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重型颅脑损伤患者血清 Arc 水平及其与程序性坏死关系的研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨重型颅脑损伤(sTBI)患者血清 Arc 蛋白表达及其与神经元程序性坏死的关系。**方法:**采用回顾性研究的方法,选取中国人民解放军第 123 医院神经外科自 2013 年 6 月至 2017 年 4 月收治的 sTBI 患者 55 例(sTBI 组)和同期该院体检中心健康体检者 55 例(Control 组),将 sTBI 组患者分为 Arc 蛋白低表达组(小于 150.37 pg/mL,sTBI-L)和 Arc 蛋白高表达组(大于 150.37 pg/mL,sTBI-H)。采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)检测受试者外周血 Arc 蛋白含量,采用蛋白质印迹法(Western blot)检测程序性坏死相关蛋白受体相互作用蛋白激酶 1(RIPK1)、受体相互作用蛋白激酶 3(RIPK3)和混合系激酶区域样蛋白(MLKL)的表达,采用 ELISA 法检测炎症因子白介素 1β(IL-1β)、肿瘤坏死因子 α(TNF-α)和白介素 10(IL-10)的表达。**结果:**sTBI 组血清 Arc 蛋白含量明显高于 Control 组(150.37 ± 21.08 pg/mL vs. 87.65 ± 13.43 pg/mL),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。与 Control 组比较,sTBI-L 组、sTBI-H 组 RIPK1、RIPK3 和 MLKL 表达均明显增高($P < 0.001$);与 sTBI-H 组比较,sTBI-L 组 RIPK3 和 MLKL 表达明显增高($P < 0.001$),而 RIPK1 表达无差异($P=0.181$)。与 Control 组比较,sTBI-L 组、sTBI-H 组血清 IL-1β、TNF-α 和 IL-10 表达均明显增高($P < 0.001$);与 sTBI-H 组比较,sTBI-L 组血清 IL-1β 和 TNF-α 表达明显增高($P = 0.027, 0.008$),而 IL-10 表达明显降低($P = 0.015$)。**结论:**重型颅脑损伤患者血清 Arc 蛋白表达增加,可能介导了神经元程序性坏死和炎症反应。

关键词:重型颅脑损伤;Arc 蛋白;程序性坏死;炎性细胞因子

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A Study on the Arc Expression and Its Relationship with Necroptosis in Severe Traumatic Brain Injury Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of Arc protein in serum and its relationship with neuronal necroptosis in severe traumatic brain injury (sTBI) patients. **Methods:** This is a retrospective study. Fifty-five sTBI patients, admitted to the department of neurosurgery in the 123th Hospital of PLA from June 2013 to April 2017, were selected as the sTBI group (sTBI), and 55 healthy subjects accepted physical examination at the same period in the same hospital were selected as the control group (Control). The patients in sTBI group were further divided into low Arc level group (< 150.37 pg/mL, sTBI-L) and high Arc level group (> 150.37 pg/mL, sTBI-H). The enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was performed to determine the protein levels of Arc in serum. Western blot was performed to detect the expression of necroptosis-associated factors, including receptor protein interacting kinase 1 (RIPK1), receptor protein interacting kinase 3 (RIPK3) and mixed lineage kinase domain-like (MLKL). ELISA was also used to measure the levels of inflammatory cytokines, including interleukin-1β (IL-1β), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin-10 (IL-10). **Results:** The protein level of Arc in sTBI group was higher than that in Control group (150.37 ± 21.08 pg/mL VS. 87.65 ± 13.43 pg/mL), and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). The expression of RIPK1, RIPK3 and MLKL in sTBI-L or sTBI-H group was higher than that in Control group ($P < 0.001$). The expression of RIPK3 and MLKL in sTBI-L group was higher than that in sTBI-H group ($P < 0.001$), but the expression of RIPK1 in sTBI-L group and sTBI-H group were not statistically different ($P = 0.181$). The levels of IL-1β, TNF-α and IL-10 in sTBI-L or sTBI-H group was higher than that in Control group ($P < 0.001$). The levels of IL-1β and TNF-α in sTBI-L group was higher than that in sTBI-H group ($P = 0.027$ or 0.008), whereas the levels of IL-10 in sTBI-L group were lower than that in sTBI-H group ($P = 0.015$). **Conclusions:** The expression of Arc protein is significantly increased in serum of sTBI patients, and its expression is associated with neuronal necroptosis and inflammatory factors.

