

糖基化终末产物诱导内皮微颗粒释放

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摘要 目的 观察糖基化终末产物(AGEs)对内皮微颗粒(EMP)释放的影响。方法 予不同浓度 AGEs(100、200、400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) 干预人脐带静脉内皮细胞(HUVECs) 12、24 h; 分别予抗糖基化终末产物受体(RAGE) 抗体、活性氧(ROS) 清除剂预处理内皮细胞,再予 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 干预内皮细胞 24 h。检测以上各组 EMP、RAGE、ROS。结果 AGEs 以浓度依赖方式,而非时间依赖方式诱导内皮细胞分泌 EMP; 同时,AGEs 诱导内皮细胞 RAGE、ROS 表达水平增高。运用抗体阻断 RAGE 或 ROS 清除剂后,AGEs 诱导产生的 EMP 水平下降。结论 AGEs 与 RAGE 相互作用,通过氧化应激途径诱导内皮微颗粒释放。

关键词 糖尿病; 内皮微颗粒; 糖基化终末产物; 活性氧

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血管内皮细胞在受到损伤时,发生细胞膜受损及部分细胞膜脱落,进而形成外泌的膜性小囊泡,即内皮微颗粒(endothelial microparticle, EMP)^[1]。目前临床观察性研究^[1-4]显示,患有血管相关性疾病如糖尿病、冠心病、高血压、代谢综合征、高脂血症等的患者外周循环 EMP 水平明显增高,同时体外实验提示 EMP 具有抑制内皮舒张功能,促进氧化应激发生,使内皮细胞损伤增加等作用^[1-5]。因此 EMP 不仅是血管损伤的生物学标记,其本身也参与血管损

伤,故探索 EMP 产生机制尤为重要。糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end products, AGEs)是持续高血糖引起体内多种蛋白质和脂类非酶糖基化后生成的多种不同物质的统称,是糖尿病患者的特点,其在糖尿病血管病变中起至关重要作用^[6]。该课题拟探索 AGEs 对 EMP 分泌的影响及机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验试剂与仪器 胎牛血清白蛋白、D-葡萄糖、胎牛血清、EBM-2 细胞培养液、0.8 μm 微球、3 μm 微球购自美国 Sigma-Aldrich 公司; 抗 RAGE 抗体、N-乙酰半胱氨酸购自美国 Abcam 公司; CD31-FITC、同型对照抗体 IgG1-FITC、RAGE 抗人单克隆抗体、GAPDH 抗人单克隆抗体购自美国 BD 公司; 反转录试剂盒、DCFH-DA 购自美国 Invitrogen 公司; SYBR Green RT-PCR 试剂盒购自日本 Takara 公司。荧光分光光度计 F98 购自上海棱光技术有限公司; 流式细胞仪 FACSCalibur 购自美国 BD 公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 制备 将胎牛血清白蛋白与 D-葡萄糖溶于 PBS(pH 7.2~7.4) 溶液中,使其终浓度分别为 50 g/L 和 500 mmol/L,以 0.22 μm 一次性过滤器过滤除菌,于隔水式恒温培育箱中 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育 12 周。实验前用 pH 为 7.2~7.4 的 PBS 透析,除去未结合的葡萄糖,使透析液中的葡萄糖浓度小于 0.03 mmol/L。同时在荧光分光光度计上以激发波长为 370 nm 测定荧光强度,在 440 nm 处获得最大吸收峰,证实生成为 AGEs。制备完毕的蛋白经低温风干后 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存。

1.2.2 人脐静脉内皮细胞干预 无菌条件下取新

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group, myocardial tissue collagen fibers proliferated and myocardial cells were disordered in the animal model group. CFs stimulated by TGF- β 1 in the cell model group had significant proliferation and activation. Compared with the control group, the protein and mRNA expressions of IGFBP-3, α -SMA and COL1A1 were significantly increased in the animal and cell model groups. **Conclusion** The expression of IGFBP-3 in fibrotic myocardium and CFs stimulated by TGF- β 1 is significantly increased, suggesting that IGFBP-3 may promote or inhibit myocardial fibrotic lesions, which may be helpful to explore the pathological mechanism of myocardial fibrosis.

