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辛伐他汀对烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠炎性因子及氧化应激反应的影响*

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摘要 目的:研究辛伐他汀对烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠炎性因子及氧化应激反应的影响。**方法:**选取 60 只清洁级 SD 大鼠,将其按照随机抽签法分成正常组、盐水组以及辛伐他汀组,每组各 20 只。盐水组与辛伐他汀组大鼠均制备发烟罐烟雾吸入性肺损伤模型,建模成功后 30 min,辛伐他汀组大鼠予以 50 mg/kg 剂量的辛伐他汀灌胃,盐水组则予以等量的生理盐水灌胃,正常大鼠予以正常饲养处理。采用酶联免疫法检测血清、肺泡灌洗液中炎症因子[包括白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)]及氧化应激反应指标[包括超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、丙二醛(MDA)]水平。**结果:**盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清、肺泡灌洗液中 IL-6、TNF-α 水平均高于正常组,且辛伐他汀组大鼠上述各项指标低于盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$)。盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清、肺泡灌洗液中 SOD 水平低于正常组,辛伐他汀组明显高于盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$),盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清、肺泡灌洗液中 MDA 水平高于正常组,辛伐他汀组明显低于盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论:**辛伐他汀对烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠的炎性因子具有明显的改善作用,且有利于减轻大鼠的氧化应激反应程度。

关键词:吸入性肺损伤;辛伐他汀;炎性因子;氧化应激

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Effects of Simvastatin on Inflammatory Factors and Oxidative Stress in Rats with Smoke Inhalation Lung Injury*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effects of simvastatin on inflammatory factors and oxidative stress in rats with smoke inhalation lung injury. **Methods:** 60 SD rats of clean grade were selected, and they were divided into normal group, saline group and simvastatin group by random lottery, 20 rats in each group. Rats in saline group and simvastatin group were used to establish smoke inhalation lung injury model from smoking canisters. 30 minutes after successful modeling, rats in the simvastatin group were given 50 mg/kg of simvastatin by gavage, and rats in the saline group were given the same amount of normal saline by gavage, and normal rats were fed and treated normally. The levels of inflammatory factors(including interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and oxidative stress response indicators (including superoxide dismutase (SOD) and malondialdehyde (MDA) in serum and alveolar lavage fluid were detected by enzyme-linked immunoassay. **Results:** The expression levels of IL-6 and TNF-α in serum and alveolar lavage fluid of rats in the saline group and simvastatin group were higher than those in the normal group, and the above indicators in the simvastatin group were lower than those in the saline group (all $P < 0.05$). The level of SOD in serum and alveolar lavage fluid of rats in the saline group and simvastatin group were lower than those in the normal group, while that in the simvastatin group was significantly higher than that in the saline group (all $P < 0.05$). The level of MDA in serum and alveolar lavage fluid of rats in the saline group and simvastatin group were higher than that in the normal group, while that in the simvastatin group was significantly lower than that in the saline group (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Simvastatin can significantly improve the inflammatory factors in rats with smoke inhalation lung injury, and it can conducive to reducing the degree of oxidative stress in rats.

Key words: Inhalation lung injury; Simvastatin; Inflammatory factors; Oxidative stress

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前言

吸入性肺损伤属于临床上较为常见的火焰烧伤并发症之一,发烟罐燃烧所产生的白色烟雾中含有多种化学物质,往往

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会引起吸入者不同程度的肺损伤。吸入性肺损伤主要病理变化包括肺水肿、肺不张以及肺泡萎缩等,上述病理变化的发生会导致肺通气与肺换气功能出现一定程度的障碍,同时引起通气/血流失衡,进一步导致低氧血症的发生^[1]。如不予以及时有效的治疗,随着病情的不断进展,可能引起呼吸功能衰竭^[2]。吸入性肺损伤临床表现较为复杂,其中症状相对轻微者仅有胸闷不适以及刺激性咳嗽,而症状严重者可能引起急性呼吸窘迫综合征或(和)多器官功能障碍综合征,对患者的生命健康安全造成极大威胁^[3]。另有研究报道显示,在发烟罐烟雾吸入性肺损伤发生后,大量的炎症细胞会积聚于呼吸道内,并释放相应的炎症介质以及细胞因子,导致机体出现一系列的应激反应^[4,5]。他汀类药物是目前临床上广泛应用的降脂药物之一,然而,随着近年来相关研究的逐渐深入,不少学者发现该类物质除了具有明显的降脂作用外,同时还具备改善内皮细胞功能、减轻氧化应激反应、改善炎症反应、诱导细胞凋亡以及抑制血栓形成等多种作用^[6-8]。鉴于此,本文通过研究辛伐他汀对发烟罐烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠炎症因子及氧化应激反应的影响,旨在明确辛伐他汀对吸入性肺损伤的保护机制,现作以下报道。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物与分组

选取 60 只清洁级 SD 大鼠,所有大鼠均购自北京生命科学研究所,动物许可证号:SYXK(京)2015-0002。将其按照随机抽签法分成正常组、盐水组以及辛伐他汀组,每组各 20 只。

