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· 基础研究 ·

1- 磷酸鞘氨醇改善缺氧诱导的肺上皮细胞损伤 *

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摘要 目的:如何减轻缺氧造成的肺损伤是平原人群进入高原环境时面临的难题。本研究旨在探索外源性 1- 磷酸鞘氨醇(S1P)对低氧暴露诱导肺上皮细胞损伤的改善作用。**方法:**对肺上皮细胞(BEAS 2B 细胞)进行 4 h 不同浓度的 S1P 预处理,之后放入低氧培养箱(氧气浓度为 1%)模拟 24 h 和 48 h 的低氧暴露,检测细胞的增殖活性、早期凋亡以及线粒体相关功能;通过实时荧光定量 PCR 检测受体基因(S1PR1-3)的表达水平。**结果:**外源性 S1P 预处理可在 BEAS 2B 细胞中显著提高 S1PR3 的表达水平;对于 24 h - 48 h 的急性低氧暴露,给予 1 μM 浓度的 S1P 预处理时对细胞具有显著的保护作用,主要表现在线粒体功能改善、细胞增殖活性提升及早期凋亡率下降,包括:线粒体膜电位(MMP)和三磷酸腺苷(ATP)水平显著升高($P < 0.0005$),线粒体活性氧(ROS)产生显著减少($P < 0.0001$),从而显著提高了细胞的增殖活性($P < 0.005$),并降低早期凋亡率。**结论:**外源性 S1P 预处理能通过改善低氧诱导的氧化应激损伤保护肺上皮细胞。S1P 在预防急性高原病、改善高原反应方面具有潜在应用价值。

关键词:1- 磷酸鞘氨醇;低氧暴露;肺上皮细胞;线粒体;氧化损伤**中图分类号:**R-33;R322.35;R135.6;**文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2022)01-01-05

Protective Effect of Sphingominol 1-phosphate for Hypoxia-induced Lung Epithelial Cells Injury*

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ABSTRACT Objective: How to reduce the lung injury caused by hypoxia is a challenge when people enter the high altitude. The purpose of this study is to explore the protective effect of exogenous sphingosinol 1-phosphate (S1P) on lung epithelial cells during hypoxic exposure. **Methods:** BEAS 2B cells were pretreated with S1P at different concentrations for 4 hours and then placed in a hypoxia incubator (1% oxygen concentration) to simulate hypoxia exposure during 24 h and 48 h, and then detect the proliferative activity, early apoptosis and mitochondria-related functions; in addition, the expression level of the receptor genes (S1PR1-3) were tested by real-time qPCR. **Results:** Exogenous S1P preconditioning can increase the expression level of S1PR3 significantly in BEAS 2B; During 24 h - 48 h of hypoxia exposure, S1P pretreatment at 1 μM had a significant protective effect on BEAS 2B, especially improving Mitochondrial Membrane Potential(MMP) and Adenosine Triphosphate(ATP) levels($P < 0.0005$), reducing Reactive Oxygen Species(ROS) production ($P < 0.0001$), Thus, increase the proliferation activity($P < 0.005$) and reduce the early apoptosis rate of cells. **Conclusion:** Exogenous S1P preconditioning can protect lung epithelial cells by inhibition of hypoxia-induced oxidative stress injury. S1P has important application value in preventing altitude sickness.

Key words: S1P; Hypoxia; Lung epithelial cells; Mitochondrion; Oxidative Stress**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R-33; R322.35; R135.6; R244 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2022)01-01-05

前言

目前越来越多的平原人群出于娱乐或军事目的前往高海拔地区。高原环境空气稀薄,较低的氧分压导致人体能摄入的氧气减少^[1],因此会面临急性低氧暴露所带来的健康风险。急性缺氧会对肺功能造成损害,提高肺动脉压和总肺血管阻力水平,从而增加了高原肺水肿的风险^[2];且在高原暴露中肺功能快

速下降者会比没有快速下降者产生更多的超敏 C 反应蛋白,提示存在更高水平的系统性炎症^[3]。此外异常的肺血管和气道功能障碍可能与肺动脉高压的发生发展密切相关^[4]。因此,保护肺功能、减轻肺损伤在应对急性低氧暴露时具有重要意义。

1- 磷酸鞘氨醇(S1P)是由鞘氨醇激酶 Sphk 作用于鞘氨醇合成的一种生物活性信号分子,是鞘氨醇的分解产物,主要从血小板、红细胞和内皮细胞产生^[5,6]。S1P 通过五个 G 蛋白偶联