Key words: Severe traumatic brain injury; Arc protein; Necroptosis; Inflammatory cytokines

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前言

重型颅脑损伤(severe traumatic brain injury,sTBI)是指由外力造成的严重的脑组织损伤和神经功能障碍,患者格拉斯哥昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale,GCS)低于8分,具有极高的致残、致死率。随着我国交通事业的发展和人口老龄化的进展,由交通事故和意外摔倒等引发的sTBI逐年增多^[1],65岁以上老人TBI的发生率以每年近8%的速度增长,造成人均近800美元的首次住院治疗费用及数千美元的后期康复、护理费用^[2]。国外研究表明每年由TBI引发的直接、间接经济损失高达765亿美元,全世界每年投入数亿美元用于相关机制、预防措施、诊断和治疗方法的研究^[3]。

Arc蛋白是一类神经元特异性的突触后蛋白,由即早基因Arc编码,介导突触间信号转导,参与学习和记忆等生理过程^[4]。当神经元发生神经电生理活动时,Arc在突触部位表达增高,通过与谷氨酸受体等突触后蛋白的相互作用,参与长时程增强(long-term potentiation,LTP)和长时程抑制(long-term depression,LTD)等突触可塑性形成过程^[5]。Arc可与发动蛋白等分子相互作用,增加突触后膜的受体胞吞作用,抑制α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异恶唑丙酸(α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic,AMPA)型谷氨酸受体在突触后膜的表达,影响脑缺血、阿尔茨海默病、脆性X综合征等神经系统疾病的发生与进展^[6]。也有研究表明Arc可与钙/钙调蛋白依赖的蛋白激酶II(calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II,CaMKII)发生相互作用,促进CaMKII激活引起的轴突生长,可能在神经修复过程中发挥重要作用。我们的前期研究表明谷氨酸和机械性损伤均可增加神经元Arc在RNA和蛋白水平的表达,提示Arc很可能在TBI中发挥重要作用^[7]。本研究主要检测了sTBI患者血清Arc蛋白水平及其与神经元程序性坏死的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取中国人民解放军第123医院神经外科自2013年6月至2017年4月收治的sTBI患者55例作为sTBI组。入选标准:年龄18-80岁,入院前有明确头部外伤史,GCS评分≤8分,头颅CT或磁共振提示存在脑挫裂伤、颅内血肿或脑水肿,出凝血功能正常。排除标准:入院时死亡或中途退出治疗;合并脊柱或胸腹部重要脏器损伤;合并颅内血管畸形;合并严重基础性疾病。sTBI组血清Arc蛋白含量均数为150.37 pg/mL,以此为标准将sTBI组患者分为Arc蛋白低表达组(小于150.37 pg/mL,sTBI-L)和Arc蛋白高表达组(大于150.37 pg/mL,sTBI-H),sTBI-L组患者26例,sTBI-H组患者29例。同时,选取同期该院体检中心健康体检者55例作为Control组。两组受试者性别、年龄、体重指数、吸烟史、饮酒史等指标比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准,患者及家属签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 试剂 蛋白提取试剂盒及BCA蛋白定量试剂盒均购自陕西西安东澳生物科技有限公司;酶联免疫吸附测定(ELISA)试剂盒购自美国Fischer公司;蛋白质印迹(Western blot)检测试剂盒购自南京建成生物科技公司;抗人受体相互作用蛋白激酶1(RIPK1)、抗人受体相互作用蛋白激酶3(RIPK3)、抗人混合丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶MLKL、抗人β-actin一抗及对应二抗均购自美国Santa Cruz公司。

1.2.2 标本处理和ELISA sTBI患者入院时即刻抽取外周静脉血5 mL,Control组受试者抽取禁食8 h以上的外周静脉血5 mL,予枸橼酸钠抗凝处理,低速离心机内以2500 r/min速度离心10-15 min,取上清液冻存于-80℃冰箱中备用。Arc蛋白及炎症因子含量按ELISA试剂盒说明书进行测定。

