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杨梅素对高脂喂养小鼠代谢及自发活动节律的影响研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨杨梅素对高脂喂养小鼠代谢情况及自发活动节律的影响。**方法:**6 周龄清洁级 C57BL/6 雄性小鼠 15 只,随机分为普通饲料组(CON)、高脂饲料组(HFD)、高脂饲料+杨梅素组 100 mg/(kg·d)组(HFD+MYR)。从干预第 10 周开始使用 Clocklab 生物节律采集分析系统记录三组小鼠自发活动数据。干预第 13 周结束,检测三组小鼠体重、血脂数据。**结果:**与 CON 组相比, HFD 组体重、甘油三酯、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白均显著升高($P<0.001$),高密度脂蛋白显著降低($P<0.001$),活动峰值时相(Activity phase)显著后移($P<0.001$),自发活动量中值(Activity mesor)和总自发活动量(Total counts)明显增加($P<0.05$),HFD+MYR 组体重和低密度脂蛋白无明显变化($P>0.05$),甘油三酯、总胆固醇均显著升高($P<0.01$),高密度脂蛋白显著降低($P<0.01$),活动峰值时相显著后移($P<0.001$),自发活动量中值和总自发活动量无明显变化($P>0.05$)。与 HFD 组相比,HFD+MYR 组体重、甘油三酯、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白明显降低($P<0.05$),高密度脂蛋白明显升高($P<0.05$),活动峰值时相明显前移($P<0.05$),自发活动量中值和总自发活动量明显减少($P<0.05$)。**结论:**杨梅素可改善高脂喂养小鼠的代谢状态及减轻小鼠自发活动节律紊乱。

关键词:高脂膳食;杨梅素;自发活动;生物节律

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Effect of Myricetin on Metabolism and Circadian Rhythm of Spontaneous Activity in High-fat-diet Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effect of myricetin on metabolism and biological rhythm of spontaneous activity in high-fat-diet mice. **Methods:** Fifteen 6-week-old clean grade C57BL/6 male mice were randomly divided into normal diet group (CON), high-fat diet group (HFD) and high-fat diet + myricetin [100 mg/(kg·d)] group (HFD+MYR). From the 10th week of intervention, the spontaneous activity data of the three groups of mice were recorded with the ClockLab biorhythm analysis system. At the end of the 13th week of intervention, the body weight and blood lipid levels of the mice in the three groups were measured. **Results:** Compared with the CON group, the weight, triglycerides, total cholesterol, and low-density lipoprotein were significantly increased ($P<0.001$) in the HFD group, while high-density lipoprotein was significantly decreased ($P<0.001$). The activity phase of the HFD group was significantly delayed ($P<0.001$), and the activity mesor and total counts were significantly increased ($P<0.05$). In the HFD+MYR group, there were no significant changes in the body weight and low-density lipoprotein ($P>0.05$), while triglycerides and total cholesterol were significantly increased ($P<0.01$), and high-density lipoprotein was significantly decreased ($P<0.01$), the activity phase was significantly delayed ($P<0.001$), and there were no significant changes in the activity mesor and total counts ($P>0.05$) compared with CON group. Compared with the HFD group, the body weight, triglycerides, total cholesterol, and low-density lipoprotein were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$) in the HFD+MYR group, while high-density lipoprotein was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). The activity phase of the HFD+MYR group was significantly advanced ($P<0.05$), and the activity mesor and total counts were significantly reduced ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Myricetin can improve the metabolic state and relieve the biological rhythm disorder of spontaneous activity in high-fat-fed mice.

Key words: High-fat diet; Myricetin; Spontaneous activity; Circadian rhythm

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前言

随着国民经济不断发展、人民生活水平亦不断提高,居民膳食结构发生显著改变,由能量过剩、高脂膳食诱发的超重与肥胖率持续攀升^[1],肥胖相关的代谢性疾病如糖尿病、脂肪肝、高脂血症等发病率与日俱增^[2],严重危害国民健康和社会经济的发展。因此,如何防治代谢性疾病已成为社会焦点问题。近年来研究发现,高脂饮食引起的代谢异常往往伴随着代谢节律紊乱^[3-5],而且代谢节律紊乱也被认为是肥胖、糖尿病、非酒精性脂肪肝及相关慢性代谢性疾病发病的重要机制^[4,6,7]。昼夜节律由生物钟振荡产生,使生命活动在 24 小时内呈现周期性变化^[8]。生物钟控制着哺乳动物的许多生理活动,包括运动、饮食行为以及能量代谢等^[9-11]。因此,纠正昼夜节律紊乱是慢性代谢性疾病防治的新途径。