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受体 (S1PR1-5) 及潜在的细胞内靶标实现其信号传导功能^[7]。S1P 作为具有多种生物活性的血源性脂质, 能调节全身健康, 其功能激动剂在呼吸系统、心血管系统、脑部和肾脏疾病的体内模型中展现出巨大的潜能。在一些临床前研究中, S1P 信号传导已被证明是改善缺血再灌注损伤的关键靶点^[8,9]。另外, S1P 还可在缺氧过程中促进红细胞糖酵解和氧气释放^[10];通过线粒体途径减轻缺氧 / 复氧诱导的心肌细胞损伤^[11];并且作为内源性辅助因子与 HIF-1 α 的 PAS 结构域结合, 参与其应对缺氧时的激活^[12]。将 S1P 以外源性给药的方式对大鼠进行预处理后, 能有效抵抗 7620 m 海拔暴露造成的病理性紊乱, 保护肺组织免受氧化还原失衡的影响, 减轻炎症反应^[13]。本研究以外源性 S1P 预处理方式, 探索该分子对低氧暴露致肺上皮细胞损伤的改善作用, 为有效预防急性低氧暴露、急进高原时发生严重理性不适和病理性疾病提供新的可能性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂与材料

人正常肺上皮细胞 BEAS 2B 来自 ATCC 细胞库;1- 磷酸鞘氨醇 (SIGMA);DMEM 培养基 (Invitrogen);胎牛血清 (Gibco);CCK8 检测试剂盒 (碧云天);FITC Annexin V 早凋检测试剂盒 (BD);MitoSOX™Red 检测试剂盒、MitoProbe™-RM 检测试剂盒 (Thermo Fisher Scientific);ATP 检测试剂盒 (life technology);TRIzol (Invitrogen);SYBR Premix ExTaq (Takara);反转录试剂盒 (Thermo Fisher Scientific)。

1.2 试剂配制

用甲醇将 S1P 配制为 0.5 mM 浓度的母液, 于 -20 °C 避光保存, 使用时用 DMEM 稀释至所需浓度。

1.3 细胞分组、给药及模型制备

BEAS 2B 细胞生长于含有 10% 胎牛血清的 DMEM 培养基中, 于 37 °C、5%CO₂ 培养箱中培养, 待细胞密度达到 80% 后进行后续实验。细胞饥饿 24 h 后给与 S1P, 根据之前已有的研究和预实验的结果, 将给药浓度分为 5 个梯度, 分别为: 4 μM S1P、2 μM S1P、1 μM S1P 和 0 μM S1P。低氧暴露组在药物处理 4 h 后放入 O₂ 含量为 1% 的低氧培养箱中培养 24 h 和 48 h, 常氧组为 control。

1.4 CCK8 检测细胞增殖

细胞培养于 96 孔板, 生长至每孔 2000-5000 个细胞, 避光环

境下, 每孔每 100 μL 体积的培养基中加入 10 μL CCK8 检测液, 并用加入了 CCK-8 检测液但没有细胞的孔作为空白对照, 分别低氧和常氧中孵育 1.5 h; 应用多功能酶标仪在 450 nm 测定吸光度; 减去空白对照的吸光度值, 即得到待测孔的吸光度。

1.5 FITC-Annexin V 检测早期凋亡

细胞培养于 6 孔板。获取细胞沉淀后, 用预冷的 PBS 清洗两遍后加入 100 μL 1× binding buffer 重悬; 每个样品中加入 5 μL 的 FITC 和 PI 避光孵育 15 min 后再加入 400 μL 1× binding buffer, 1 h 内用流式细胞仪检测。

1.6 线粒体 ROS 测定

在避光环境下, 将 MitoSOX Red 溶解于 DMSO 中配制成 1 mM MitoSOX 母液待用; 在使用前用 DMEM 按 1:1000 比例稀释, 配置成浓度为 1 μM 的检测液; 细胞培养于 6 cm 培养皿, 将细胞沉淀用 150 mL DMEM 重悬, 再加入 150 mL 的 MitoSOX 检测液, 颠倒混匀后避光孵育 20 min, 并每隔 5 分钟轻混悬液; 离心获得细胞沉淀, 用 HBSS 缓冲液清洗 3 次后, 加入 350 μL HBSS 重悬细胞, 按每孔 100 μL 的体积加到 96 孔黑色荧光板 (每个待测样品 3 个复孔), 剩余的细胞悬液用于细胞计数或 BCA 测蛋白浓度校正; 应用多功能酶标仪, 检测在 510 nm 激发波长下的 580 nm 发射波长。

