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布地奈德干预对哮喘小鼠 NF-κB/TGF-β1 通路及早期气道重塑的影响

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摘要 目的 探讨布地奈德干预对哮喘小鼠核转录因子-κB (NF-κB)、转化生长因子-β1 (TGF-β1)、相关炎症因子表达及早期气道重塑的影响,进一步完善布地奈德治疗哮喘的理论支持。方法 随机将30只BALB/C雌性小鼠分为对照组、布地奈德组和哮喘组,每组10只。布地奈德组、哮喘组均采用鸡卵白蛋白(OVA)诱导建立哮喘模型,对照组则采取生理盐水替代。HE染色观察小鼠肺组织炎症变化;ELISA法测定小鼠肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中白介素-4(IL-4)、白介素-5(IL-5)的表达水平;Western blot及Real-time PCR法分别定量分析肺组织中NF-κB p65、TGF-β1的蛋白表达及mRNA的表达;用医学图像采集系统及医学图像分析软件测定支气管管腔的周长(Pbm)、支气管管壁面积(WAt)、支气管管壁平滑肌面积(WAm)及平滑肌细胞计数(N),将上述指标均用Pbm标准化。结果 HE染色表明哮喘组与对照组相比,哮喘组小鼠有显著的气道周围炎症细胞浸润、黏膜下水肿、气管腔壁狭窄增厚等情况;各组

小鼠BALF中IL-4、IL-5检测结果提示,布地奈德组分别与对照组和哮喘组相比,上述指标较对照组高而明显低于哮喘组($P < 0.05$)。各组小鼠肺组织Western blot结果显示,布地奈德组NF-κB p65、TGF-β1含量明显高于对照组,哮喘组则明显高于布地奈德组($P < 0.05$);Real-time PCR结果显示NF-κB p65及TGF-β1的mRNA在哮喘组中的表达均高于布地奈德组和对照组($P < 0.05$);图像软件分析显示,布地奈德组WAt/Pbm、WAm/Pbm、N/Pbm较哮喘组有明显改善,较对照组高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论NF-κB/TGF-β1信号通路可能是哮喘发病机制中的重要环节,并可能参与哮喘早期气道重塑。布地奈德治疗哮喘的机制之一可能通过抑制哮喘NF-κB/TGF-β1的表达,从而改善哮喘症状,干预哮喘气道重塑。

关键词 布地奈德; 哮喘; 核转录因子-κB; 转化生长因子-β1; 气道重塑

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支气管哮喘是由遗传、环境等多种因素共同导致的气道慢性炎症性疾病。随着人类生活环境的改变,哮喘的发病率呈现出上升趋势,调查统计全球范围内有近3亿哮喘患者,而目前在治疗中,激素干预在哮喘治疗中的有效性成为国际共识^[1],其治疗哮

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hCD137-PCDNA3.4 eukaryotic expression plasmid was constructed, followed by the expression, purification and identification using 293F cells, and a CD137 transgenic cell line was obtained for screening hybridoma. Furthermore, the experimental mice were immunized with CD137 protein to detect the serum titer of mice. Spleens of immunized mice were fused with myeloma cells SP2/0, besides, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and flow cytometry were utilized to screen the hybridoma of mice. Simultaneously, the hybridoma ascites of mice were prepared and purified. Then, the total RNA of the mAb hybridoma cell line was extracted, reversely transcribed to cDNA, and the variable region sequence of mouse anti-human CD137 antibody was cloned. Subsequently, the heavy chain and light chain expression vectors of humanized antibody were obtained accordingly, and HEK-293FT was transfected instantaneously. The affinity of recombinant human antibody to antigen was detected and analyzed later. **Results** The results displayed that the affinity of humanized antibodies of combined was not reduced, and 6F5 had a competitive role with its ligand CD137L. Corresponding protein binding epitope was located at a.a 30-100. **Conclusion** We successfully prepares a humanized CD137 antibody, which lay the foundation for the next step in tumor treatment *in vivo*.

