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PKC β II 特异性抑制剂 LY333531 减缓心肌梗死后心肌纤维化*

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摘要 目的:探讨蛋白激酶 C β II(PKC β II)特异性抑制剂 LY333531 对心梗后大鼠心功能和心肌纤维化的保护作用。**方法:**利用左冠状动脉降支(LAD)结扎制备大鼠心梗模型,将手术 4 周后出现心衰的大鼠分为模型组(MF+NS)和治疗组(MF+LY333531),分别给予生理盐水和 LY333531(10 mg/kg/d)处理 6 周,检测各组大鼠体重和各项心功能指标,利用 HE 染色观察各组大鼠心肌组织形态变化,利用天狼星红染色观察心肌组织胶原沉积情况。**结果:**相对于模型组,LY333531 处理组大鼠左心室缩短率(FS)明显改善(从 21 %到 35 %)。HE 染色显示 LY333531 能够部分逆转心衰大鼠心室壁肥厚和心肌细胞宽度,天狼星红染色显示治疗组胶原蛋白沉积降低 150 %。**结论:**使用 LY333531 选择性抑制 PKC β II 能够改善心梗后心力衰竭模型大鼠心脏功能和抑制心肌纤维化。

关键词:PKC β II;LY333531;心脏重塑;心肌梗死;心力衰竭;心肌纤维化

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PKC β II Selective Inhibitor LY333531 Attenuates Myocardial Infarction Induced Fibrosis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the protective effects of protein kinase C β II (PKC β II) selective inhibitor LY333531 on the myocardial fibrosis after myocardial infarction (MI). **Methods:** The left anterior descending (LAD) coronary artery of male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats was occluded to induce MI. At four weeks after MI, rats with heart failure (HF) signs were treated with the LY333531 (3 mg/kg/day) or normal sodium (NS) for 6 weeks. The body weight and cardiovascular parameters were detected. Cardiomyocyte hypertrophy was evaluated by haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. Collagen deposition was evaluated by picrosirius red staining. **Results:** LY333531 treatment improved fractional shortening (from 21 % to 35 %) compared to control (NS). Mid-ventricle tissue sections stained with (H&E) showed that LY333531 treatment reduced wall thickness and cardiomyocyte width. Picrosirius red staining exhibited a 150 % decrease in collagen deposition in rat hearts treated with LY333531. **Conclusions:** Sustained selective inhibition of LY333531 in a post-MI HF rat model improves cardiac function and is associated with inhibition of pathological myocardial remodeling.

Key words: PKC β II; LY333531; Cardiac remodeling; Myocardial infarction; Heart failure; Myocardial fibrosis

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R-33; R542.22 **Document code:** A

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前言

心肌梗死是由于冠状动脉闭塞、血流中断导致的局部心肌组织持续缺血而发生坏死^[1],常导致心功能下降甚至心脏衰竭。心脏重塑是心衰过程中必然的病理变化,这一病理改变包括心肌细胞体积改变、心肌纤维化等。蛋白激酶 C(Protein kinase C, PKC)是一个多基因家族,包含多种同工酶,广泛表达在哺乳动物的多种组织细胞中^[2,3]。不同 PKC 在心脏疾病中起着不同的作用。例如,PKC δ 激活可加重急性心肌梗塞(MI)患者的心肌缺血再灌注损伤,使用特定的 PKC δ 肽抑制剂 PKC δ V1-1 可以减少梗塞面积大小并改善心功能^[4],使用特异性同工酶抑制剂或激活剂比广谱药物更能明确 PKC 各亚型在这些疾病中的作用。PKC β II 是 PKC 的一种同工酶,在心肌细胞广泛表达,在多

种心脏病中表达发生改变,参与了心脏重构的过程^[5-8]。在本研究中,我们利用冠状动脉结扎方法制备心肌梗死大鼠模型,给予大鼠特异性 PKC β II 抑制剂 LY333531,检测其对心肌梗死后心肌纤维化的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