1.7 线粒体膜电位测定

TMRM 检测液配制成浓度为 30 mM 母液, 避光保存备用; 细胞培养于 6 孔板, 向培养基中加入 TMRM, 使其终浓度为 30 nM, 放入 37 °C 细胞培养箱中避光孵育 20 min; 用 PBS 缓冲液清洗 3 遍, 收集细胞沉淀并加入 350 μL PBS 重悬; 按每孔 100 μL 的体积将细胞悬液加到 96 孔黑色荧光板 (每个待测样品 3 个复孔), 剩余的细胞悬液用于校正; 应用多功能酶标仪, 检测在 535 nm 激发波长下的 580 nm 发射波长。

1.8 ATP 测定

细胞培养于 6 孔板, 将细胞重悬于 100 μL PBS 中, 取 70 μL 悬液 4 °C 离心获得细胞沉淀, 剩余 30 μL 用作校正; 再将沉淀重悬于 100 μL ATP 提取液中, 100 °C 沸水煮 90 s, 4 °C 离心获得上清; ATP 检测液现用现配, 按每孔 90 μL 检测液和 10 μL 上清加入 96 孔白色酶标板, 应用多功能酶标仪检测自发荧光。

1.9 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应

使用 TRIzol 试剂提取各处理组细胞的 RNA, 反转录为 cDNA 后进行 Real-Time PCR 检测。引物序列见表 1。

表 1 荧光定量引物序列

Table 1 The sequence of fluorescence quantitative primer

Gene	primer pair	Tm(°C)	base(bp)
S1PR1	TCTGCGGGAAAGGGAGTATGT	59	63
	CGATGGCGAGGAGACTGAA	58	
S1PR2	ATCGTGCTAGGCGTCTTATCG	60	106
	AGTGGGCTTGTAGAGGATCG	59	
S1PR3	CGGCATCGCTTACAAGGTCAA	59	99
	GCCACGAACATACTGCCCT	60	
β -actin	CACCATTGGCAATGAGCGGTT	62	230
	AGGTCTTGCAGATGTCCACGT	63	

1.10 数据统计与分析

采用 SPSS 22.0 和 GraphPad Prism7.0 软件进行数据的处理。实验数据以 $\bar{x} \pm SD$ 表示, 两组间差异比较采用独立样本 T 检验, 多组比较采用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 时结果具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 外源性 S1P 预处理显著激活 S1PR3 的表达

S1P 主要通过与 S1PR 结合发挥其功能。为明确外源性 S1P 刺激对其下游受体基因表达的激活作用, 分别给予 1、2、4 μM 浓度的 S1P 预处理 4 h, 之后利用实时荧光定量 PCR 检测了细胞中 S1PR1-3 的相对表达量。结果显示(图一), 在不同浓度处理下, S1PR1 和 S1PR2 的表达水平并无明显上升, 而 S1PR3 则出现显著升高, 分别升高了 1.37 倍、1.78 倍和 1.62 倍。

2.2 S1P 预处理在低氧暴露时保护细胞增殖活性

利用 CCK8 来检测各组细胞在低氧暴露下的增殖活性, 间接反映活细胞数量。结果显示(图 2), 与常氧组相比, 低氧暴露会使 BEAS 2B 细胞的增殖活性明显降低; 在低氧暴露 24 h 和 48 h 时, 相对于无处理组, 1 μM 浓度的 S1P 预处理对细胞增殖有明显的提高作用($P < 0.005$), 分别达到了 1.30 倍和 1.57 倍, 而更高浓度的处理则并不具备这种效果。

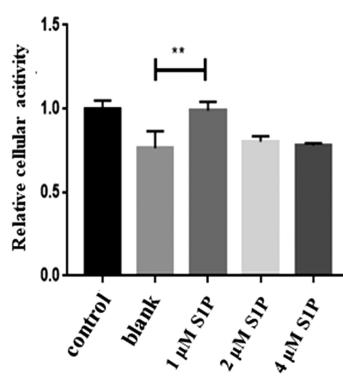


图 1 外源性 S1P 预处理后各受体激活水平

Fig.1 mRNA level of each receptor after exogenous S1P pretreatment

Notes: Compared with control group, * $P < 0.05$.

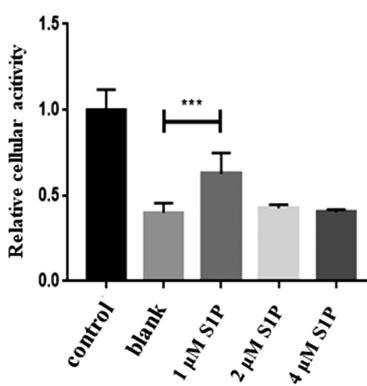


图 2 CCK8 检测各组细胞的相对增殖活性

Fig.2 The relative proliferative activity of each group was detected by CCK8

Notes: Compared with blank group, ** $P < 0.005$; *** $P < 0.0005$.