1.2.3 Western blot检测 蛋白提取试剂盒提取蛋白,BCA法进行蛋白定量,每泳道加入等量蛋白进行蛋白电泳,结束后采用半干法将蛋白转移至硝酸纤维素膜上。以脱脂奶粉为封闭液室温下孵育条带2 h,加入RIPK1、RIPK3、MLKL和β-actin一抗室温孵育过夜,对应二抗在37℃孵育1 h后,采用化学发光法检测各蛋白表达。

1.3 统计学分析

本研究数据结果采用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,使用SPSS16.0软件进行统计学分析,两组间比较采用Student's t检验,多组间比较采用方差分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组受试者临床基本信息的比较

三组受试者的临床信息见表1。各组之间性别、年龄、体重指数、吸烟史、饮酒史等指标比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。sTBI-L组与sTBI-H组间GCS评分、是否手术等指标比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 正常对照组与sTBI组血清Arc蛋白含量的比较

如图1所示,Control组血清Arc蛋白含量为 87.65 ± 13.43 pg/mL,sTBI组血清Arc蛋白含量为 150.37 ± 21.08 pg/mL,sTBI组明显高于Control组($P<0.001$)。

2.3 各组受试者血清程序性坏死相关蛋白表达比较

我们采用Western blot检测血清蛋白中程序性坏死相关分子表达的变化。图2所示,与Control组比较,sTBI-L组、sTBI-H组RIPK1表达均明显增高($P<0.001$),sTBI-L组与sTBI-H组RIPK1表达差异无明显统计学意义($P=0.181$);sTBI-L组、sTBI-H组RIPK3表达、MLKL均明显增高($P<0.001$),sTBI-L组与sTBI-H组RIPK1、MLKL表达均有明显统计学差异($P<0.001$)。

2.4 各组受试者血清炎症因子表达的比较

如图3所示,与Control组比较,sTBI-L组、sTBI-H组血清IL-1β、TNF-α表达均明显增高($P<0.001$),且sTBI-L以上指标均明显高于sTBI-H组($P=0.027$)。与Control组比较,sTBI-L组、

表 1 三组受试者的临床特征比较
Table 1 Comparison of the clinical characteristics among three groups of subjects

Groups	Control	sTBI-L	sTBI-H
Sex			
Male	27	14	16
Female	28	12	13
Age	49.5 ± 11.6	52.3 ± 10.7	51.7 ± 12.7
BMI	23.5 ± 2.7	24.2 ± 3.1	23.8 ± 2.8
Smoking			
Yes	18	8	10
No	37	18	19
Liquor			
Yes	21	9	11
No	34	17	18
GCS score		4.7 ± 1.7	4.9 ± 1.6
Operation			
Yes		22	24
No		4	5

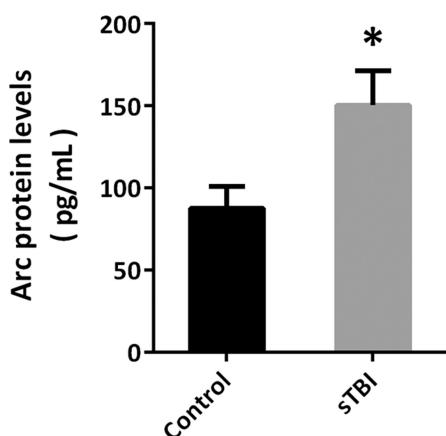


图 1 正常对照组与 sTBI 组血清 Arc 蛋白含量的比较

Fig.1 Comparison of the Arc protein levels in serum between control group and sTBI group

Note: Data are expressed as mean ± SD. *P < 0.05, compared with Control group.

sTBI-H 组血清 IL-10 表达明显增高($P < 0.001$),且 sTBI-L 组血清 IL-10 表达明显低于 sTBI-H 组,差异有明显统计学差异($P=0.015$)。

3 讨论

突触后致密物质(postsynaptic density, PSD)是位于突触后膜的一个特殊的电子致密结构,由离子通道、细胞粘附分子、支架蛋白和谷氨酸受体等多种突触后蛋白组成,是介导突触间信号传导的重要结构基础。这些突触后蛋白可相互作用,形成分子复合体锚定于神经突触的后膜,调控突触结构的稳定性和信号传导的强度,与脑缺血、TBI 等多种中枢神经系统疾病后神经功能障碍有关^[8]。以往研究表明一类突触后蛋白 Homer1a 在 TBI 后表达增高,其表达量与受损神经细胞数呈负相关,