Key words CD137; monoclonal antibody; T cell activation

端的机制较为复杂,也一直是专家学者的研究热点。气道重塑是哮喘病程中重要的病理特征,有文献^[2]报道核转录因子-κB(nuclear factor-κB,NF-κB)/转化生长因子-β1(transforming growth factor-β1,TGF-β1)信号通路参与哮喘气道重塑的过程,而多位学者研究发现激素干预能显著抑制气道重塑这一病理过程,但是否通过抑制NF-κB/TGF-β1信号通路来达到治疗哮喘的目的少有文献提及。该研究通过观察布地奈德雾化给药后小鼠肺泡灌洗液(bronchoalveolar fluid,BALF)和肺组织中各种炎性因子的变化,探讨布地奈德对哮喘气道炎症和气道重塑的抑制作用及相关作用途径。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物 雌性BALB/C小鼠30只,6~8周龄,16~20 g,购自山东大学医学动物实验中心,室温20~22℃条件下饲养,自由进食能水。

1.2 主要试剂 鸡清卵蛋白(ovalbumin,OVA)(美国Sigma公司);布地奈德雾化液(budesonide,BUD)(上海阿斯利康制药有限公司);白介素-13(interleukin-13,IL-13)、白介素-4(interleukin-4,IL-4)、白介素-5(interleukin-5,IL-5)ELISA试剂盒(杭州X-Y Biotechnology公司);转化生长因子-β1(TGF-β1)、核转录因子-κB p65(NF-κB p65)兔抗人一抗(美国Santa Cruz公司);山羊抗兔二抗、GAPDH山羊抗兔抗体(英国Abcam公司);TRIzol试剂液及引物(美国Invitrogen公司);SYBR Premix Ex Taq和Prime-Script RT试剂盒(大连TaKaRa公司);980超声雾化仪(上海新天缘医疗设备有限公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 动物模型制备与分组 随机将30只小鼠分为对照组、布地奈德组及哮喘组,每组10只。布地奈德组及哮喘组分别在第1天、第8天腹腔注射OVA混悬液(0.1 mg OVA+1 mg氢氧化铝溶于2 ml生理盐水配成)0.5 ml/只,致敏;对照组用等量含有氢氧化铝凝胶的生理盐水代替。1周后(第15天)将布地奈德组及哮喘组雾化吸入2 ml OVA溶液(2.5 g/10 g OVA/PBS),连续雾化1周,1次/d,对照组则用等量生理盐水代替。布地奈德组小鼠分别在雾化OVA溶液前2 h给予BUD 10 ml雾化吸入;对照组给予等量生理盐水对照。

1.3.2 标本的采集 小鼠最后一次雾化致敏完毕后,水合氯醛(10%)麻醉(0.15 ml/10 g体质量)。固定并解剖小鼠胸颈部组织,暴露气管并连接留置

针,将生理盐水缓慢注入两肺,回抽灌洗液,暂置于冰上存放。随后于4℃、1 500 r/min离心5 min,收集并区别标记上清液。取出支气管及肺组织后用4%多聚甲醛固定,用于制片后HE染色和图像采集,取部分肺组织于-80℃冰箱保存备用。

1.3.3 肺组织HE染色 各组小鼠肺组织经4%多聚甲醛固定后,行常规脱水、包埋、切片,经染色、脱水、中性树胶封片。随后于显微镜下观察各组小鼠气道管周围炎症细胞的浸润情况,基底膜连续性的变化及肺泡损害的程度。

1.3.4 BALF细胞因子含量测定 采用ELISA法测肺泡灌洗液IL-13、IL-4、IL-5细胞因子的含量,测出各个样本指标相应的光密度(optical density OD)值,根据各OD值计算相应浓度,具体过程按各试剂盒说明书操作严格执行。