杨梅素(Myricetin,MYR)系黄酮醇类化合物,具有抗炎、抗肿瘤、抗突变、抗氧化性、消除体内自由基等多种药理活性^[12,13]。近年研究发现,MYR 干预可有效改善非酒精性脂肪肝患者糖脂代谢^[14,15]、减轻高脂喂养小鼠胰岛素抵抗^[16],其可能通过激活 Nrf2 途径和 PPAR 信号通路来发挥作用^[17],但其具体机制仍然不清,其是否通过改善昼夜节律从而改善代谢值得探讨。因此,本研究通过高脂饲养建立小鼠慢性代谢性疾病模型,利用 Clocklab 生物节律采集分析系统^[18]重点观察 MYR 对高脂所致的小鼠自发活动节律,反映其对昼夜节律紊乱的影响,为明确杨梅素在防治肥胖及其相关的代谢性疾病具体作用机制提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

15 只 6 周龄 SPF 级 C57BL/6 雄性小鼠购于陆军军医大学(第三军医大学)实验动物中心,使用随机数表法分为普通饲料组(CON)、高脂饲料组(HFD)、高脂饲料+杨梅素组(HFD+MYR),每组动物 5 只。

1.2 材料及设备

普通饲料由陆军军医大学实验动物中心标准化供应;高脂饲料(北京华阜康公司,H10045)的能量配比为脂肪 46%、碳水化合物 36%、蛋白质 22%;杨梅素(纯度>99%)购于 AbMole 公司;监测自发活动使用 Clocklab 生物节律采集分析系统(Actimetrics,美国)。

1.3 方法

高脂饲料+杨梅素组每日灌胃杨梅素溶液[100 mg/(kg·d)],杨梅素配置浓度为 9.825 mg/mL (98.25 mg 杨梅素溶于 10 mL 生理盐水),使用灌胃针按体重每日灌胃,干预三个月。光照周期为 12 h/12 h(8:00~20:00 光期,ZT0 为 8:00 am),自由进食与饮水,每周记录体重,从干预第 10 周开始使用 Clocklab 生物节律采集分析系统记录三组小鼠自发活动数据,干预第 13 周结束实验。

1.3.1 血脂检测 实验结束次日于 10:00(ZT2)眼眶静脉丛采血法收集小鼠血液后室温静置 2 h,1000×g 离心 20 分钟后取上清样本,利用生化分析仪测定甘油三酯(triglyceride,TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol,TCH)、低密度脂蛋白(low density

lipoprotein,LDL)和高密度脂蛋白(high density lipoprotein,HDL)等血脂指标(陆军军医大学附属第一医院检验科检测)。

1.3.2 自发活动节律 干预第 10 周开始将 15 只小鼠置入 Clocklab 生物节律采集分析系统内单笼单只饲养至实验结束,测试期间给予充足的水与食物,采集 ZT0-ZT24 小鼠自发转笼活动数据,连续采集 3 周。前 2 日为适应阶段,该阶段采集数据不纳入统计分析,应用 Clocklab Analysis 软件对此阶段数据进行统计分析。

1.4 统计学分析

所有数据以“平均值±标准差(Mean±SD)”表示,通过 GraphPad Prism 软件对数据进行统计分析,针对计量资料中方差齐且满足正态分布,多组间比较使用 One-way ANOVA 方法,事后统计分析使用 Dunnett's multiple comparisons test 法进行组间两两比较。对于不满足正态分布与方差齐性的计量数据采用 Kruskal-Wallis 非参数检验进行比较,事后分析使用 Dunn's multiple comparisons test 进行多组间两两比较。 $P<0.05$ 表示结果存在统计学差异。小动物自发活动数据采用 Clocklab 软件进行余弦拟合分析,余弦拟合方程为:

$$f(x) = M + A \cos [2\pi/T(x - \phi)]$$

其中,M(Mesor)为中值,A(Amplitude)为振幅、T为周期(限定为 24 h)、 ϕ (Acrophase)为峰值相位。使用 One-way ANOVA 方法对各参数进行比较,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 MYR 干预降低高脂喂养小鼠体重和血脂

