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NLRP3 炎症小体对克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠肺脏病理损伤的调节作用 *

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摘要目的:探讨含 NLR 家族 PYRIN 域蛋白 3(NLR family pyrin domain containing 3,NLRP3)炎症小体对克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠肺脏病理损伤的调节作用。**方法:**56 只 C57BL/6 小鼠随机平分为两组 - 模型组与对照组,模型组小鼠通过气管注射肺炎克雷伯杆菌建立克雷伯杆菌肺炎模型,对照组小鼠注射等体积的生理盐水,记录与观察肺脏病理损伤情况。**结果:**模型组建模第 7 d 与第 14 d 的肺泡灌洗液髓过氧化酶(Myeloperoxidase,MPO)活性都高于对照组($P<0.05$)。模型组建模第 7 d 与第 14 d 的肺脏、脾脏、肝脏系数与肺脏病理评分、NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平都高于对照组($P<0.05$)。在模型组中,建模第 14 d 的 NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平与肺脏病理评分、肺脏系数、脾脏系数、肝脏系数、肺泡灌洗液 MPO 活性都存在正相关性($P<0.05$)。**结论:**克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠 NLRP3 炎症小体呈现高表达状况,可介导小鼠肺脏病理损伤,促进 MPO 活性增加,加重多脏器损伤。

关键词:克雷伯杆菌;肺炎;含 NLR 家族 PYRIN 域蛋白 3;炎症小体;肺脏病理损伤;髓过氧化酶**中图分类号:**R-33;R378.996 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2022)10-1825-04

Regulation of NLRP3 Inflammasome on Lung Pathological Damage in Mice with Klebsiella Pneumonia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the regulatory effect of inflammasomes containing NLR family pyrin domain containing 3 (NLRP3) on lung pathological damage in mice with Klebsiella pneumonia. **Methods:** 56 cases of C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into two groups-model group and control group. The model group mice were injected with Klebsiella pneumoniae through the trachea to establish Klebsiella pneumonia models, and the control group mice were injected with an equal volume of physiology salt water, recorded and observed lung pathological damage. **Results:** The myeloperoxidase (MPO) activity of the alveolar lavage fluid on the 7th and 14th days of the model group were higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The lung, spleen, liver coefficient, lung pathological score, and relative expression levels of NLRP3 protein on the 7th and 14th days of modeling in the model group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). In the model group, the relative expression level of NLRP3 protein on the 14th day of modeling were positively correlated with lung pathology score, lung coefficient, spleen coefficient, liver coefficient, and MPO activity of alveolar lavage fluid ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The NLRP3 inflammasome of mice with Klebsiella pneumonia are highly expressed, which can mediate pathological damage of lungs in mice, promote the increase of MPO activity, and aggravate multiple organ damage.

Key words: Klebsiella; Pneumonia; NLR family PYRIN domain protein 3; Inflammasome; Lung pathological damage; Myeloperoxidase

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前言

肺炎克雷伯杆菌为比较常见的条件致病菌之一,也是导致肺炎发展的主要病原体之一^[1,2]。肺炎克雷伯杆菌引起的肺炎,常常在免疫功能低下的患者中发生,临床可表现为迅速进展的

多囊性肺脓肿,对于治疗的要求比较高,临床也有一定的致死率^[3-5]。含 NLR 家族 PYRIN 域蛋白 3(NLR family pyrin domain containing 3,NLRP3)是 NLRs 家族中的重要成员,为存在于细胞内的多蛋白复合体,在循环系统、免疫细胞、神经系统等都有广泛表达^[6,7]。NLRP3 炎症小体是细胞内 NLRP3、CARD 结构域

