3 * #Δ
高糖缺氧复氧-BAY组	0.74 ± 0.07 * ▲	102.1 ± 13.0 * ▲	22398.7 ± 1502.5 * ▲

与低糖组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与高糖组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与低糖缺氧复氧组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与高糖缺氧复氧组比较,* $P < 0.05$

2. caspase-1活性:与低糖组比较,高糖组和低糖缺氧复氧组caspase-1活性,IL-1 β 含量均升高($P < 0.05$);与高糖组比较,高糖缺氧复氧组caspase-1活性,IL-1 β 含量均升高($P < 0.05$);与低糖缺氧复氧组比较,高糖缺氧复氧组IL-1 β 含量,caspase-1活性升高更为显著($P < 0.05$);与高糖缺氧复氧组比较,高糖缺氧复氧-BAY组caspase-1,IL-1 β 均显著降低($P < 0.05$),见表2。

表2 5组细胞caspase-1活性,IL-1 β

水平的比较($n = 5, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	caspase-1活性(U/mg)	IL-1 β (pg/ml)
低糖组	0.09 ± 0.02	24.8 ± 6.7
低糖缺氧复氧组	0.15 ± 0.03 *	54.9 ± 8.4 *
高糖组	0.21 ± 0.02 *	62.0 ± 7.2 *
高糖缺氧复氧组	0.35 ± 0.03 * #Δ	94.3 ± 12.9 * #Δ
高糖缺氧复氧-BAY组	0.28 ± 0.04 * ▲	73.7 ± 11.4 * ▲

与低糖组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与高糖组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与低糖缺氧复氧组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与高糖缺氧复氧组比较,* $P < 0.05$

3. Western blot法检测:与低糖组比较,高糖组和低糖缺氧复氧组NLRP3蛋白表达均升高($P < 0.05$);与高糖组比较,高糖缺氧复氧组NLRP3蛋白表达含量均升高($P < 0.05$);与低糖缺氧复氧组比较,高糖缺氧复氧组NLRP3蛋白表达升高更为显著

($P < 0.05$);与高糖缺氧复氧组比较,高糖缺氧复氧-BAY组NLRP3蛋白表达显著降低($P < 0.05$),详见图1。

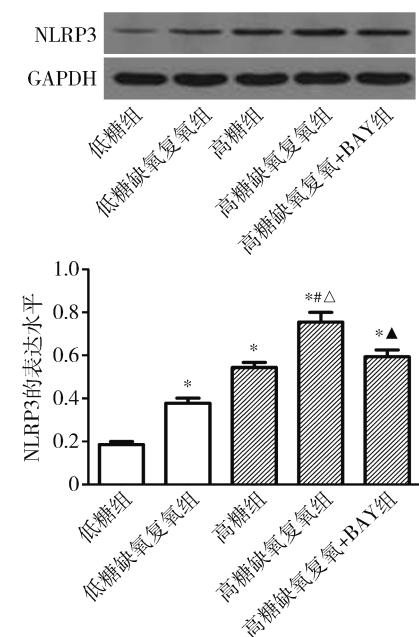


图1 各组细胞NLRP3蛋白表达水平

与低糖组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与高糖组比较,* $P < 0.05$;

与低糖缺氧复氧组比较,* $P < 0.05$;与高糖缺氧复氧组比较,* $P < 0.05$

与高糖缺氧复氧+BAY组比较,▲ $P < 0.05$

免疫荧光检测结果显示高糖刺激与缺氧复氧均可以诱导 NLRP3 蛋白表达,与低糖缺氧复氧组比较,高糖缺氧复氧组 NLRP3 表达升高,而 NLRP3 抑制剂 BAY11 - 7082 可在高糖缺氧复氧条件下抑制 NLRP3 表达,详见图 2。

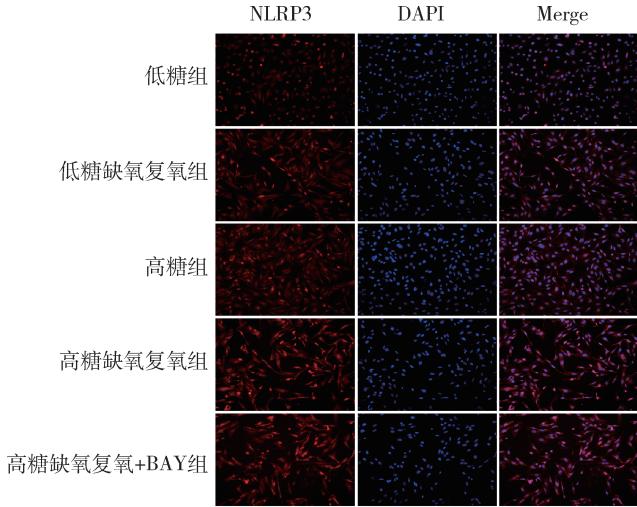


图 2 各组细胞 NLRP3 蛋白免疫荧光结果(×200)