1.3.5 Western blot检测肺组织中NF-κB p65、TGF-β1的含量 取肺组织标本100 mg加裂解液(RIPA:PMSF=100:1)0.5 ml,置冰上剪碎并匀浆4℃、12 000 r/min离心15 min,取上清液加入上样缓冲液95℃金属浴5 min。分装后放-80℃冰箱保存。配10%分离胶及5%浓缩胶行蛋白凝胶电泳,电泳完毕,将蛋白转膜至PVDF膜上,用5%脱脂牛奶封闭,加入NF-κB p65、TGF-β1兔抗人多克隆抗体,内参山羊抗兔GAPDH抗体4℃孵育过夜,TBST清洗3次,每次10 min,辣根过氧化物酶标记山羊抗兔二抗(1:5 000)37℃孵育2 h,ECL发光试剂盒显影。用Image J软件分析测定条带的积分光密度值的峰面积。

1.3.6 RT-PCR检测NF-κB p65及TGF-β1 mRNA表达 各组小鼠取适量肺组织,加入一定量TRIzol提取总RNA,依照试剂盒说明,取2 μg总RNA反转录成cDNA,然后取2 μl cDNA产物,SYBR预混液16 μl、上下游引物各1 μl,共20 μl总反应体系行实时定量PCR。NF-κB p65上游引物:5'-GA CCTGGAGCAAGCCATTAG-3',下游引物:5'-CACT-GTCACCTGGAAGCAGA-3';TGF-β1上游引物:5'-GGAGCCCGAAGCGGACTA-3',下游引物:5'-GCGTTGCGGTCCAC-3';GAPDH上游引物:5'-AACTTGGCATTGTGGAAG-3',下游引物:5'-CATCGAAGGTGGAAGACTGG-3'。反应程序:95℃预变性90 s,55℃退火25 s,72℃延伸30 s,至40个循环后,用荧光定量PCR仪(ABI7500)自动分析和计算出每个样本ct值,实验组NF-κB p65、TGF-β1 mRNA相对于对照组基因表达倍数采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 进行

数据处理。

1.3.7 图像采集分析 于显微镜下放大观察各组小鼠肺切片中肺泡和支气管周围炎症情况,每张切片选取3个具有完整的小支气管且直径在100~200 μm的横截图像,运用图像采集系统、医学图像分析软件测定支气管腔基底膜周长(perimeter base-membrane, Pbm)、支气管管壁面积(wall area of bronchial tube, WAt)、支气管管壁平滑肌面积(wall area of bronchial smooth muscle, WAm)及平滑肌细胞计数(number of bronchial smooth muscle cells, N),上述指标Pbm标准化后,用WAt/Pbm、WAm/Pbm、N/Pbm表示。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行分析,数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。各组数据均采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA),组间两两比较采用LSD法, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肺组织病理切片HE染色结果 对照组小鼠支气管黏膜下及管腔周围无炎细胞浸润,管腔完整光滑,肺泡结构清晰,基底膜无断裂和增厚、无新生血管形成。哮喘组小鼠支气管管腔狭窄、管壁增厚,黏膜充血水肿伴有炎细胞浸润,基底膜增厚不规则,

有新生血管形成;布地奈德组有哮喘组的病理特点,但程度均较哮喘组明显减轻。见图1。

2.2 BALF中IL-4、IL-5含量检测结果 哮喘组与对照组相比,BALF中上述细胞因子表达水平明显比对照组高($P < 0.05$),哮喘组与布地奈德组相比,则布地奈德组中各指标水平明显降低($P < 0.05$),见图2。

2.3 肺组织中NF-κBp65、TGF-β1蛋白的含量

哮喘组小鼠肺组织中NF-κB、TGF-β1表达明显高于布地奈德组($P < 0.05$),亦高于对照组,布地奈德组上述指标也高于对照组,见图3。

2.4 各组肺组织中TGF-β1 mRNA的相对表达量

Real-time PCR结果显示,哮喘组小鼠肺组织NF-κB p65、TGF-β1 mRNA表达量均明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$),布地奈德组NF-κB p65、TGF-β1 mRNA水平低于哮喘组,但高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见图4。