雄性 SD 大鼠体重 280-300 g 购自第四军医大学实验动物中心;鼠尾无创血压测定仪购自上海奥尔科特仪器公司;测量大鼠心功能的 VIVID7-Dimension 彩色超声诊断仪购自美国通用电气 (GE) 公司,配备探头型号: 12 L;探头频率: 10 MHz; PKC β II 抑制剂 LY333531 购自北京盛科博源生物科技有限公司;兔抗大鼠 PKC β II 多克隆抗体、小鼠抗大鼠 GAPDH 单克隆

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抗体购自 Abcam 公司;HRP 标记羊抗兔 IgG 多克隆二抗和 HRP 标记的羊抗小鼠 IgG 多克隆二抗均购自北京中杉金桥生物有限公司;天狼星红染色液购自北京雷根生物技术有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 大鼠心肌梗模型制备与分组 雄性 SD 大鼠分三组:假手术组(Sham)、心梗组(MF+NS)和心梗治疗组(MF+LY333531)。利用左冠状动脉前降支(left anterior descending, LAD)栓塞制备心梗模型,具体方法为:腹腔注射戊巴比妥钠 50 mg/kg,动物麻醉充分后局部消毒,进行气管切开,接微型呼吸机,沿大鼠胸骨左边缘第 4 肋骨打开胸腔,结扎 LAD,关闭胸腔并缝合,将动物放置保温垫上直至完全复苏。Sham 组开胸后丝线穿过冠状动脉前降支但不结扎,余操作步骤同模型组。4 周后,结扎组表现出心力衰竭的大鼠进一步分为 MF+NS 组和 MF+LY333531 组,心衰大鼠连续 6 周皮下注射给予 LY333531 (10 mg/kg/d) (MF+LY333531 组)或等量的生理盐水(MF+NS)。

1.2.2 心血管指标测量 使用鼠尾无创血压测定仪测定各组大鼠心率(HR)和血压(BP)。使用 VIVID7-Dimension 彩色超声诊断仪,配备的探头型号为 12 L,检测时将取样线放在大鼠心脏二尖瓣腱索的位置附近,并且探头方向与室间隔和左室后壁垂直,彩超的扫描速度为设定为 200 mm/s。扫描过程中进行 M 型曲线测量,分别测量左室收缩末期内径(left ventricular end systolic diameter, LVESD),左室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end diastolic diameter, LVEDD),计算左室短轴缩短率(Fractional shortening, FS),评估实验前后大鼠的心脏收缩率。

1.2.3 组织取材 活体测量大鼠的心功能后处死大鼠,迅速取出心脏,称重、切除左心室,计算左心室重量和体重的比值(LVW/BW)。取左心室心肌组织经 10%福尔马林固定,石蜡包埋。另取少量心肌组织迅速置于液氮中冻存。

1.2.4 检测心肌细胞肥大 石蜡包埋心肌组织进行切片,使用二甲苯进行脱蜡,各种浓度的乙醇水化。然后,这些部分切片经苏木精和伊红染色。显微镜下观察心室壁的厚度,高倍镜下选择细胞核居中的心肌细胞,测量肌细胞宽度。每组测量 100 个心肌细胞,并保存图片。

1.2.5 心肌纤维化检测 将经过二甲苯脱蜡并乙醇溶液水化的心肌组织切片进行天狼星红染色液染色,显微镜下观察心肌细胞胶原蛋白沉积,作为心肌纤维化的指标,对染色强度和面积进行定量分析,每个切片选择 6 个视野。

1.3 统计学分析

实验数据使用 SSPSS20.0 进行分析,计量资料使用平均值 $\pm$ 标准误差(S.E.M.)表示,组间比较使用 t 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LY333531 显著改善心梗大鼠的心功能

根据实验过程中的时间点安排(见图 1A),分别手术后 4 周和给药后 6 周检测大鼠的心功能。超声心动图分析显示心梗组大鼠在给予 LY333531 治疗后显著改善了左心室收缩率(见图 1B)。治疗前左心室 FS 为 $21\pm 2\%$,LY333531 治疗 6 周后 FS 增加到 $35\pm 2\%$ 。相反,生理盐水处理组心梗大鼠的 FS 缩短没有明显改善,生理盐水治疗前为 $19\pm 3\%$,治疗 6 周后为 $18\pm 2\%$ (见图 1B)。LY333531 治疗显著改善左心室收缩末期内径(LVESD),尽管 LY333531 治疗轻微改善左心室舒张末期内径(LVEDD)和左心室后壁厚度(PWT),但无差异没有显著性。各组大鼠的心率(HR)、血压(BP)和体重(BW)组间没有显著差异(见表 1)。

