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Galectin-7 在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中的表达 及对支气管上皮细胞凋亡的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨半乳糖凝集素-7(Galectin-7)在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中的表达及对支气管上皮细胞凋亡的影响。**方法:**收集哮喘儿童支气管黏膜及支气管扩张非哮喘儿童支气管黏膜, Western blot 检测其 Galectin-7 的表达。体外培养人支气管上皮细胞, 分为正常组、对照组、感染组和实验组, 正常组用正常的人支气管上皮细胞, 对照组细胞用转染 siRNA control 后的人支气管上皮细胞, 感染组细胞用 RSV 感染后的人支气管上皮细胞, 实验组细胞为 RSV 感染后并转染 siRNA Galectin-7 的人支气管上皮细胞。培养 24 h 后, 检测各组细胞中 Galectin-7 蛋白表达, 并采用流式细胞术检测各组细胞的凋亡情况, Western blot 检测细胞中 Bcl-2、Bax、STAT3、p-STAT3 蛋白的表达。**结果:**哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中 Galectin-7 的表达明显高于非哮喘儿童支气管黏膜组织($P<0.01$)。正常组和对照组 Galectin-7 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 感染组 Galectin-7、Bax 表达和细胞凋亡率均明显高于正常组, 而 Bcl-2、p-STAT3 的表达均明显低于正常组($P<0.01$), 实验组 Galectin-7、Bax 表达和细胞凋亡率明显低于感染组, 而 Bcl-2、p-STAT3 的表达均明显高于感染组($P<0.01$)。**结论:**Galectin-7 在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中表达上调, 可能通过活化 STAT3, 促进支气管上皮细胞凋亡。

关键词:哮喘; 支气管黏膜; 凋亡; Galectin-7

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The Expression of Galectin-7 in Bronchial Mucosa of Asthmatic Children and Its Effect on the Apoptosis of Bronchial Epithelial Cells*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of Galectin-7 in the bronchial mucosa of asthmatic children and its effect on the apoptosis of bronchial epithelial cells. **Methods:** Bronchial mucosa of asthmatic children and children with bronchial dilation were collected and the expression of Galectin-7 was detected by Western blot. Human bronchial epithelial cells were cultured in vitro, the cells were transfected with Galectin-7 siRNA to interfere the Galectin-7 expression, while siRNA control was transfected as the control group. The experiment was divided into normal group, control group, infected group and experimental group. The normal group was normal human bronchial epithelial cells, the cells in the control group was transfected with siRNA control, the infected group was infected with RSV, the experimental group was transfected with Galectin-7 siRNA and infected with RSV. After 24h culture, Galectin-7 protein expression and cell apoptosis were detected in the cells of each group. Western blot was used to detected the expression of Bcl-2, Bax, STAT3 and p-STAT3. **Results:** The expression of Galectin-7 in bronchial mucosa of asthmatic children was significantly higher than that of the non asthmatic children ($P<0.01$). There was no significant difference in the Galectin-7 level between the normal group and the control group ($P>0.05$). The levels of Galectin-7, Bax and apoptosis in the infected group were significantly higher than those in the normal group, while the levels of p-STAT3 and Bcl-2 were significantly lower than those in the normal group ($P<0.01$). The levels of Galectin-7, Bax and apoptosis in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the infected group, while the levels of p-STAT3 and Bcl-2 were significantly higher than those in the infected group ($P<0.01$). **Conclusions:** The expression of Galectin-7 was up-regulated in the bronchial mucosa of asthmatic children, which might promote the apoptosis of bronchial epithelial cells by activating STAT3.

Key words: Asthma; Bronchial mucosa; Apoptosis; Galectin-7

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哮喘是一种由多种细胞引起的气道慢性炎症,环境、遗传、致敏原等多种因素可以引起哮喘的发生^[1]。据统计,世界范围内约有超过3亿人患有哮喘^[2]。其中儿童哮喘的发病率呈现逐年增长的趋势,严重威胁着儿童的生命健康。支气管上皮细胞是一道先天性免疫屏障,在哮喘发病过程中具有重要作用^[3]。Galectin-7是Galectins家族成员之一,含有一个糖识别结构,在皮肤损伤修复、癌症发生、呼吸道疾病发生等过程中均有重要作用^[4]。有研究表明Galectin-7在哮喘儿童中表达水平是非哮喘儿童中的8倍^[5]。本研究首先收集了哮喘儿童支气管黏膜,通过Western blot检测Galectin-7在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中的表达,进一步通过细胞转染RSV感染人支气管上皮细胞探讨Galectin-7在支气管上皮细胞凋亡中的作用,以期对哮喘的治疗提供新思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 组织及细胞