研究连续监测各组小鼠体重,如图 1 所示,干预第 10 周 HFD 组小鼠的体重显著高于 CON 组和 HFD+MYR 组($P<0.001$),CON 组小鼠和 HFD+MYR 组小鼠的体重无明显差异($P>0.05$);在研究终点即干预第 13 周,HFD+MYR 组小鼠的体重仍然显著低于 HFD 组小鼠($P<0.001$),且与 CON 组小鼠无明显差异($P>0.05$)。从图 2 可看出,HFD 组小鼠的甘油三酯、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白均显著高于 CON 组和 HFD+MYR 组($P<0.01$),高密度脂蛋白显著低于 CON 组和 HFD+MYR 组($P<0.01$),HFD+MYR 组小鼠的甘油三酯、总胆固醇均显著高于 CON 组($P<0.01$),高密度脂蛋白显著低于 CON 组($P<0.01$),低密度脂蛋白无差异($P>0.05$)。

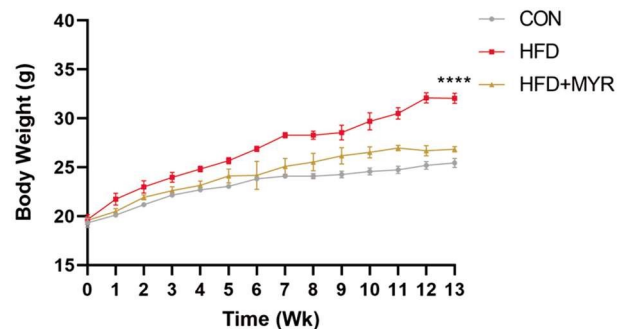


图 1 各组小鼠体重变化情况

Fig.1 Changes of the body weight of mice among different groups

Note: Data were expressed as $\bar{x} \pm SD$. **** $P<0.001$, compared with group CON and HFD+MYR.

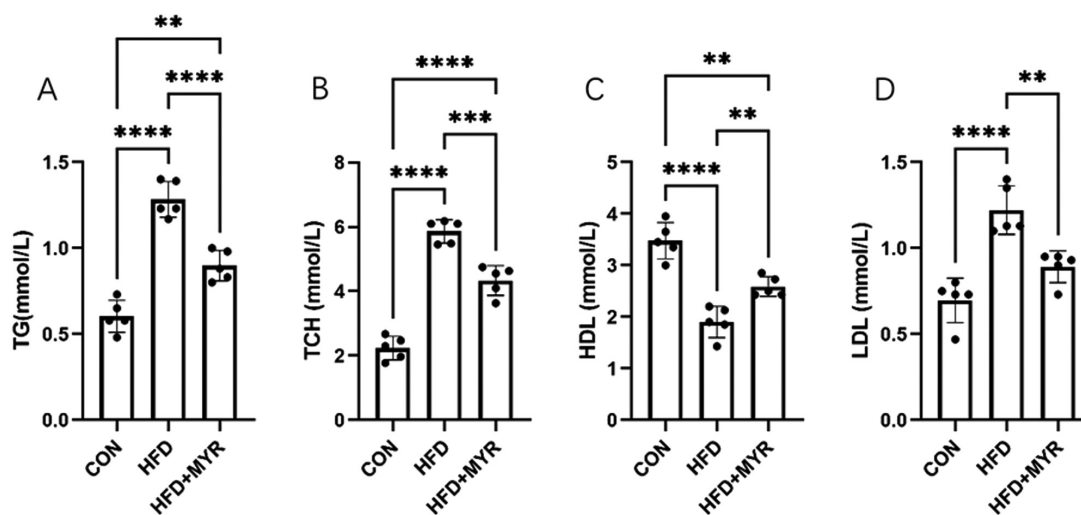


图2 各组小鼠血脂变化情况

Fig.2 Comparisons of the level of blood lipid of mice among different groups

Note: Data were expressed as $\bar{x} \pm SD$. ** $P < 0.01$; **** $P < 0.001$.

2.2 MYR 干预改善高脂喂养小鼠自主活动节律紊乱

本实验比较了 CON 组、HFD 组、HFD+MYR 组自由活动节律的差异,从图 3 所见,A、D 为 CON 组小鼠自发活动情况,活动时间为 ZT12-ZT16 (如图 A),存在明显昼夜节律 (如图 D);B、E 为 HFD 组小鼠自发活动情况,活动时间有所延长 (ZT12-ZT24) (如图 B),但同样具有昼夜节律 (如图 E),如图 G~I 所示:与 CON 组相比,HFD 组活动峰值时相 (Activity phase) 显著后移 ($P < 0.001$),自发活动量中值 (Activity mesor) 和总自发活动量 (Total counts) 明显增多 ($P < 0.05$);C、F 为 HFD+MYR 组小鼠自发活动情况,其主要活动时间较 HFD 组有所缩短 (ZT12-ZT20) (如图 C),同样具有昼夜节律 (如图 F),如图 G~I 所示:与 CON 组相比,HFD+MYR 组活动峰值时相显著后移 ($P < 0.001$),自发活动量中值和总自发活动量无明显变化 ($P > 0.05$),与 HFD 组相比,HFD+MYR 组活动峰值时相显著前移 ($P < 0.05$),自发活动量中值和总自发活动量明显减少 ($P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