表 2 低氧暴露下各组细胞的早期凋亡率(%)

Table 2 Early apoptosis rate of cells in each group after hypoxia exposure(%)

Hypoxic exposure	S1P concentration (μM)				
	Control	blank	1	2	4
24 h	6.54±0.85	9.21±0.11	7.42±0.99	10.87±0.87	11.37±1.03
48 h	5.65±0.30	11.63±1.00	9.49±0.87	11.05±1.39	12.93±0.47

2.4 S1P 预处理能有效改善缺氧诱导的线粒体损伤

线粒体的结构和功能与细胞活性、细胞凋亡有着密切的关系。为反映缺氧造成的线粒体的损伤程度, 对线粒体内 ROS 的产生、MMP 以及 ATP 含量进行检测。结果显示(图四), 低氧暴露会使细胞线粒体 ROS 含量大幅度上升, MMP 和 ATP 明显下降, 提示氧化还原失衡; 1 μM S1P 预处理可在 24 h-48 h 低氧暴露时, 有效减少 ROS 生成($P < 0.0001$, 分别减少了 1.39 倍和 1.78 倍), 显著提高 MMP($P < 0.0005$, 分别提高了 1.45 倍和

2.71 倍)和 ATP($P < 0.0001$, 分别提高了 1.75 倍和 2.18 倍)。

3 讨论

世居平原的人群进入高海拔地区时需要面临急性的低氧暴露。机体无法适应缺氧则会发生急性高山病, 严重者导致肺水肿、脑水肿、甚至死亡^[14-16]。在急进高原时, 呼吸系统率先感受缺氧, 致使肺上皮细胞和毛细血管内皮细胞受损, 最终引发机体肺损伤。急性肺损伤的危重患者会发生呼吸窘迫, 其病死率

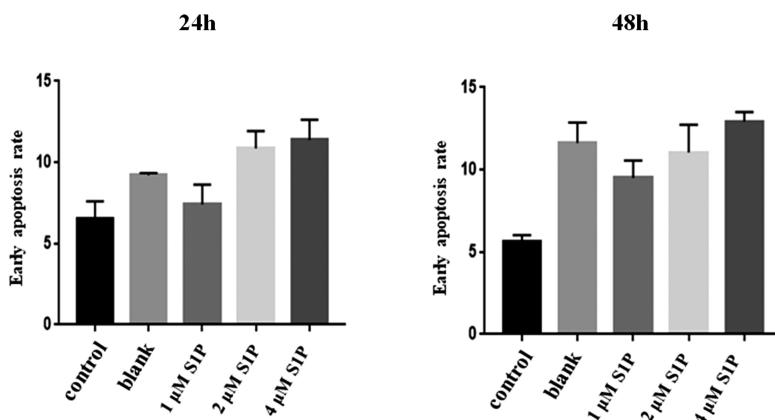


图 3 24 h 和 48 h 低氧暴露下各组细胞的早期凋亡水平

Fig.3 Early apoptosis rate of cells in each group after 24h and 48h hypoxia exposure