2.5 图像分析 布地奈德组小鼠的WAt/Pbm、WAm/Pbm较哮喘组小鼠明显偏低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见图5。

3 讨论

支气管哮喘(简称哮喘)是涉及多种炎症细胞

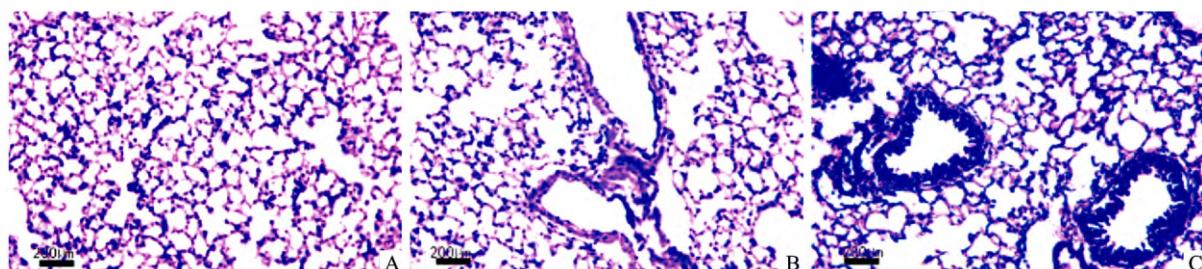


图1 各组小鼠肺组织HE染色情况 $\times 200$

A:对照组; B:布地奈德组; C:哮喘组

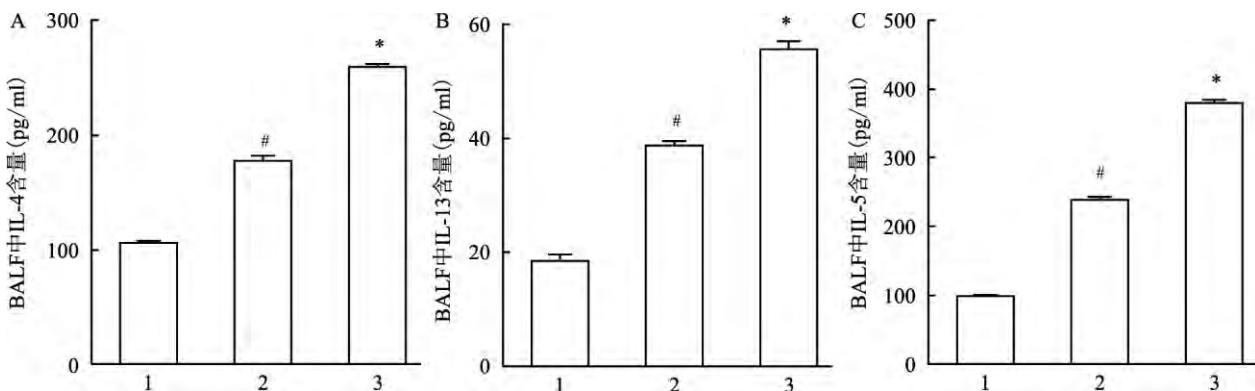


图2 ELISA法检测各组小鼠BALF中IL-4、IL-5、IL-13含量

A: IL-4; B: IL-13; C: IL-5; 1:对照组; 2:布地奈德组; 3:哮喘组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与哮喘组比较: # $P < 0.05$