Key words IGFBP-3; myocardial fibrosis; cardiac fibroblasts; type I collagen; proliferation; TGF- β 1

生儿脐带,采用胰酶消化法获取内皮细胞,用2%胎牛血清、EBM-2细胞培养液,于37℃、5% CO₂培养箱内培养人脐静脉内皮细胞。取第3~4代人脐静脉细胞按 1.0×10^5 /孔的浓度加入预铺胶原的6孔板,无血清培养基培养3~5 h后。根据实验分组如下:①对照组;②100 μg/ml AGEs组:加100 μg/ml AGEs干预;③200 μg/ml AGEs组:加200 μg/ml AGEs干预;④400 μg/ml AGEs组:加400 μg/ml AGEs干预。以上四组分别培养12 h与24 h。⑤抗糖基化终末产物受体(receptor for advanced glycation end products, RAGE)抗体组:预先加入5 μg/ml抗RAGE抗体处理内皮细胞6 h,再予400 μg/ml AGEs干预内皮细胞24 h;⑥活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)清除剂组:预先加入10 μmol/L ROS清除剂:N-乙酰半胱氨酸预处理6 h,再予400 μg/ml AGEs干预内皮细胞24 h。本研究经同济大学附属东方医院伦理委员会批准,并获得受试者知情同意。

1.2.3 流式细胞仪检测内皮微颗粒 收集细胞上清液进行离心:先常温4 300 r/min离心5 min,再10°、200 000 r/min离心120 min,最后取得沉淀物,用50 μl PBS重悬,加3 μl CD31-FITC抗体或3 μl同型对照抗体IgG1-FITC。室温避光下孵育20 min,然后加入1 ml PBS,即可加样流式细胞仪检测。采用流式细胞仪FACSCalibur测定各样本荧光信号,检测时采用0.8 μm微球作为内参帮助内皮微颗粒定门,加进3 μm微球用于内皮微颗粒计数。同时采用同型对照消除抗体非特异性结合,减少背景噪音。测定前清理流式细胞仪的管道,所用的流式管、移液管头均经高压灭菌,PBS经0.22 μm过滤器过滤,排除杂质、细菌的影响。EMP定义为CD31+颗粒^[7]。

1.2.4 荧光定量RT-PCR检测 各组内皮细胞总RNA采用TRIzol法提取;应用反转录试剂盒(Applied Biosystems)将mRNA反转录为cDNA。以GAPDH作为内参照基因。引物序列如下:RAGE: Forward primer 5'-GAAACTGAACACAGGCCGGA-3'; Reverse primer 5'-CACGGACTCGGTAGTTGGAC-3'; GAPDH: Forward primer 5'-TCATCAGCAATGCCTC-CTGTACCA-3'; Reverse primer 5'-TATTTGGCAG-GTTTCTCCAGACGG-3'。应用SYBR Green RT-PCR试剂盒进行扩增,对各组细胞的靶基因表达进行检测。反应条件为:95℃(变性30 s) 60℃(退火30 s) 70℃(拉伸15 s)循环40次;反应结束后,计算

得出Ct值,计算RAGE基因的Ct值与GAPDH Ct值的差值 ΔCt ,以 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 作为RAGE mRNA的相对含量。

1.2.5 Western blot检测 细胞裂解液提取各组内皮细胞蛋白,BCA法测定各组蛋白浓度。采用SDS-PAGE凝胶进行蛋白电泳,转至PVDF膜上,5%脱脂奶粉室温封闭1 h,加入一抗(1:500)(RAGE抗人单克隆抗体、GAPDH抗人单克隆抗体)4℃孵育过夜,室温孵育二抗(1:5 000)1 h,加入ECL显影剂并在显影仪中得到蛋白条带,计算条带的灰度值,最后以GAPDH为内参照,计算靶蛋白的相对表达量。

1.2.6 流式细胞仪检测ROS水平 收集细胞后悬浮于稀释好的终浓度为10 μmol/l的DCFH-DA染液中,37℃细胞培养箱内孵育20 min。PBS洗涤、离心细胞3次,以充分去除未进入细胞内的DCFH-DA,流式细胞仪检测FACSCalibur。