收集2010年8月~2016年1月延安大学附属医院确诊的哮喘儿童活检的支气管黏膜30例,年龄1~13岁,平均年龄5.8岁。同时选取支气管扩张的非哮喘儿童的活检支气管黏膜20例为对照组,年龄1~12岁,平均年龄6.1岁。所有组织黏膜均来自于纤维支气管镜检查,并且已经过患者及家属同意。人支气管上皮细胞株HBE135-E6E7购自于中国科学院细胞库。

1.2 主要仪器及试剂

Lipofectamine 2000转染试剂、BCA蛋白浓度检测试剂盒均购自于北京鼎国生物技术有限公司;组织蛋白提取试剂盒购自于上海贝博生物科技有限公司;Bcl-2单克隆抗体、Bax单克隆抗体、STAT3单克隆抗体、p-STAT3单克隆抗体、GAPDH单克隆抗体均购自于美国CTS;RPMI1640培养基、胰蛋白酶均购自于美国Sigma;XSP-17C倒置显微镜购自于上海丹普光学仪器有限公司;HH CP-TWCO2培养箱购自于上海贺德实验设备有限公司;FC500MCL流式细胞仪购自于美国贝克曼库尔。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 支气管黏膜中Galectin-7表达水平检测 取收集的支气管黏膜组织,剪碎后,液氮研磨成粉状,取80mg的组织粉末,加入200 μ L的裂解液,放在冰上充分裂解后,转移裂解液至离心管中,12000 rpm,4℃离心20 min,吸取蛋白上清,按照BCA蛋白浓度检测试剂盒说明书检测提取的蛋白浓度。取蛋白样品与Loading buffer充分混合后,放在100℃煮沸5 min,取变性蛋白样品加入到SDS-PAGE凝胶上样孔中,每孔加入55 μ L。80V电压电泳至溴酚蓝进入浓缩胶和分离胶边缘时,调整电压为120V继续电泳。电泳结束后,取出蛋白凝胶在4℃转膜90 min,将蛋白转印至PVDF膜上。PVDF膜经PBST洗涤后,放在5%脱脂奶粉的封闭液中,37℃封闭70 min。分别加入一抗(800倍稀释,4℃孵育过夜)、二抗(1000倍稀释,37℃孵育90 min)反应后,滴加显色液,以GAPDH为内参,分析蛋白表达水平。

1.3.2 细胞培养 取出保存在液氮罐中的人支气管上皮细胞,放在37℃水浴锅中,1 min后,转移至离心管中,加入RPMI1640培养基,1000 rpm离心10 min,吸除上清液,加入含有10% FBS的RPMI1640培养基悬浮细胞,接种到细胞瓶中,放

在37℃,5% CO₂培养箱中培养2 d后,观察细胞融合度达到80%时,弃去细胞培养液,加入含有0.25%的胰蛋白酶消化细胞后,加入细胞培养液,1000 rpm离心10 min,吸除上清液,用细胞培养液悬浮细胞,按照1:3接种到细胞培养瓶中。

1.3.3 细胞转染 取培养至对数生长期的人支气管上皮细胞,弃细胞培养液,加入胰蛋白酶消化后,以 1×10^5 个/孔接种到6孔细胞培养板中培养24 h。取siRNA Galectin-7和siRNA control按照Lipofectamine 2000转染试剂说明书转染至人支气管上皮细胞中。

1.3.4 实验分组 转染成功后的人支气管上皮细胞分为4组,依次为正常组、对照组、感染组和实验组。其中正常组和感染组用正常的人支气管上皮细胞,对照组细胞用转染siRNA control后的人支气管上皮细胞,实验组细胞为转染siRNA Galectin-7后的人支气管上皮细胞。感染组和实验组细胞培养48 h后,用RSV感染的人支气管上皮细胞。RSV感染方法参考文献^[7],检测为RSV阳性后,吸除RSV培养液,继续培养24 h,提取细胞蛋白,Western blot检测细胞中Galectin-7表达水平,步骤同1.3.1。

1.3.5 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡 取各组细胞培养24 h后,胰蛋白酶消化细胞,调整细胞浓度为 1×10^6 个/mL,取1 mL细胞悬浮液,1000 rpm离心10 min,弃上清液,加入冰预冷的PBS洗涤细胞两次,用100 μ L结合缓冲液悬浮细胞,加入PI和Annexin-V-FITC各5 μ L,放置于避光环境中反应20 min后,流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡情况。