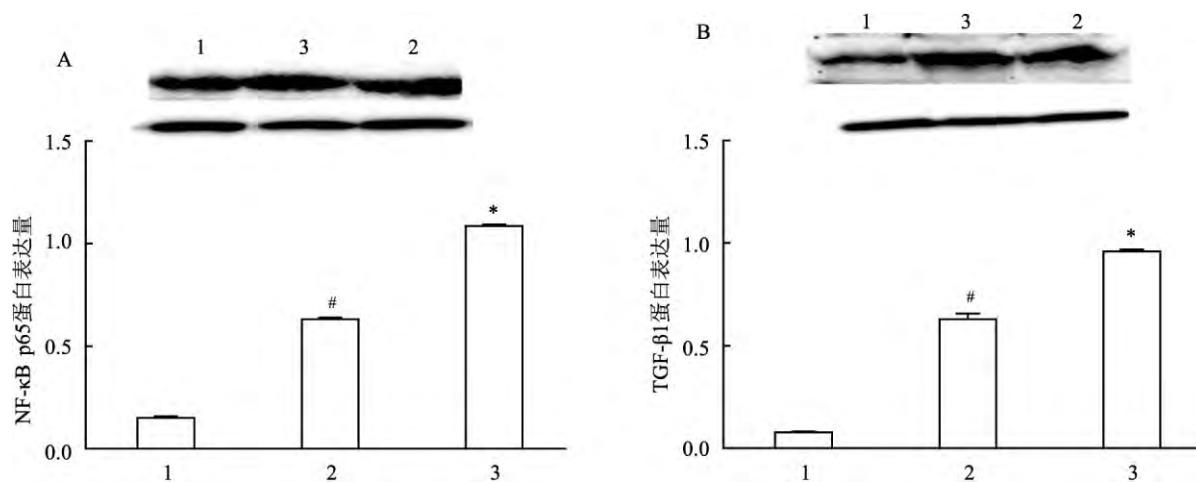


图3 Western blot 法检测各组小鼠肺组织 NF-κB p65、TGF-β1 蛋白的表达水平

A: NF-κB p65; B: TGF-β1; 1: 对照组; 2: 布地奈德组; 3: 哮喘组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与哮喘组比较: # $P < 0.05$

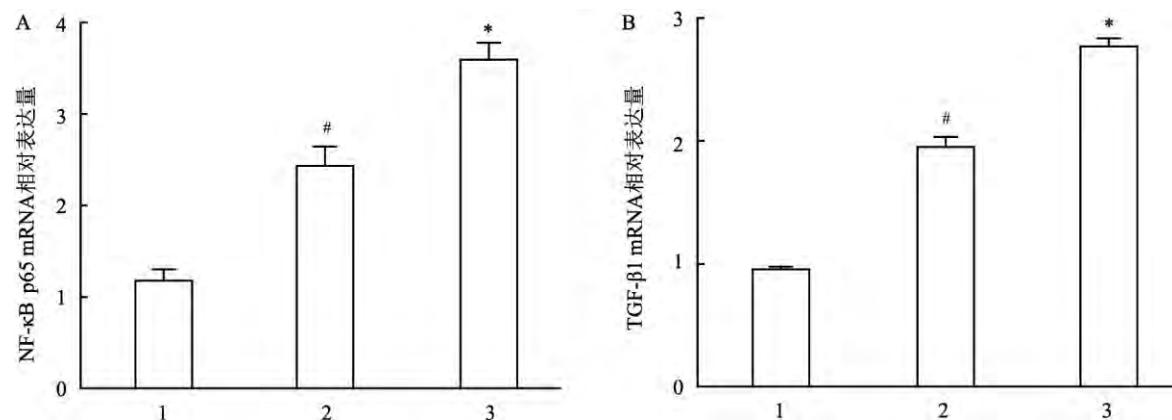


图4 Real-time PCR 检测各组肺组织 NF-κB p65、TGF-β1 mRNA 相对表达水平

A: NF-κB p65 mRNA; B: TGF-β1 mRNA; 1: 对照组; 2: 布地奈德组; 3: 哮喘组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与哮喘组比较: # $P < 0.05$