1.3 统计学处理 全部数据均用SPSS 19.0分析软件,数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多个样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析One-way ANOVA, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 AGEs诱导内皮微颗粒释放 不同浓度AGEs干预内皮细胞12、24 h,流式细胞仪检测EMP。如图1所示,无论是干预12 h还是干预24 h,均观察到AGEs诱导内皮细胞释放EMP(12 h组: $F = 27.5$ $P < 0.05$; 24 h组: $F = 42.7$ $P < 0.05$)。EMP水平与AGEs干预时间相关性不大($P > 0.05$)。

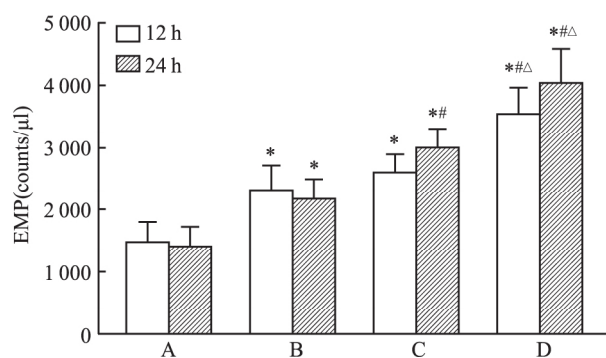


图1 AGEs浓度依赖诱导EMP释放

A: 对照组; B: 100 μg/ml AGEs组; C: 200 μg/ml AGEs组; D: 400 μg/ml AGEs组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与100 μg/ml AGEs组比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与200 μg/ml AGEs组比较: Δ $P < 0.05$

2.2 AGEs/RAGE参与EMP释放 根据上述的

实验结果, AGEs 干预时间对 EMP 释放影响较小, 故只对干预 24 h 的实验分组进行 RAGE 表达检测。RT-PCR 结果显示, AGEs 干预内皮细胞后, RAGE mRNA 与对照组相比明显增高, 见图 2。Western blot 结果显示, AGEs 干预内皮细胞后, RAGE 蛋白表达与对照组相比明显增高, 见图 3。预先予抗 RAGE 抗体预处理 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组, 观察到 RAGE mRNA 表达明显受抑制(400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组 vs 抗 RAGEs + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组: $t = 11.1$, $P < 0.01$), 见图 2; RAGE 蛋白表达亦下降(400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组 vs 抗 RAGEs + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组: $t = 4.9$, $P < 0.01$), 见图 3; 同时伴随 EMP 水平下降(400

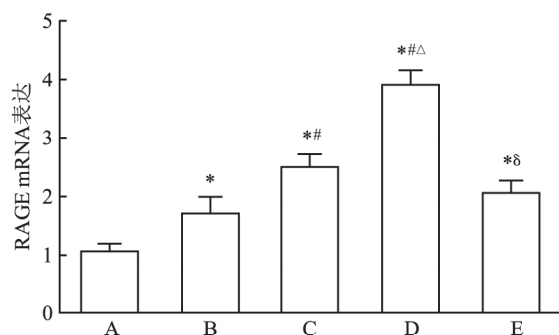


图2 AGEs 干预内皮细胞引起 RAGE mRNA 表达变化

A: 对照组; B: 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; C: 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; D: 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; E: 抗 RAGE + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: Δ $P < 0.05$; 与 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: δ $P < 0.05$

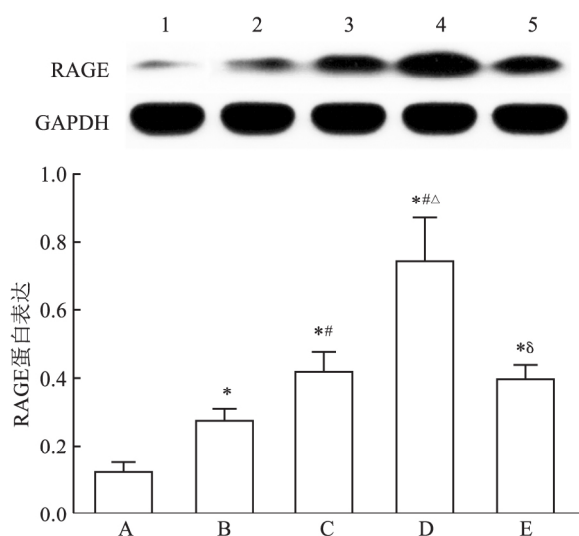


图3 AGEs 干预内皮细胞引起 RAGE 蛋白表达变化

A: 对照组; B: 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; C: 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; D: 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; E: 抗 RAGE + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: Δ $P < 0.05$; 与 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: δ $P < 0.05$