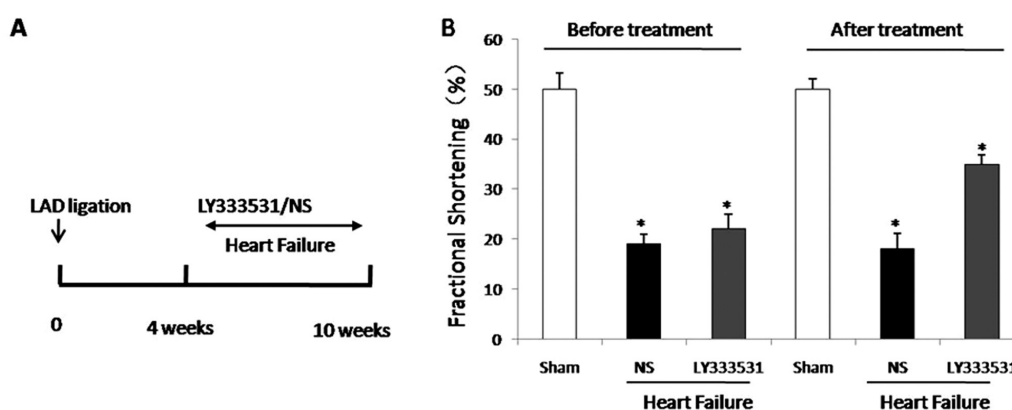


图 1 大鼠心功能检测。A.各处理因素的时间点;B.各组大鼠给药前后左心室短轴缩短率。* $P<0.05$ vs Sham 组

Fig.1 Cardiovascular measurements. A. experiment protocol. B. Fractional shortening was measured and plotted as graphs before and after treatment

* $P<0.05$ vs Sham group, $n=6$ per group.

2.2 LY333531 显著减缓心梗大鼠的心肌肥厚

我们接下来采用 HE 染色观察心室壁厚度和心肌细胞宽度,由图 2 可知,与生理盐水组相比,LY333531 治疗组大鼠心脏横切面显示心室壁厚度及右侧心室直径均减少(图 2A),LVW/BW 下降;与 Sham 组相比,心梗大鼠心肌细胞宽度增加(图 2B),这种增加在给予 LY333531 治疗组的大鼠被部分逆转。

2.3 LY333531 抑制大鼠心肌梗死后心肌纤维化

胶原沉积常作为纤维化发生的重要指标,因此通过天狼星红染色显示胶原的沉积可以评估心肌纤维化的发生。由图 3 可知,在心梗后 10 周,天狼星红染色显示梗死周围区域胶原沉积明显,两组大鼠在心肌梗死区没有显著差别,在周围区生理盐水处理组的大鼠心肌组织胶原沉积显著增加,而 LY333531 治疗组大鼠明显下降。

表 1 各组大鼠体重及心功能指标的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the body-weight and cardiac function measurements between different groups

Parameter	Sham	HF+NS	HF+LY333531
Number(n)	10	10	10
HR(bpm)	365± 7	378± 11	376± 8
BP(mmHg)	119± 3.8	120± 5.2	123± 5.7
BW(g)	398± 15	401± 27	386± 21
LVW/BW(mg/g)	2.5± 0.3	3.4± 0.7*	2.9± 0.4 [#]
PWT(mm)	1.6± 0.5	2.5± 0.1*	1.7± 0.1
LVEDD(mm)	7.5± 0.7	9.8± 0.8*	8.6± 0.4
LVESD(mm)	3.7± 0.3	8.7± 0.4*	5.5± 0.6 [#]

Note: *P<0.05 vs Sham group, #P<0.05 vs HF+NS group.