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的凋亡相关颗粒样蛋白和半胱天冬氨酸酶(cysteinyl aspartate specific proteinase, caspase)组成的炎症复合体,能被机体内多重危险信号所激活。肺炎克雷伯杆菌感染可诱发机体核转录因子NF-κB的激活,从而介导NLRP3炎症小体的活化^[8,9]。后者可介导Caspase活化和外,从而启动机体天然免疫应答,导致多级联炎症瀑布反应的发生,导致疾病恶化^[10,11]。现代研究表明NLRP3炎症小体介导的炎症与肺部疾病的发生发展密切相关,包括肺纤维化、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、哮喘、呼吸机相关性肺损伤、肺癌等^[12,13]。本文具体探讨了NLRP3炎症小体对克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠肺脏病理损伤的调节作用,分析NLRP3炎症小体在克雷伯杆菌肺炎发生中的作用,希望为克雷伯杆菌肺炎的预防和治疗提供新的思路。现总结报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要研究材料

肺炎克雷伯杆菌本院实验室保存,使用前用无菌生理盐水稀释至 1.0×10^6 CFU/mL。C57BL/6小鼠购自上海杰思捷实验动物有限公司(18 g-22 g, 雌性、清洁级, 合格证号: 298483111, n=56), 标准饲养, 自由饮水, 研究得到了动物伦理委员会的批准。NLRP3抗体、β-actin抗体购自美国Cell Signaling Technology公司,ECL化学发光试剂盒购自北京全式金生物技术有限公司,酶联免疫吸附检测试剂盒由武汉云克隆科技股份有限公司提供。

1.2 克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠模型的建立

将56只小鼠随机平分为两组-模型组与对照组。模型组: 使用10%水合氯醛溶液, 按0.1 mL/10 g剂量腹腔注射麻醉小鼠并固定。将小鼠舌头拉出, 对准小鼠颈部, 小鼠声门打开时, 将气管插管插入气管, 在操作中避免小鼠发生窒息。取0.1 mL

配制好的肺炎克雷伯杆菌菌液(1.0×10^6 CFU/mL)快速注入小鼠气道内。随后将小鼠直立约30 s, 使菌液入肺。对照组: 小鼠采用相同方法注入0.1 mL生理盐水。

1.3 观察指标

(1) 观察与记录小鼠的一般活动状态, 包括饮食、精神、尿量、毛发等。(2)在建模后第7 d与第14 d两个时间点两组各处死14只小鼠, 暴露肺部, 收集肺泡灌洗液, 采用酶联免疫法检测髓过氧化酶(Myeloperoxidase, MPO)含量。(3)收集肺泡灌洗液后, 分离小鼠各脏器组织, 计算小鼠各个脏器的脏器系数。(4)取出整个肺脏后, 清洗赶紧后采用4%多聚甲醛固定液固定, 苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后, 光学显微镜下观察肺脏病理学改变情况, 并进行1-4分评分, 分数越高, 肺脏损伤越严重。(5)研磨肺脏, 提取总蛋白后, 采用Western blot法检测NLRP3蛋白相对表达水平。

1.4 统计方法

所有数据用SPSS22.0软件进行统计处理, 计量资料符合正态分布的情况下用均数±标准差表示, 两两对比为独立样本t检验, 相关性分析采用Pearson分析, 检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 小鼠一般状况对比

对照组: 小鼠饮食正常, 呼吸节律平稳, 精神状态良好, 尿量正常皮毛柔软致密, 动作活泼敏捷, 光亮润泽。模型组: 小鼠饮食减少, 活动减少, 呼吸急促, 毛发蓬松无光泽, 精神萎靡, 尿量减少。

2.2 肺泡灌洗液MPO活性对比

模型组建模第7 d与第14 d的肺泡灌洗液MPO活性都高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组建模不同时间点的肺泡灌洗液MPO活性对比(U/g, 均数±标准差)

Table 1 Comparison of MPO activity of alveolar lavage fluid at different time points of the two groups of modeling (U/g, mean± standard deviation)

Groups	n	7 d		14 d	
Model group	14		0.89±0.11		0.99±0.03
Control group	14		0.45±0.08		0.46±0.06
t			8.924		11.477
P			0.001		0.000