$\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组 vs 抗 RAGEs + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组: $t = 5.3$, $P = 0.01$), 见图 4。提示 RAGE 参与 EMP 产生。

2.3 ROS 参与 EMP 释放 AGEs 干预内皮细胞, ROS 的水平随之发生变化, 如表 1 所示, AGEs 以浓度依赖方式增高 ROS 水平, 其中在 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组, ROS 水平亦与干预时间呈正相关($t = 5.6$, $P < 0.05$), 但其他组间未发现干预时间与 ROS 相关。预先加入抗 RAGE 抗体处理内皮细胞, 再予 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 干预细胞 24 h 后, 其 ROS 表达水平下降(400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组 vs 抗 RAGE + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组: $t = 3.3$, $P = 0.03$), 见表 1, 伴随 EMP 水平下降($t = 5.3$, $P = 0.001$), 见图 4。预先予 ROS 清除剂处理 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组, 再予 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 干预细胞 24 h 后, 亦观察到 ROS 表达水平下降(400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 组 vs 抗 ROS + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组: $t = 5.1$, $P = 0.007$), 见表 1, 同时 EMP 水平下降(400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 组 vs 抗 ROS + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组: $t = 7.1$, $P = 0.001$), 见图 4。提示 ROS 作为 AGEs 与 RAGE 下游因子, 参与 EMP 释放。

表1 人脐静脉内皮细胞 ROS 水平(平均荧光强度 $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	12 h	24 h
对照	21 ± 3	23 ± 4
100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs	82 ± 6*	86 ± 13*
200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs	125 ± 15*Δ	132 ± 32*Δ
400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs	146 ± 27*Δ#	233 ± 17*Δ#▲
400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs + Anti-RAGE	-	176 ± 24δ
400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs + NAC	-	144 ± 23δ

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: Δ $P < 0.05$; 与 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与 12 h 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: ▲ $P < 0.05$; 与 24 h 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: δ $P < 0.05$

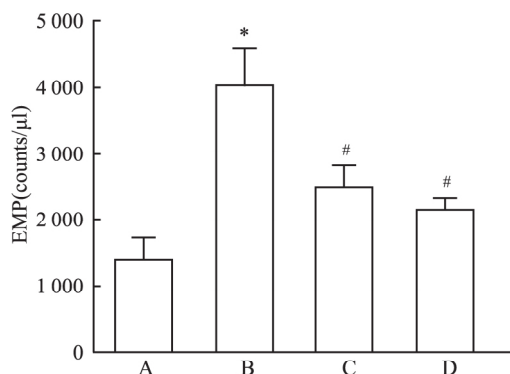


图4 抗 RAGE 抗体及 ROS 清除剂对 AGEs 诱导 EMP 释放影响

A: 对照组; B: 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; C: 抗 RAGE + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; D: ROS 清除剂 + 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs 组比较: # $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

我国糖尿病发病率逐步增长,大血管病变作为糖尿病的常见并发症,对糖尿病患者的健康带来严重影响。动脉粥样硬化是糖尿病大血管病变的基本病理改变,而内皮损伤是重要始动环节^[8]。血管内皮细胞在受到损伤时,发生细胞膜受损及部分细胞膜脱落,进而形成 EMP^[1]。在众多与内皮损伤相关的疾病研究中,均观察到外周循环 EMP 明显升高,如糖尿病、冠心病等^[1]。同时体外实验提示 EMP 能抑制内皮细胞增殖、血管形成,影响内皮舒张功能,促进氧化应激发生,使内皮细胞凋亡、损伤增加等作用^[1-5]。目前证实多种炎症因子能诱导 EMP 的产生,如 C 反应蛋白、血管紧张素 II、肿瘤坏死因子- α 、白介素 6 等^[1-11],然而糖尿病患者 EMP 产生的具体机制尚不明确。