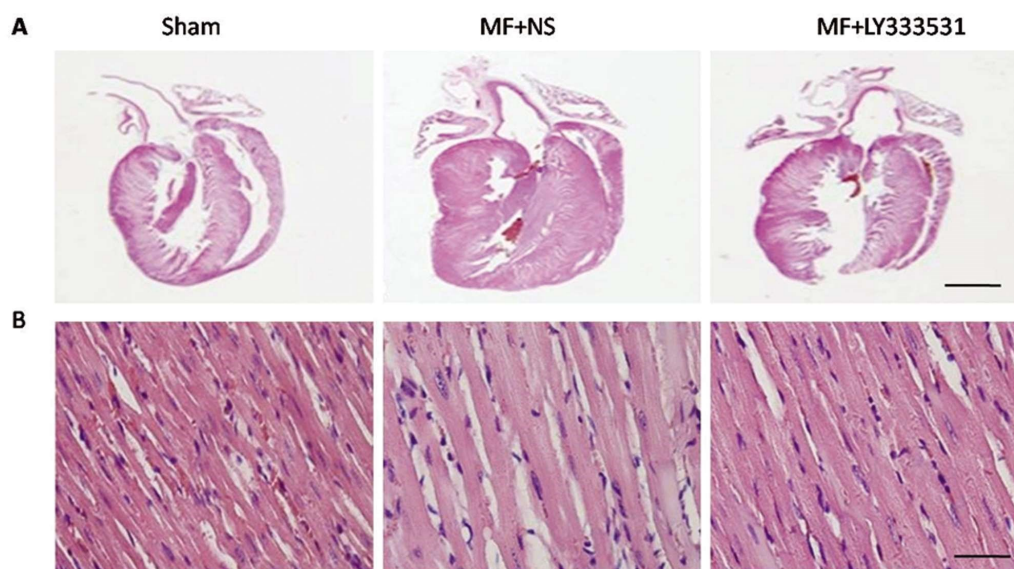


图 2 大鼠心脏的形态学观察 A. HE 染色后观察心室壁厚度和心室腔大小;B.HE 染色观察心肌细胞宽度

Fig.2 Cardiac morphological analysis of rats. A. Cardiac morphology using HE stained cardiac slices. B. Representative photomicrographs of each group depicting cardiomyocyte hypertrophy

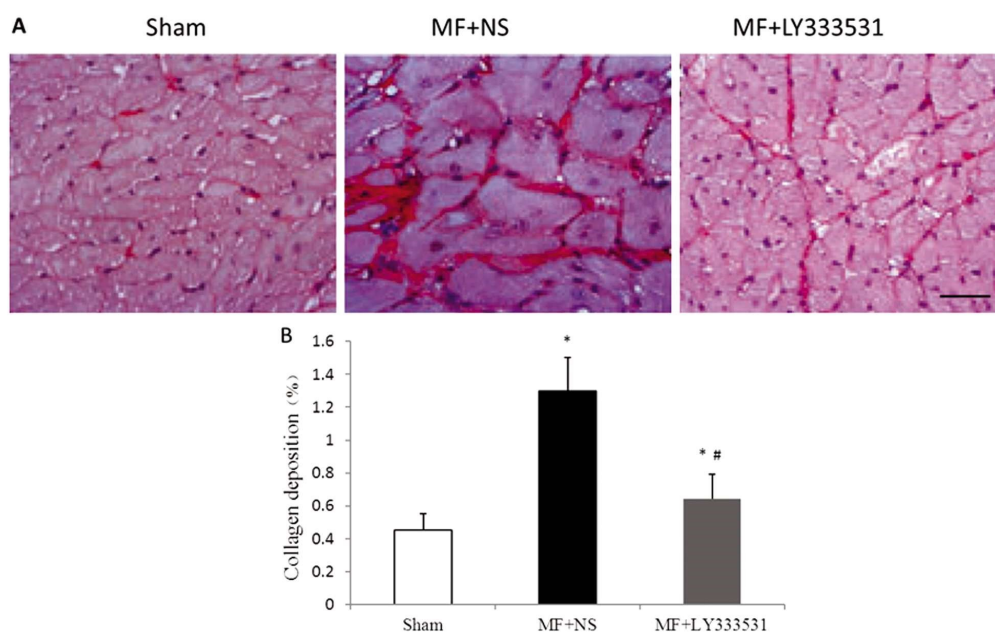


图 3 大鼠心肌组织胶原蛋白沉积检测 A.大鼠心肌组织天狼星红染色,B.染色结果定量分析。*P<0.05 vs Sham 组,# P<0.05 vs HF+NS 组