讨 论

缺血导致的低灌注和脓毒血症是人类急性肾损伤的最常见原因^[9]。肾脏接受心排出血液量的 25%,因此无论是体循环还是肾循环的衰竭都将会对肾灌注造成严重影响,导致缺血再灌注损伤^[10]。肾缺血再灌注损伤可导致肾脏细胞广泛或局部的氧供失衡及代谢物排出障碍,这种代谢失衡会导致肾小管上皮细胞损伤^[11]。

糖尿病可以增加机体氧化应激水平,导致活性氧自由基水平增高,而活性氧的增多又可进一步导致机体更为严重的氧化应激反应,形成恶性循环^[12]。研究表明,高糖会导致肾间质细胞和上皮细胞的活性氧自由基水平上升,使机体处于高氧化应激和强炎性反应状态^[13,14]。而慢性氧化应激可以消除麻醉预处理和缺血预处理对缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用^[15,16]。故氧化应激反应诱导的细胞信号通路激活对糖尿病肾缺血再灌注损伤的作用机制是临床研究的热点。

大量报道表明糖尿病患者肾脏缺血再灌注损伤明显加重^[17]。高血糖可以加重细胞氧化应激损伤,细胞在高糖环境下缺氧复氧损伤的易感性增加^[8,18]。本研究采取高糖刺激 HK - 2 细胞 72h,缺氧 4h 复氧 2h 模拟糖尿病缺血性肾损伤^[19]。结果显示,高糖刺激 72h 后,HK - 2 细胞 CCK - 8 结果显示细胞活性显

著下降。再进行缺氧(4h)复氧(2h)处理,CCK - 8 结果显示高糖缺氧复氧致细胞损伤较低糖缺氧复氧明显进一步加重,显示了细胞对高糖状态下缺氧复氧损伤的易感性。同时高糖刺激下细胞氧化应激水平显著上升,表现为 ROS 大量生成,SOD 活性下降。同时在缺氧复氧处理后,高糖组较低糖组氧化应激水平进一步显著上升。证实了高糖合并缺氧复氧会进一步破坏细胞氧化/还原平衡,刺激细胞氧化应激水平上升,导致更为严重的损伤。笔者由此推测:细胞氧化还原调节系统失衡是导致高糖缺氧复氧致细胞损伤加重的重要作用机制之一。

NLRP3 的激活参与了多种疾病的发生、发展,包括代谢综合征和肾脏疾病^[20,21]。大量研究表明钾离子外流,溶酶体破裂和 ROS 均可以激活 NLRP3,其中细胞内 ROS 的生成是激活 NLRP3 的关键因素^[22]。NLRP - 3 激活致 caspase - 1/IL - 1 β 活化,而 IL - 1 β 在肾缺血再灌注病理进程中发挥了重要作用^[23]。本研究免疫荧光和 Western blot 法检测蛋白结果显示,NLRP3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β 信号轴在高糖或低糖缺氧复氧条件下显著上调,并且在高糖缺氧复氧条件下进一步显著上调。说明 NLRP3 在糖尿病缺血性急性肾损伤机制中发挥了关键作用。

为进一步探讨 NLRP3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β 信号通路是否参与高糖缺氧复氧诱导 HK - 2 细胞损伤的过程,本研究观察了 NLRP3 抑制剂 BAY11 - 7082 对高糖缺氧复氧对细胞损伤作用的影响。BAY11 - 7082 可抑制 NLRP3 激活,进而阻断其下游信号通路的转导,从而抑制其相应的生理病理效应^[8,24]。研究结果显示 BAY11 - 7082 可有效抑制高糖缺氧复氧损伤 HK - 2 细胞的过程,显著提高细胞存活率,减少 NLRP3 蛋白的表达及 caspase - 1 活性和 IL - 1 β 含量,抑制氧化应激水平。为深入阐明抑制 NLRP - 3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β 信号通路的激活可能是降低氧化应激反应的关键之一提供了实验证据。

综上所述,高糖缺氧复氧致 HK - 2 细胞氧化应激反应增强,NLRP - 3/caspase - 1/IL - 1 β 信号通路上调,可能是高糖缺氧复氧导致细胞损伤恶化的重要机制,为将来预防治疗围术期糖尿病肾缺血再灌注损伤提供新的靶点。

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