本实验组前期研究结果显示:糖尿病患者的 EMP 水平和糖化血红蛋白呈显著正相关,提示持续高血糖参与 EMP 释放^[7]。持续高血糖所诱导产生的晚期 AGEs 是糖尿病患者独特的特点,其在糖尿病血管并发症的发生发展中起着十分重要的作用。因此为验证 AGEs 是否参与 EMP 释放,本课题组通过体外细胞方法,采取不同浓度 AGEs 干预内皮细胞 12 h 及 24 h,观察到 AGEs 以浓度依赖方式促进 EMP 释放,而与干预时间相关性不大。同时,课题组观察到 AGEs 干预内皮细胞后 EMP 水平增高,伴随着 RAGE 表达增高,进一步采用抗 RAGE 抗体预处理内皮细胞,能抑制 AGEs 诱导 EMP 水平,提示 AGEs 通过与 RAGE 结合,诱导 EMP 的释放。

既往研究^[12-14]提示 AGEs 与 RAGE 结合后可诱导多条通路的激活,如 NADPH 氧化酶、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、核因子 κ B (nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B) 等途径激活,参与糖尿病血管病变。本课题组观察到 AGEs 诱导 EMP 释放的同时伴随着 ROS 的高表达,采用抗 RAGE 抗体预处理内皮细胞后,ROS 水平下降伴随 EMP 水平下降;采用 ROS 清除剂预处理,亦能改善 EMP 水平,故根据以上的实验结果推断 AGEs 通过与受体 RAGE 结合后,通过诱导下游 ROS 的高表达,从而参与 EMP 的释放。

本研究阐明 AGEs 诱导 EMP 释放主要是通过上调 RAGE 表达,激活氧化应激途径并诱导 EMP 释放。这为进一步了解 AGEs 在糖尿病血管病变的发

生发展中的作用提供了理论支持。

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Factors associated with the depression of couples preparing for assisted reproductive and their effect on live birth rate

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Abstract Objective To investigate the factors related to the depression of couples preparing for assisted reproduction, and to evaluate whether depression is related to the live birth rate. **Methods** Based on China National Birth Cohort, the center for epidemiological survey (CES-D) was used to evaluate depression among the couples undergoing *in vitro* fertilization and embryo transfer (IVF-ET) or intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), and live birth rate were calculated. **Results** A total of 424 undergoing assisted reproductive couples were enrolled in this study. There were 33.0% of the female patients with depression, and 25.9% of the male cases with depression. Education level was the influencing factor of depression in female patients. Female patients with high education level were more likely to have depression than those with low education level, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Male patients who do not drink alcohol were more likely to be depression ($P < 0.05$). The result of logistic regression analysis showed that the depression of couples undergoing assisted reproduction was not related to live birth rate. **Conclusion** Higher education is a risk factor for depression of female patients. Male patients who do not drink are more prone to depression. This study does not suggest that depression of assisted reproductive couples had any influence on the live birth rate. Follow-up studies should focus on alleviating the problem of infertility treatment.

Key words assisted reproduction; depression; birth cohort; live birth rate

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Advanced glycation end products induce release of endothelial microparticle

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Abstract Objective To investigate whether advanced glycation end products (AGEs) have an effect on the release of endothelial microparticle (EMP). **Methods** Cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were incubated with AGEs (100, 200, 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) for 12 or 24 h. Pretreatment with anti-RAGE antibody or reactive oxygen species (ROS) scavenger, HUVECs were incubated with 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ AGEs for 24 h. EMP, RAGE and ROS were assessed. **Results** AGEs induced EMP releasing in a dose-dependent manner, not a time-dependent manner. Meanwhile, AGEs increased the levels of RAGE and ROS. Pretreatment with anti-RAGE antibody or antioxidant treatment could reverse the release of AGEs inducing EMP. **Conclusion** AGEs-RAGE interaction induced EMP generation, which was mediated by oxidative stress.

Key words diabetes; endothelial microparticles; advanced glycation end products; reactive oxygen species