1.2 主要药物与试剂

辛伐他汀(上海信谊万象药业股份有限公司,国药准字 H19980054,规格:10 mg),生理盐水(沈阳志鹰药业有限公司,国药准字 H20045252,规格:100 mL;氯化钠 0.9 g),IL-6、TNF- α 相关试剂盒(武汉博士德生物技术有限公司),SOD、MDA 相关试剂盒(上海酶联生物科技有限公司)。

1.3 动物模型制备与干预方式

(1)盐水组与辛伐他汀组大鼠均进行发烟罐烟雾吸入性肺损伤模型的建立,具体方式如下:将上述两组大鼠放置在装有

发烟装置的密闭容器内,暴露于发烟罐烟雾状态下 6 min,维持装置内的温度范围在 55~70℃之间,完成发烟罐烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠模型的建立。(2)干预方式:建模成功后 30 min,辛伐他汀组大鼠予以 50 mg/kg 剂量的辛伐他汀灌胃,盐水组则予以等量的生理盐水灌胃,正常大鼠予以正常饲养处理。

1.4 标本采集

分别通过腹主动脉采集 3 组大鼠全血 2 mL,于常温状态下静置 60 min,随后置于离心机内以 1000 r/min 的条件进行时长 15 min 的离心处理,取上层血清置于 -20℃ 冰箱中保存备用。于大鼠左侧支气管内置入 5 号采血针,经由 5 号丝线结扎处理后,以 10 mL 注射器抽取 5 mL 的生理盐水,进行反复 5 次的抽吸,留取肺泡灌洗液 3 mL,随后置于离心机内以 1000 r/min 的条件进行时长 15 min 的离心处理,留取上清液 2 mL,置于 -20℃ 冰箱中保存备用。

1.5 血清、肺泡灌洗液中炎症因子水平检测

炎症因子主要包括白细胞介素 -6 (Interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 - α (Tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)。检测方式均为酶联免疫吸附法,具体操作务必遵照试剂盒说明书完成。

1.6 血清、肺泡灌洗液中氧化应激反应指标水平检测

氧化应激反应指标主要包括超氧化物歧化酶 (Superoxide dismutase, SOD)、丙二醛 (Malondialdehyde, MDA),检测方式均为酶联免疫吸附法,具体操作务必遵照试剂盒说明书完成。

1.7 统计学方法

采用 SPSS25.0 统计学软件进行统计分析,计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,采用 t 检验,多组比较采用单因素方差分析,计数资料以率 (%) 表示,采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表明差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组大鼠血清中炎症因子水平对比

盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清中 IL-6、TNF- α 水平均高于正常组(均 $P < 0.05$),且辛伐他汀组大鼠上述各项指标低于盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 三组大鼠血清中炎症因子水平对比 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of levels of inflammatory factors in serum of rats in three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	IL-6(pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Normal group	20	38.01 \pm 13.80	105.18 \pm 11.23
Saline group	20	388.42 \pm 40.17 [#]	193.05 \pm 10.57 [#]
Simvastatin group	20	276.52 \pm 34.11 ^{**}	167.34 \pm 9.02 ^{**}
F		647.656	383.649
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with normal group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with saline group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$.

2.2 三组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中炎症因子水平对比

盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中 IL-6、TNF- α 水平均高于正常组(均 $P < 0.05$),且辛伐他汀组大鼠上述各项指标低于盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 三组大鼠血清中氧化应激反应指标水平对比

盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清中 SOD 水平低于正常组,辛

伐他汀组大鼠血清中 SOD 水平明显高于盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$);盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清中 MDA 水平高于正常组,辛伐他汀组大鼠血清中 MDA 明显低于盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表 3。

2.4 三组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中氧化应激反应指标水平对比

盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中 SOD 水平低于正常组,辛伐他汀组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中 SOD 水平明显高于盐水

组(均 $P < 0.05$); 盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中 MDA 水平高于正常组, 辛伐他汀组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中 MDA 水平明

表 2 三组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中炎症因子水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory factors in alveolar lavage fluid of rats in three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	IL-6(pg/mL)	TNF- α (pg/mL)
Normal group	20	25.09 \pm 6.40	60.72 \pm 4.71
Saline group	20	321.48 \pm 27.47 [#]	128.04 \pm 8.85 [#]
Simvastatin group	20	260.49 \pm 17.94 ^{#*}	106.55 \pm 6.60 ^{#*}
F		1315.655	492.424
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with normal group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with saline group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$.

表 3 三组大鼠血清中氧化应激反应指标水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the levels of oxidative stress response indicators in serum of rats in three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	SOD(μ mol/L)	MDA(μ mol/L)
Normal group	20	57.79 \pm 6.71	4.31 \pm 0.50
Saline group	20	16.52 \pm 1.28 [#]	10.25 \pm 0.67 [#]
Simvastatin group	20	41.04 \pm 5.57 ^{#*}	7.31 \pm 0.49 ^{#*}
F		332.745	563.655
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with normal group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with saline group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$.