Fig.3 Collagen deposition measurement in the rats. A. Collagen deposition was measured by picrosirius red staining. B. Quantitative analyses of collagen deposition in rat myocardium, n=6 per group; *P<0.05 vs sham group; #P<0.05 vs HF+NS group.

3 讨论

心肌纤维化是多种致病因素作用下,心肌组织中胶原蛋白过度增生并在正常的组织结构中蓄积的病理过程,其发生的分子机制复杂,肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统、氧化应激、多种炎性细胞及细胞因子等均参与心肌纤维化的发生,且不同心脏疾病甚至同种疾病的不同类型心肌纤维化的形成机制有所不同^[8,9]。

心肌梗死可引起缺血区及邻近心肌组织发生缺血再灌注损伤,这一过程会伴随着氧化应激的产生,并使得自由基大量生成,进一步损伤血管内皮细胞和心肌细胞、导致炎性细胞浸润、炎性因子水平异常增高,从而刺激心脏胶原纤维合成增多,最终导致心肌纤维化。转化生长因子 β (TGF- β)参与调节成纤维细胞的增殖、转化、迁移和细胞外基质的产生。研究发现在心肌梗死的大鼠模型中,TGF- β 在心梗1周时升高最明显,并且维持较长时间升高的状态。NAD(P)H oxidase 4通过调节Smad2/3的活化来介导转化生长因子 β 1诱导人心脏成纤维细胞转化为肌成纤维细胞,从而在心肌纤维化起重要作用^[10]。Al-Onazi AS等人的研究表明抑制糖尿病大鼠心肌组织中PKC β 活性后,可以显著抑制TGF- β 1/Smad信号通路,并减轻糖尿病大鼠的肾脏纤维化程度^[11]。

本研究首先建立了心肌梗死大鼠模型,发现给予PKC β II选择性抑制剂LY333531进行6周的治疗后,大鼠的心脏功能得到明显改善,心肌细胞肥大胶原蛋白沉积都受到一定程度减轻。与正常同龄人相比,心力衰竭患者的心肌组织PKC β II水平相对较高^[12-14]。最近的一项研究也报道PKC β II在终末期心衰患者(扩张型心肌病)表达增加^[15]。在前期研究中,我们观察到与假手术组相比终末期心力衰竭的大鼠心肌组织PKC β II活动增加50%的(10周后心肌梗死),经LY333531治疗6周可降低PKC β II水平。研究显示在小鼠心肌组织过表达PKC β II可引起心肌肥大和心肌功能障碍,导致纤维化炎症。此外,过度激活PKC β II对新生小鼠是致命的,而在成年小鼠诱导心肌肥大则会影响心脏收缩功能^[16-18]。这些研究表明PKC β II在小鼠心脏肥大发病过程中的重要性。相比之下,在一项研究中,PKC β 基因敲除小鼠没有表现出心功能不全症状。这可能是由于其他同工酶或者信号通路发挥了代偿作用。此外,大量的研究表明大鼠并非理想的人类疾病模型,这是因为高血压诱导的大鼠心衰模型中,PKC β II在终末期心衰阶段水平增加而在心衰早期并不增加^[19,21]。本研究结果显示:对于心梗后4周发生心衰的大鼠,LY333531治疗6周可使FS缩短,心肌细胞宽度减少和HW/BW比率降低,表明PKC β II激活参与了大鼠心脏肥大和功能障碍的发展。由于心衰病人PKC β II水平和活性升高,PKC β II抑制可能成为治疗心力衰竭的一个潜在的目标。

总之,本研究结果表明使用LY333531选择性抑制PKC β II能够减缓大鼠心梗后心肌纤维化,并改善其心功能。

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