1.3.6 Western blot检测细胞中Bcl-2、Bax、STAT3、p-STAT3蛋白表达 取各组细胞培养24 h后,弃细胞培养液,加入细胞裂解液,提取细胞总蛋白,Western blot检测细胞中Bcl-2、Bax、STAT3、p-STAT3蛋白水平。步骤同1.3.1。

1.4 统计学分析

所得的实验数据均采用SPSS22.0统计学软件分析,数据以均数标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组数据比较用t检验,多组数据比较用单因素方差分析,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 Galectin-7在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中的表达

收集哮喘儿童支气管黏膜,剪碎后,提取组织蛋白,Western blot检测组织中Galectin-7表达水平。结果显示:哮喘儿童支气管黏膜组织中Galectin-7表达水平明显高于对照组黏膜组织,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.01$),见图1。

2.2 RSV感染后支气管上皮细胞中Galectin-7的表达

支气管上皮细胞转染siRNA Galectin-7和siRNA control后,用RSV感染细胞,检测24 h后细胞中Galectin-7表达水平。结果显示:对照组和正常组细胞中Galectin-7表达水平差异没有统计学意义($P > 0.05$),感染组细胞中Galectin-7水平明显高于正常组($P < 0.01$),实验组细胞中Galectin-7水平明显低于感染组($P < 0.01$),见图2。

2.3 Galectin-7对RSV感染的人支气管上皮细胞凋亡的影响

支气管上皮细胞转染siRNA Galectin-7后,用RSV感染细胞,检测24 h后细胞凋亡情况及细胞中Bcl-2、Bax的表达。结果显示:感染组细胞凋亡率和Bax水平明显高于正常组($P < 0.05$),Bcl-2水平明显低于正常组($P < 0.05$)。

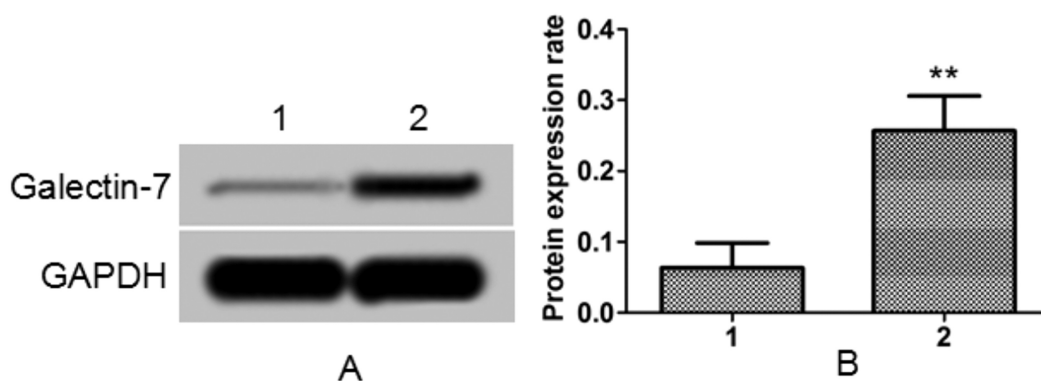


图 1 Galectin-7 在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中和正常支气管扩张非哮喘儿童支气管黏膜的表达比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of the expression of Galectin-7 in bronchial mucosa between children with asthma and bronchiectasia

Note: 1: Control bronchial mucosa tissue; 2: bronchial mucosa of children with asthma; A: Western blot; B: Protein expression rate; ** $P < 0.01$ vs Control bronchial mucosa tissue

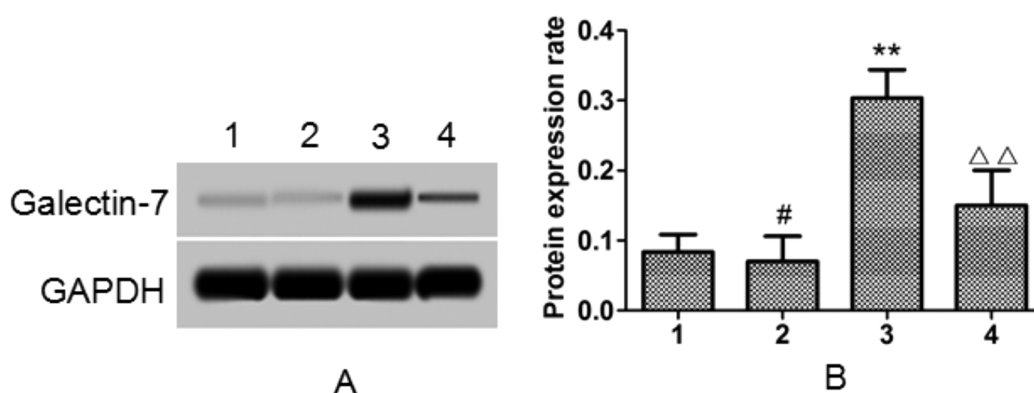


图 2 RSV 感染后支气管上皮细胞中 Galectin-7 的表达

Fig. 2 Expression of Galectin-7 in bronchial epithelial cells after RSV infection

Note: 1: Normal group; 2: Control group; 3: Infection group; 4: Experimental group; A: Western blot; B: Protein expression rate; # $P > 0.05$ vs Normal group; ** $P < 0.01$ vs Normal group; △△ $P < 0.01$ vs Infection group.