2.3 脏器系数对比

模型组建模第7 d与第14 d的肺脏、脾脏、肝脏系数都高于

对照组($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 两组建模不同时间点的脏器系数对比(均数±标准差)

Table 2 Comparison of organ coefficients between the two groups of modeling at different time points (mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	Lung		Spleen		Liver	
		7 d	14 d	7 d	14 d	7 d	14 d
Model group	14	0.68±0.13	0.71±0.14	0.43±0.03	0.44±0.04	5.22±0.18	5.28±0.19
Control group	14	0.54±0.01	0.55±0.04	0.26±0.03	0.27±0.02	3.87±0.33	3.86±0.18
t		6.794	6.104	11.011	5.663	7.494	7.555
P		0.018	0.020	0.000	0.024	0.005	0.010

2.4 肺病理评分对比

正常组:肺脏呈粉红色,质地柔软,肺纹理清晰。模型组:肺脏呈深红色,存在大量炎性细胞浸润,伴随有肺泡增厚。模型组

建模第 7 d 与第 14 d 的肺病理评分都高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 两组建模不同时间点的肺病理评分对比(分,均数±标准差)

Table 3 Comparison of lung pathology scores at different time points of the two groups of modeling (points, mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	7 d	14 d
Model group	14	3.22±0.33	3.74±0.12
Control group	14	0.89±0.11	0.90±0.10
<i>t</i>		19.022	21.411
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.000

2.5 NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平对比

模型组建模第 7 d 与第 14 d 的 NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平

高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 两组建模不同时间点的 NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平对比(均数±标准差)

Table 4 Comparison of the relative expression levels of NLRP3 protein at different time points of the two groups of modeling (mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	7 d	14 d
Model group	14	3.10±0.24	4.20±0.33
Control group	14	1.02±0.18	1.22±0.12
<i>t</i>		12.772	13.663
<i>P</i>		0.000	0.000

2.6 相关性分析

在模型组中,建模第 14 d 的 NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平与 MPO 活性都存在正相关性($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

表 5 克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠建模第 14dNLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平与肺组织病理学指标的相关性(n=14)

Table 5 Correlation between the relative expression level of NLRP3 protein on the 14th d of Klebsiella pneumonia mouse modeling and lung histopathological indicators (n=14)

Index	Lung pathology score	Lung coefficient	Spleen coefficient	Liver coefficient	MPO activity
r	0.562	0.498	0.614	0.566	0.679
P	0.002	0.010	0.000	0.002	0.000

3 讨论

肺炎是威胁居民健康的常见疾病,病原体比较多样,发病与地区、民族、年龄、季节等因素有关,可通过临床症状、体征、血液学、影像学、病原学等方法进行诊断^[14,15]。由于各地区在社会环境、医疗水平等方面存在差异,导致病原谱的构成均有所差异,这也就导致了患者在临床表现、影像学表现、体征、实验室检查上不尽相同,为此对于治疗的要求比较高^[16]。肺炎患者若未及时有效治疗,极易引起严重并发症,影响患者的身心健康。特别是很多患者的免疫功能不完善,极易受细菌、病毒等病原体的侵袭,也使得呼吸道粘膜使局部抵抗力下降,从而诱发患者的发生^[17,18]。

肺炎是临幊上常见的肺部感染性疾病,肺炎克雷伯杆菌是导致肺炎的主要致病菌^[19,20]。肺炎是院内感染的重要原因,特别是很多患者伴随有多器官损伤,具有一定的死亡率。克雷伯杆菌肺炎的发生机制较为复杂,涉及到炎性反应失控、氧化 / 抗