Homer1a 在 TBI 患者血清中的含量与神经元凋亡相关^[9,10]。因此,突触后蛋白含量的变化被认为是反映脑损伤程度的新型敏感指标。我们的前期研究发现突触后蛋白 Arc 在神经元损伤后表达明显增高,其表达受谷氨酸受体信号通路调控,而与神经元内钙离子稳态无关^[7]。本研究对比了 sTBI 患者与对照受试者血清中 Arc 蛋白的含量,发现 sTBI 患者 Arc 含量明显增高,与前期基础实验结果相符合,提示其可能是一种内源性的脑保护机制。

传统观点认为神经元死亡主要有三种方式:凋亡、坏死和自噬。凋亡和自噬是细胞主动死亡的过程,需要消耗能量并合成新的蛋白质等物质,受到多种信号通路调控,也被称作“程序性死亡”;而坏死是一种被动死亡的过程,以胞膜破裂、胞浆崩解为特征,被认为是无法人为控制的。近年来,研究者们发现经典的凋亡诱导剂肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 和泛 Caspase 抑制剂 z-VAD 共同处理可诱导 Jurkat T 细胞发生坏死,而 FasL 在敲除了 fas 相关结死亡构域(fas-associated death domain, FADD)的细胞也可诱导坏死样形态学改变的发生,这种死亡方式被命名为程序性坏死(necroptosis)^[11,12]。后续研究表明神经元也存在程序性坏死的死亡方式。李等研究发现 NMDA 处理原代培养大鼠神经元,可引起细胞内钙离子超载和神经元程序性坏死^[13];Yamanaka 等研究发现 24 羟基胆甾醇(24S-Hydroxycholesterol, 24S-OHC)对 SH-SY5Y 细胞和原代培养皮层神经元的神经毒性作用与程序性坏死有关^[14]。上海江基尧教授研究团队的最新研究发现,亚低温治疗可以通过抑制程序性坏死减轻 TBI 后脑组织损伤和神经炎性反应^[15],这一结果得到了天津张赛教授团队研究结果的进一步印证^[16]。大量研究表明程序性坏死受到复杂的分子信号网络调控,其中 RIPK1、RIPK3 和 MLKL 发挥重要作用。RIPK1 去泛素化后激活,通过磷酸化激活 RIPK3,进而在苏氨酸 357/丝氨酸 358 位点磷酸化 MLKL,使其发生构象变化,形成氮端 4 螺旋维管束

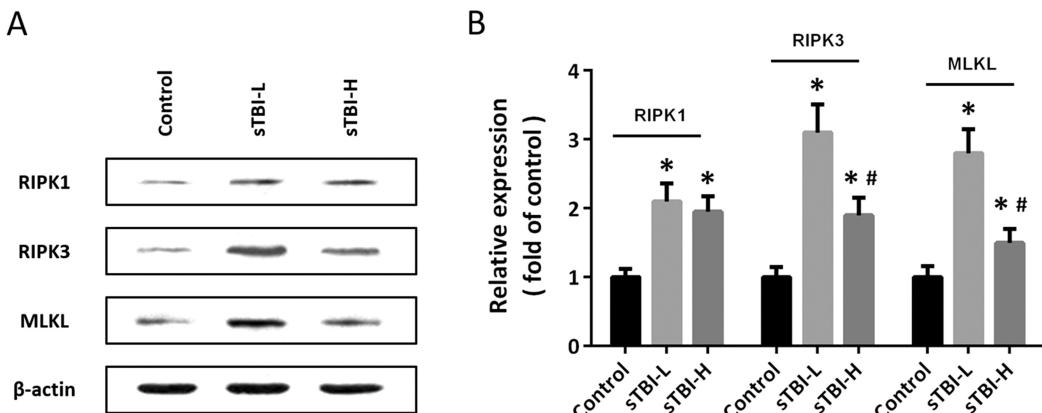


图 2 各组受试者血清程序性坏死相关蛋白表达比较

Fig.2 Comparison of the expression of serum necroptosis-related proteins between different groups