01), 实验组细胞凋亡率和 Bax 水平明显低于感染组($P < 0.01$), 感染组细胞 Bcl-2 水平明显低于正常组($P < 0.01$), 实验组细胞 Bcl-2 水平明显高于感染组($P < 0.01$), 见图 3。

2.4 Galectin-7 对 RSV 感染的人支气管上皮细胞 STAT3、p-STAT3 蛋白表达的影响

支气管上皮细胞转染 siRNA Galectin-7 后, 用 RSV 感染细胞, 检测 24 h 后细胞中 STAT3、p-STAT3 蛋白表达。结果显示: 感染组细胞 p-STAT3 水平明显低于正常组($P < 0.01$), 实验组细胞 p-STAT3 水平明显高于感染组($P < 0.01$), 见图 4。

3 讨论

哮喘是一种常见的发生于呼吸道的疾病, 气道上皮细胞的脱落是哮喘早期的临床病理变化, 上皮功能和结构的改变会引起气道其他组织器官的功能障碍^[8,9]。支气管上皮细胞凋亡与哮喘发病具有密切关系。Galectin-7 是一种 β - 半乳糖苷结合蛋白, 在上皮组织中有广泛表达, 参与上皮细胞的分化、生长、凋亡等过程^[10,11]。研究表明 Galectin-7 基因存在于哮喘患者的支气管黏膜中, 哮喘患者支气管黏膜中 Galectin-7 水平与正常人相比异常升高^[12,13]。本研究收集了哮喘儿童支气管黏膜 30 例, 同时收集支气管扩张的非哮喘儿童支气管黏膜 20 例, 结果显示

Galectin-7 在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中表达上调, 这与之前的研究结果相一致。

为了进一步探究 Galectin-7 对人支气管上皮细胞的作用, 本研究体外培养人支气管上皮细胞, 通过细胞转染的方法干扰人支气管上皮细胞中 Galectin-7 的表达, 用 RSV 感染转染后的支气管上皮细胞体外模拟哮喘环境, 检测细胞中 Galectin-7 的表达, 结果小鼠 RSV 能够促进人支气管上皮细胞表达 Galectin-7 蛋白, 而干扰 Galectin-7 后的人支气管细胞中 Galectin-7 蛋白有所下降, 这提示转染 Galectin-7 siRNA 后能够有效降低 RSV 感染诱导的人支气管上皮细胞中 Galectin-7 蛋白的表达。

Bcl-2 蛋白家族是目前公认的与细胞凋亡有关的蛋白家族, 在心肌细胞、癌细胞、海马神经元细胞、成纤维细胞等多种细胞凋亡过程中均发挥重要作用^[14,15]。Bax 和 Bcl-2 均属于 Bcl-2 蛋白家族的成员, 在细胞凋亡过程中发挥相反的作用, Bax 发挥促凋亡作用, 而 Bcl-2 发挥抑凋亡作用^[16,17]。STAT3 信号转导通路广泛存在于生物体细胞内。STAT3 信号转导通路激活后, STAT3 被磷酸化形成二聚体, 发挥信号转导的作用^[18-20]。本研究进一步通过流式细胞术检测了人支气管上皮细胞的凋亡, 结果显示 RSV 感染后人支气管上皮细胞的凋亡增多,