表 4 三组大鼠肺泡灌洗液中氧化应激反应指标水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of oxidative stress response indicators in alveolar lavage fluid of rats in three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	SOD(μ mol/L)	MDA(μ mol/L)
Normal group	20	244.18 \pm 11.60	3.32 \pm 0.28
Saline group	20	163.28 \pm 15.01 [#]	10.27 \pm 0.88 [#]
Simvastatin group	20	210.37 \pm 10.84 ^{#*}	5.66 \pm 0.81 ^{#*}
F		207.501	497.251
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with normal group, [#] $P < 0.05$; compared with saline group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$.

3 讨论

迄今为止, 关于吸入性肺损伤的具体机制尚未完全明确, 有学者提出呼吸道热力损伤引起的支气管上皮细胞受损以及局部炎症细胞浸润且释放炎症介质可能是其发病机制^[9,10]。然而, 另有研究学者认为发烟罐烟雾中所含有的氯化锌、氯代烃、可燃铝、碳粉、二氧化硫、二氧化氮等化学物质可能会引起局部气管痉挛, 进一步使得呼吸道出现化学性损伤^[11-13]。随着近年来相关研究的不断深入, 越来越多的学者发现炎症反应可能在吸入性肺损伤的发生、发展过程中发挥着至关重要的作用^[14,15]。吸入性肺损伤发生早期, 大量的中性粒细胞聚集于肺组织内, 从而促进大量的炎症介质生成、释放, 进一步引起炎症反应^[16-18]。多项研究发现: 吸入性肺损伤发生后机体内的中性粒细胞活化与花生四烯酸代谢增强等均会引起氧自由基生成的增加, 进一步导致体内的抗氧化物质消耗增加, 亦会引起细胞生物膜中的多不饱和脂肪酸出现过氧化反应, 最终导致细胞损伤, 促进细

胞凋亡^[19,21]。

IL-6、TNF- α 是公认的参与机体内炎症反应的重要炎症因子, TNF- α 作为促炎因子之一, 于吸入性肺损伤的炎症发生、发展过程中的作用较为明显, 不但可促进多形核中性粒细胞朝炎症部位聚集, 同时可刺激白细胞介素-1(IL-1)以及 IL-6 的分泌、释放, 进一步促使炎症反应加重^[22,23]。IL-6 则是烟雾吸入性肺损伤的另一个促炎因子, 可通过刺激中性粒细胞的活化、黏附以及聚集, 进一步参与炎症的发生、发展过程^[24,25]。本文结果显示, 盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清、肺泡灌洗液中 IL-6、TNF- α 表达水平均高于正常组, 且辛伐他汀组大鼠上述各项指标低于盐水组, 其中杨荣强等人^[26]通过研究亦发现辛伐他汀对大鼠烟雾吸入性肺损伤中炎症反应具有抑制作用。本研究说明了辛伐他汀可有效改善烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠炎症因子水平。究其原因, 可能是由于辛伐他汀可通过下调 NF- κ B 的活性部分, 同时可降低 Rho 蛋白的异戊二烯化, 从而促使 Rho 蛋白无法附着在细胞膜上, 进一步使得 Rho 蛋白的生物活性降低, 抑制了

NF- κ B 的释放以及进入细胞核,进一步使得炎症因子分泌减少,最终达到抗炎的目的。此外,盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清、肺泡灌洗液中 SOD 水平低于正常组,辛伐他汀组又明显高于盐水组;同时,盐水组、辛伐他汀组大鼠血清、肺泡灌洗液中 MDA 水平高于正常组,辛伐他汀组又明显低于盐水组,这提示了辛伐他汀可显著减轻烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠的氧化应激反应程度。究其原因,可能是由于辛伐他汀可通过提高 eNOS 的含量,从而抑制活性氧的生成,继而发挥改善机体内氧化应激状态的作用。与此同时,辛伐他汀可有效降低一氧化氮的含量,进一步减少了氧亚硝酸根离子,抑制异戊二烯化以及 Rho 家族的小 GTP 结合蛋白活性,进一步对细胞膜的损伤起到抑制作用,提高了 ATP 酶的活性,稳定细胞膜上 ATP 依赖性离子泵的活性,有效调节过氧化氢酶对氧磷酶等抗氧化酶的活性,最终达到抗氧化应激以及保护内皮功能的作用^[27,28]。另有相关研究报道证实,他汀类药物可有效减轻线粒体脂质过氧化反应,从而抑制氧自由基的生成,进一步避免 SOD 的消耗,从而稳定线粒体膜的结构完成^[29,30]。

综上所述,辛伐他汀对烟雾吸入性肺损伤大鼠的炎症因子具有明显的改善作用,且有利于减轻大鼠的氧化应激反应程度,可能是辛伐他汀发挥肺组织保护作用的重要机制。

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