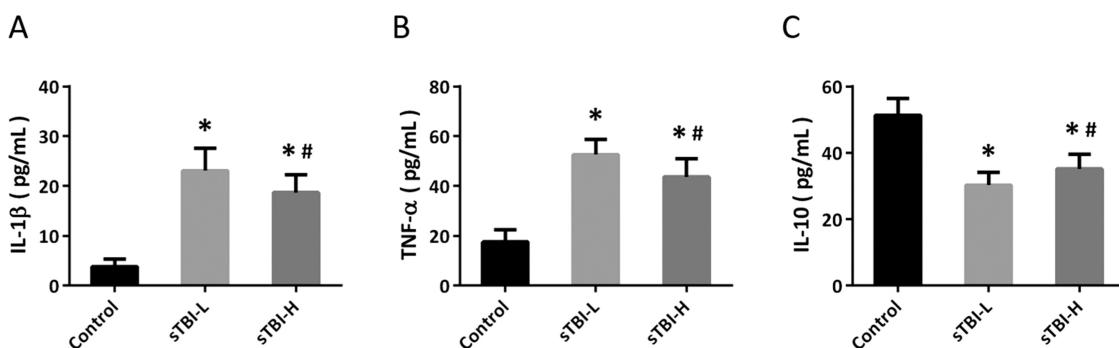
Note: Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, compared with Control group. # $P < 0.05$, compared with sTBI-L group.

图 3 各组受试者血清炎性细胞因子表达的比较

Fig.3 Comparison of the expression of serum inflammatory cytokines between different groups

Note: Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, compared with Control group. # $P < 0.05$, compared with sTBI-L group.

结构,转位于细胞膜上打孔,导致细胞坏死^[17]。本研究结果显示sTBI患者血清Arc蛋白含量与程序性坏死分子表达相关,Arc低表达组RIPK3和MLKL表达均较Arc高表达组明显增高,而两组间RIPK1表达无明显变化。这些结果提示Arc很可能与TBI后神经元程序性坏死相关,分子机制可能与RIPK1/RIPK3-MLKL信号通路有关。

程序性坏死与传统定义的坏死同样都存在细胞膜破裂,细胞内容物的释放,这些变化会引起受损组织发生炎症反应^[18,19]。以炎性细胞激活、迁移和炎性细胞因子释放为特征的中枢神经系统炎症反应,是TBI患者的共同特征,与神经功能预后密切相关^[20,21]。按其功能不同,炎性细胞因子可分为促炎细胞因子和抗炎细胞因子两类,通过影响血管扩张程度、血脑屏障通透性、趋化作用、氧化应激等参与TBI的病理过程。IL-1 β 和TNF- α 是两种重要促炎细胞因子,其表达增高可见于TBI患者伤后早期提取的血清、脑脊液和脑组织标本中^[22,23]。以往研究表明使用特异性抑制剂或基因沉默的方法,抑制IL-1 β 和TNF- α 的表达,可以在TBI的动物模型中发挥神经保护作用^[24]。同时,在TBI患者的血清和脑脊液中还存在一些炎性细胞因子,如IL-10,其表达变化与促炎细胞因子相反^[25]。研究表明IL-10可抑制T细胞激活、白细胞迁移和胶质细胞的活化,减少IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和氧自由基的生成^[26]。使用体内给予激动剂或载体转染过表达的方法激活IL-10,可以在多种脑损伤模型中发挥神经

保护作用。我们的结果显示sTBI患者血清中IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和IL-10三种炎性细胞因子表达均明显高于Control组,验证了炎症反应在sTBI病理过程中的重要作用。进一步研究结果显示Arc低表达组IL-1 β 和TNF- α 表达较Arc高表达组明显增高,而Arc低表达组IL-10表达较Arc高表达组明显降低。血清Arc含量与促炎细胞因子、抗炎细胞因子表达相关性的不同,提示Arc很可能通过抑制促炎细胞因子、激活抗炎细胞因子,调控中枢炎症反映,在sTBI后发挥神经保护作用。

综上所述,sTBI患者血清Arc蛋白含量明显增高,损伤后Arc蛋白表达高低与程序性坏死和炎症反应指标相关。血清Arc含量可能是反映sTBI后损伤程度的敏感指标,Arc蛋白可能成为sTBI损伤机制及脑保护研究的新的分子靶点。

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