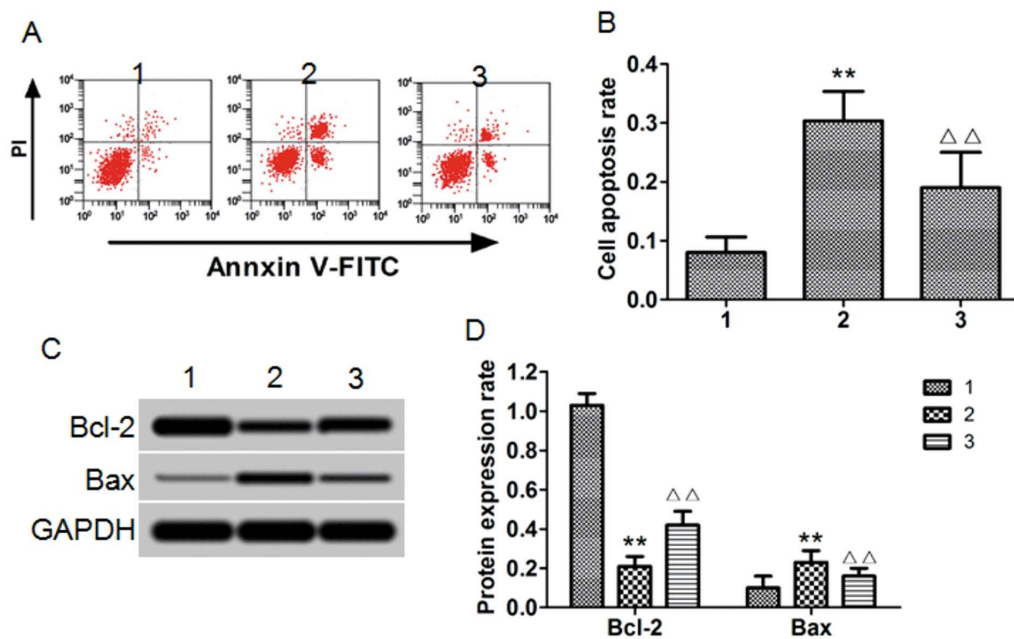


图 3 Galectin-7 对 RSV 感染的人支气管上皮细胞凋亡的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of Galectin-7 on the apoptosis of bronchial epithelial cell induced by RSV infection

Note: 1: Normal group; 2: Infection group; 3: Experimental group; A: flow cytometry result; B: apoptosis rate; C: Western blot; D: Protein expression rate;

**P<0.01 vs Normal group; $\Delta\Delta$ P<0.01 vs Infection group

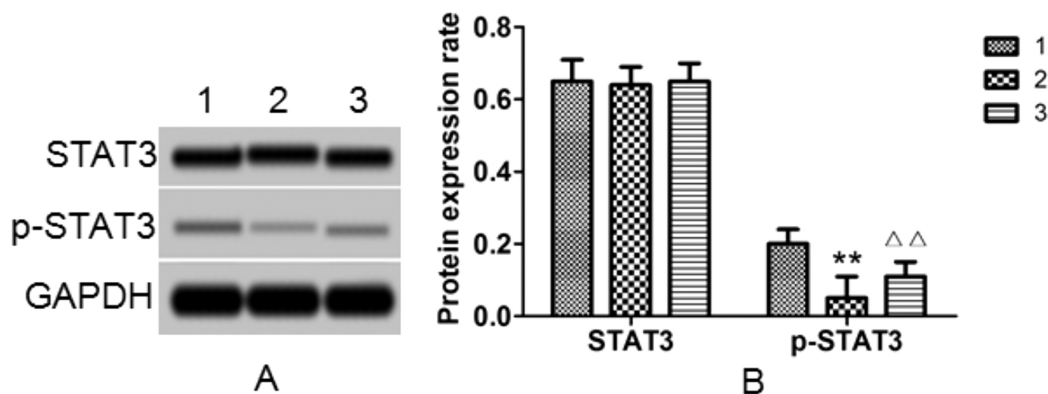


图 4 Galectin-7 对 RSV 感染的人支气管上皮细胞 STAT3、p-STAT3 蛋白表达的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of Galectin-7 on the expressions of STAT3 and p-STAT3 protein in the bronchial epithelial cell induced by RSV infection

Note: 1: Normal group; 2: Infection group; 3: Experimental group; A: Western blot; B: Protein expression rate; **P<0.01 vs Normal group; $\Delta\Delta$ P<0.01 vs Infection group

而干扰 Galectin-7 的表达后,RSV 感染导致的支气管上皮细胞凋亡减少。此外,RSV 能够促进人支气管上皮细胞促凋亡蛋白 Bax 水平,减弱抑凋亡蛋白 Bcl-2 表达和 STAT3 磷酸化水平,而干扰 Galectin-7 后的细胞中 Bax 水平下降,Bcl-2 和 STAT3 磷酸化水平升高,表明干扰 Galectin-7 可能通过作用于 STAT3 信号通路抑制 RSV 诱导的支气管上皮细胞凋亡。

综上所述,Galectin-7 在哮喘儿童支气管黏膜中过度表达。RSV 能够促进人支气管上皮细胞凋亡,而抑制 Galectin-7 能够减弱 RSV 诱导的支气管上皮细胞凋亡,作用机制可能与 STAT3 信号通路有关。

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