氧化系统失衡、凝血 / 纤溶系统失衡等,特别是感染中炎性细胞因子的过度表达对炎症反应的发生和发展起着重要的作用^[21,22]。本研究显示模型组建模第 7 d 与第 14 d 的肺泡灌洗液 MPO 活性和肺脏、脾脏、肝脏系数都高于对照组($P<0.05$);模型组建模第 7 d 与第 14 d 的肺病理评分都高于对照组($P<0.05$),说明:在肺炎发生后,大量炎性介质和炎性因子的释放,通过损伤的肺泡上皮细胞、肺毛细血管内皮细胞进入血液循环,诱发炎症级联反应,对肺脏、脾脏、肝脏等脏器造成直接损伤,进而诱发全身炎症反应综合征,与 Bassetti M^[24]和 Cano E J^[25]等研究结果一致。另外,结合 Ascencio-Egea M^[23]等研究分析:MPO 在很多炎症反应中起有害作用,是由激活的中性粒细胞释放的一种酶,具有有效的促氧化和炎症的性质,MPO 活性增加提高了肺组织炎症反应和病理损伤,因此可通过一致 MPO 的表达减轻炎症反应和不必要的组织损伤。

NLRs 超家族的结构域包括蛋白质相互作用域、寡聚化结构域以及端识别配体的富含亮氨酸结构域,NLRP3 属于

NLRPs 亚家族, 可通过识别受体而活化, 进一步募集凋亡相关斑点样蛋白, 形成蛋白质复合体即炎症小体^[26]。NLRP3 在不同类型的肿瘤中发挥的作用不尽相同, 比如在肺癌发生过程中, NLRP3 体起到了一种保护作用; 但 NLRP3 的下调却与肺动脉高压、胶质瘤的发生有关^[27,28]。有研究显示 LRP3 炎症反应属于炎症反应最为重要的内容, 对于肿瘤发生可能具有双重影响, 其中 NLRP3 的初级活化能够产生炎症级联反应, 可为发生肿瘤以及组织损伤提供适宜的条件^[29,30]。然而组织损伤到一定程度也会诱发 NLRP3 的次级活化, 诱发恶性肿瘤细胞的凋亡, 进而抑制肿瘤发生与发展。还有研究表明, 当病原微生物侵袭机体时, NLRP3 炎症小体能够促进机体的免疫防御反应, 从而发挥对机体的保护作用^[31]。而当 NLRP3 炎症小体活化失衡时, 从而可诱发相关疾病的发生, 包括消化系统疾病、阿尔茨海默病、2 型糖尿病等。NLRP3 广泛表达于免疫细胞中, 能够识别克雷伯杆菌等大部分病原微生物, 参与机体炎性反应和天然免疫应答^[32]。而在本研究中, 模型组建模第 7 d 与第 14 d 的 NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。Groft L M^[33]等研究显示: NLRP3 炎症小体是感染性疾病的危险感受器, 其可通过模式识别受体上调胞内 IL1 β 前体的表达, 释放至胞外造成机体炎症级联反应的发生, 从而为本研究结果作出解释。

另外, 本研究显示: 克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠建模第 14 d 的 NLRP3 蛋白相对表达水平与肺脏病理评分、肺脏系数、脾脏系数、肝脏系数、肺泡灌洗液 MPO 活性都存在正相关性($P < 0.05$)。结合 Hu Y^[34]等研究分析其原因在于: 在急性炎症反应中, NLRP3 可对中性粒细胞的趋化作用发挥正面促进作用, NLRP3 的表达越高, 炎症反应越严重。克雷伯杆菌可以活化 NLRP3 炎症小体而介导炎症反应, 也可能通过非转录机制启动 NLRP3 炎症小体活化, 从而参与其所诱导的小鼠肺炎的发生。本研究也存在一定的不足, 没有进行外源性 NLRP3 炎症小体的导入分析, 观察的时间点比较少, 将在后续研究中进行探讨。

总之, 克雷伯杆菌肺炎小鼠 NLRP3 炎症小体呈现高表达状况, 可介导小鼠肺脏病理损伤, 促进 MPO 活性增加, 加重多脏器损伤, 从而为克雷伯杆菌肺炎炎症发生及病理损伤进展机制作出解释。

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