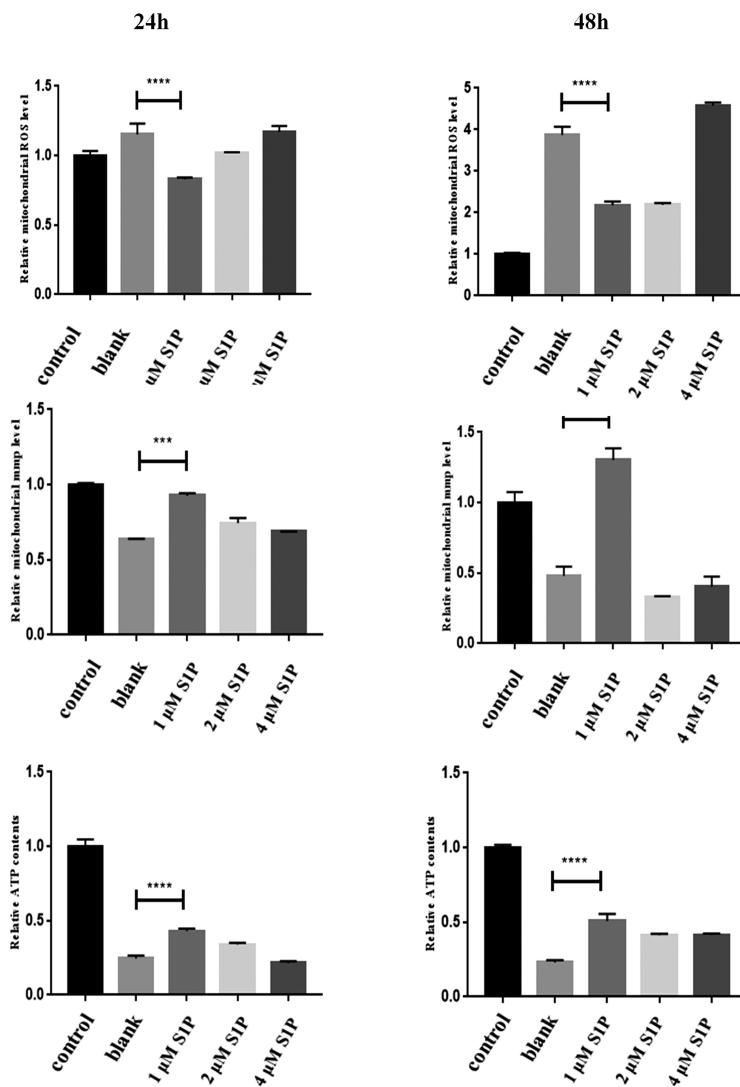


图 4 各组细胞线粒体 ROS、MMP 和 ATP 水平

Fig.4 The ROS, MMP and ATP level of each group

Notes: Compared with blank group, ***P<0.0005; ****P<0.0001.

往往较高^[17,18]。缺氧诱导肺损伤的机制较为复杂,是机械通气、氧化应激以及炎症等多种因素共同作用的结果^[19,20]。

缺氧条件下,线粒体产生的内源性 ROS 是造成氧化损伤的关键因素^[21]。ROS 的大量积累会导致线粒体膜电位下降、Ca²⁺稳态失衡、线粒体膜去极化等,引起线粒体功能障碍^[22],随

后会释放细胞色素 C 导致细胞凋亡,这一过程在很多肺部疾病的发病机制中都起着重要作用。因此,线粒体功能是细胞存活的决定性因素^[23]。本次实验结果同样证明,在 1% 氧气浓度下暴露 24 h-48 h 可使 BEAS 2B 肺上皮细胞中线粒体 ROS 大量升高,同时 MMP 下降、ATP 产生减少;细胞增殖活性显著下降、

早期凋亡率升高。

S1P 主要通过与细胞膜上的 5 个 G 蛋白偶联受体 (S1PR1-5)结合发挥其功能^[24]。缺氧与 S1P 信号传导之间的关系还尚未完全明确。现有的研究表明, S1P 在减轻氧化应激损伤上意义重大, 给大鼠静脉注射 S1P 能增强其对急性、亚慢性缺氧的适应性反应, 显著减少肺组织 ROS 生成, 从而降低脂质过氧化和蛋白质氧化^[25]; 此外, S1P 信号传导对于调节线粒体稳态和线粒体动力学也至关重要^[26-30]。给予 S1P 刺激或 S1PR3 受体激动剂可以通过激活 RhoA/ROCK 调节线粒体易位、线粒体膜去极化和线粒体通透性转换孔的开放^[31]。我们的实验研究发现, 给予外源性 S1P 刺激后, BEAS 2B 细胞中 S1PR3 受体基因的表达被显著激活; 在缺氧条件下, 1 μM 浓度的 S1P 预处理可以使线粒体 ROS 的生成显著降低, MMP 和 ATP 水平以及细胞增殖活性明显升高, 细胞早期凋亡率下降, 说明 S1P-S1PR3 能通过保护线粒体功能来改善缺氧诱导的肺上皮细胞损伤。这是首次在肺上皮细胞中证实了缺氧条件下 S1P 信号传导对线粒体功能的有利作用, 提示该分子对呼吸系统用药的重要意义。

综上, 本研究采用 BEAS 2B 的急性缺氧模型, 探索外源性 S1P 预处理对 BEAS 2B 的保护作用。研究结果表明 1 μM 浓度的 S1P 预处理可以减少线粒体 ROS 生成、提高 MMP 和 ATP 水平, 从而改善缺氧诱导的肺上皮细胞损伤。S1P 及 S1PR3 受体激动剂可能对肺、心脏、肝脏乃至全身各组织器官的抗氧化损伤及维持线粒体功能稳定等方面具有良好的应用前景, 为进一步开发高原干预药物奠定实验基础。

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