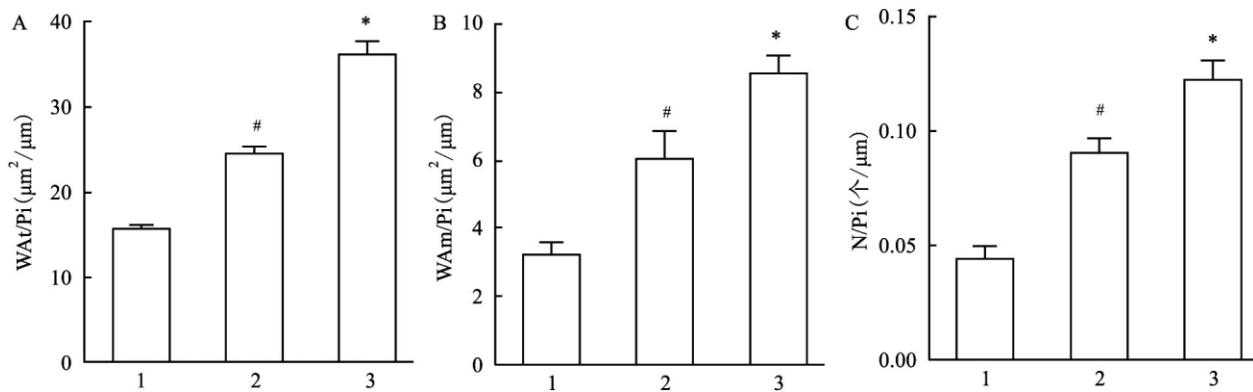


图5 各组小鼠 WAt/Pbm、WAm/Pbm、N/Pbm 的比较

A: WAt/Pbm; B: WAm/Pbm; C: N/Pbm; 1: 对照组; 2: 布地奈德组; 3: 哮喘组; 与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与哮喘组比较: # $P < 0.05$

和相关细胞因子参与的慢性气道变态反应性呼吸系统疾病。其中，气道重塑是支气管哮喘的重要病理过程之一^[3]，是引起哮喘气流受限的重要环节，因此抑制哮喘的气道重塑可能成为哮喘治疗的关键。

目前关于哮喘气道重塑机制的研究已引起专家学者的广泛关注，其具体形成机制尚无定论。NF-κB 是一种转录调节因子，可参与多种蛋白的转录调控^[4]，通过调节免疫及炎症和相关炎症因子之间的

相互效应,在炎症反应和免疫调节中起关键作用^[5],有研究^[5-6]报道NF-κB在支气管哮喘的气道重塑的过程中同样扮演重要角色,可通过激活多种炎症细胞并促进与炎症相关的基因转录来加重气道炎症反应^[7],反复的炎症刺激进而促使气道重塑的发生。而抑制NF-κB的活化会对哮喘病理过程和炎症反应产生重要影响^[8-9]。

TGF-β1是Th2型细胞因子,是导致肺纤维化和气道重塑的重要炎症介质,可通过对相关炎症细胞和细胞因子的调节进而使胶原合成、血管形成、上皮下纤维化等气道结构的变化^[10],促进气道的重塑。有学者报道^[11],TGF-β1基因的转录有赖于NF-κB的活化,进而使TGF-β1表达增加,而TGF-β1会诱导成纤维细胞向肌成纤维细胞转化,促进平滑肌细胞分裂增殖肥大,促进气道胶原沉积和基底膜增厚等,致使气道重塑,气管管腔狭窄^[7,12],本研究中哮喘小鼠的气道重塑与NF-κB及TGF-β1的关系也佐证了上述研究。

IL-4、IL-4、IL-5亦属于Th2型细胞因子,也参与哮喘的气道炎症和重塑的过程,IL-4、IL-5等细胞因子的表达,加重炎症反应,而IL-4、IL-5能够上调TGF-β1,进一步促进气道结构改变,在试验中各组小鼠BALF上述炎症因子差异也较为明显。

吸入糖皮质激素是目前治疗支气管哮喘国际公认的有效药物,其主要作用于支气管上皮细胞,通过抑制相关炎症趋化因子的释放,从而抑制炎症细胞向气道聚集,使哮喘炎症反应减轻,在本研究中,布地奈德干预后NF-κB、TGF-β1表达均低于模型组,提示布地奈德可下调NF-κB、TGF-β1的表达起到治疗哮喘作用。有研究^[13-14]报道通过信号通路NF-κB/TGF-β1可致细胞外基质的产生及气道重塑,而NF-κB的活化对TGF-β1的表达有较大影响^[12],因此推测雾化吸入布地奈德可能是通过抑制NF-κB/TGF-β1这一信号通路来达到抑制气道重塑的目的。

实验结果显示,布地奈德组较哮喘组IL-4、IL-4、IL-5 Th2细胞因子明显减少,较对照组高,说明布地奈德在哮喘治疗中具备对抗气道炎症的作用;同时肺组织HE染色显示布地奈德组哮喘小鼠气道狭窄程度较哮喘组有显著缓解,能够改善气道重塑;各组小鼠肺组织中NF-κB、TGF-β1的含量显示布地奈德组中两种指标与哮喘组相比明显降低,较对照组

高,Real-time PCR结果显示NF-κBp65、TGF-β1 mRNA在哮喘组明显高于对照组和布地奈德组,说明布地奈德能够抑制NF-κB、TGF-β1表达和两者mRNA转录;各组图像分析结果中布地奈德组小鼠的WAt/Pbm、WAm/Pbm较哮喘组小鼠明显偏低。上述结果表明NF-κB/TGF-β1通路在哮喘早期气道重塑中起重要作用,布地奈德干预能够抑制NF-κB表达而阻止TGF-β1 mRNA的转录,达到抑制哮喘早期气道重塑。

综上所述,布地奈德可能通过抑制NF-κB/TGF-β1这一信号通路抑制早期气道重塑是其治疗哮喘的机制之一,限于实验的条件、方法及样本量等因素,其具体阻断信号通路的原理仍需进一步探索。

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Effect of budesonide intervention on NF- κ B/TGF- β 1 pathway and early airway remodeling in asthmatic mice

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Abstract Objective To investigate the effect of budesonide intervention on the expression of nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) ,transforming growth factor- β 1(TGF- β 1) ,the expression of related inflammatory factors and early airway remodeling in asthma mouse ,provide the further theoretical support for budesonide treatment of asthma. **Methods** BALB/C mice were randomly divided into 3 groups: control group ,budesonide group and asthma group ,10 rats in each group. Models were established by ovalbumin(OVA) induction in budesonide group and asthma group ,while the control group treated with physiological saline. The changes of lung inflammation in mice were observed by HE staining. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the levels of IL-4 ,IL-5 in bronchoalveolar fluid (BALF) . The content of NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 protein in lung tissue of mice was analyzed by Western blot. The levels of TGF- β 1 and NF- κ B p65 mRNA were detected by Real-time PCR. Medical image analysis software system was employed to measure the perimeter basement membrane (Pbm) ,the wall area of bronchial tube (WAt) ,the wall area of bronchial smooth muscle (WAm) and the number of bronchial smooth muscle cells (N) ,then the results standardizing by Pbm. **Results** Compared with control group ,HE staining showed that remarkable pathological changes ,included the degree of infiltration of inflammatory cells around the airway ,submucous edema and bronchial wall thickening in asthma group. The ELISA results of three groups showed that the levels of IL-4 ,IL-5 in BALF were higher in budesonide group than those in control group and lower than asthma group ($P < 0.05$) . Western blot and Real-time PCR results indicated that positive expression of NF- κ B p65 and TGF- β 1 in asthma group were higher than those in control group and budesonide group ($P < 0.05$) at the protein and mRNA levels. Image analysis showed that WAt/Pbm ,WAm/Pbm in budesonide group were respectively lower than those in asthma group ($P < 0.05$) . **Conclusion** NF- κ B/TGF- β 1 signaling pathway may play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of asthma ,and may be involved the airway remodeling. One of the mechanisms of budesonide in the treatment of asthma may be to improve asthma symptoms and interfere with asthma airway remodeling by inhibiting the expression of NF- κ B and TGF- β 1 in asthma.

Key words budesonide; asthma; NF- κ B; TGF- β 1; airway remodeling