随着经济水平的提高,超重和肥胖在全球范围内呈上升趋势,成为了一个主要的公共卫生问题,肥胖已被确定为一系列严重疾病多方面的危险因素,包括但不限于 2 型糖尿病、心血管疾病、非酒精性脂肪肝、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停等^[19,20]。目前,对于肥胖症的治疗尚缺乏行之有效的药物,我们的研究发现杨梅素可改善高脂喂养小鼠的代谢状态及减轻小鼠自发活动节律紊乱,为明确杨梅素在防治肥胖及其相关的代谢性疾病具体作用机制提供依据。

杨梅素系黄酮醇类化合物,主要存在于杨梅、藤茶和葡萄酒等中,具有多种药理活性包括抗氧化、抗炎、抗肿瘤等^[21-23],既往研究证实杨梅素可显著改善 2 型糖尿病小鼠的空腹血糖、超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD) 和脂质含量,调节糖尿病小鼠肠道菌群^[24]。对高脂饮食喂养的小鼠,杨梅素通过上调 Sirt3 的表达,激活线粒体脂肪酸氧化,发挥抗肥胖作用^[25],但杨梅素对肥胖及其相关的代谢性疾病^[15,26]的作用机制仍不清楚。本研究发现,

100 mg/(kg·d) 剂量^[27,28]MYR 可有效降低高脂喂养诱导的血脂异常和体重水平,与目前已有研究发现 MYR 干预可有效改善非酒精性脂肪肝患者糖脂代谢^[14,15]、减轻高脂喂养小鼠胰岛素抵抗^[16]等生物学效应相一致。

哺乳动物的昼夜节律主要通过生物钟基因的转录和翻译,并通过相应蛋白的表达实现调控,生物钟基因包括钟基因 (circadian locomotor output cycles kaput, CLOCK), 脑和肌肉组织芳香烃受体核转运蛋白的类似蛋白 1 (brain and muscle-arnt-like1, BMAL1) 等^[8,29]。昼夜节律系统支配着哺乳动物的生理和行为过程的节律性,位于代谢器官中的外周时钟在调节机体和细胞水平上的葡萄糖、脂质和蛋白质稳态中起着重要作用,反过来,这些改变也会影响昼夜节律系统^[30-33]。自发活动像许多生物特征和生理机制一样,研究发现自发活动中的节律性与昼夜节律相互耦合,可以直观反映昼夜节律情况^[34]。本研究采用 Clocklab 生物节律采集分析系统^[35,36]发现高脂喂养的小鼠出现自发活动节律改变的情况,其活动峰值时相显著后移,自发活动量中值和总自发活动时间明显增加,即表现为每个近日周期活动时间变多,活动周期变长,这与高脂饮食改变昼夜节律^[37,38]的研究结果一致,说明高脂喂养不仅直接影响代谢进程,而且还会触发机体昼夜节律扰乱,表现在自发活动节律的紊乱。本研究进一步研究发现,杨梅素干预的高脂喂养小鼠除了前述代谢状态的有效改善外,其自发活动峰值时相后移程度明显显著小于高脂喂养组小鼠,自发活动量中值和总自发活动时间也明显低于高脂喂养组,与普通饲料组无显著性差异。上述结果证实杨梅素有效改善了高脂喂养诱导的自发活动节律紊乱,并且提示 MYR 具有一定的调节昼夜节律作用,其可能是 MYR 降低高脂喂养诱导的血脂和体重水平的重要机制。

杨梅素具有广泛的生物学效应,本研究初步揭示了杨梅素对昼夜节律的影响,但其如何调控昼夜节律,比如是否作为生物钟的小分子调节剂,直接影响核心钟基因 Clock、Bmal1 转录表达,影响生物钟时相等,还需进一步开展研究,以利于杨梅素用于节律紊乱相关疾病防治。

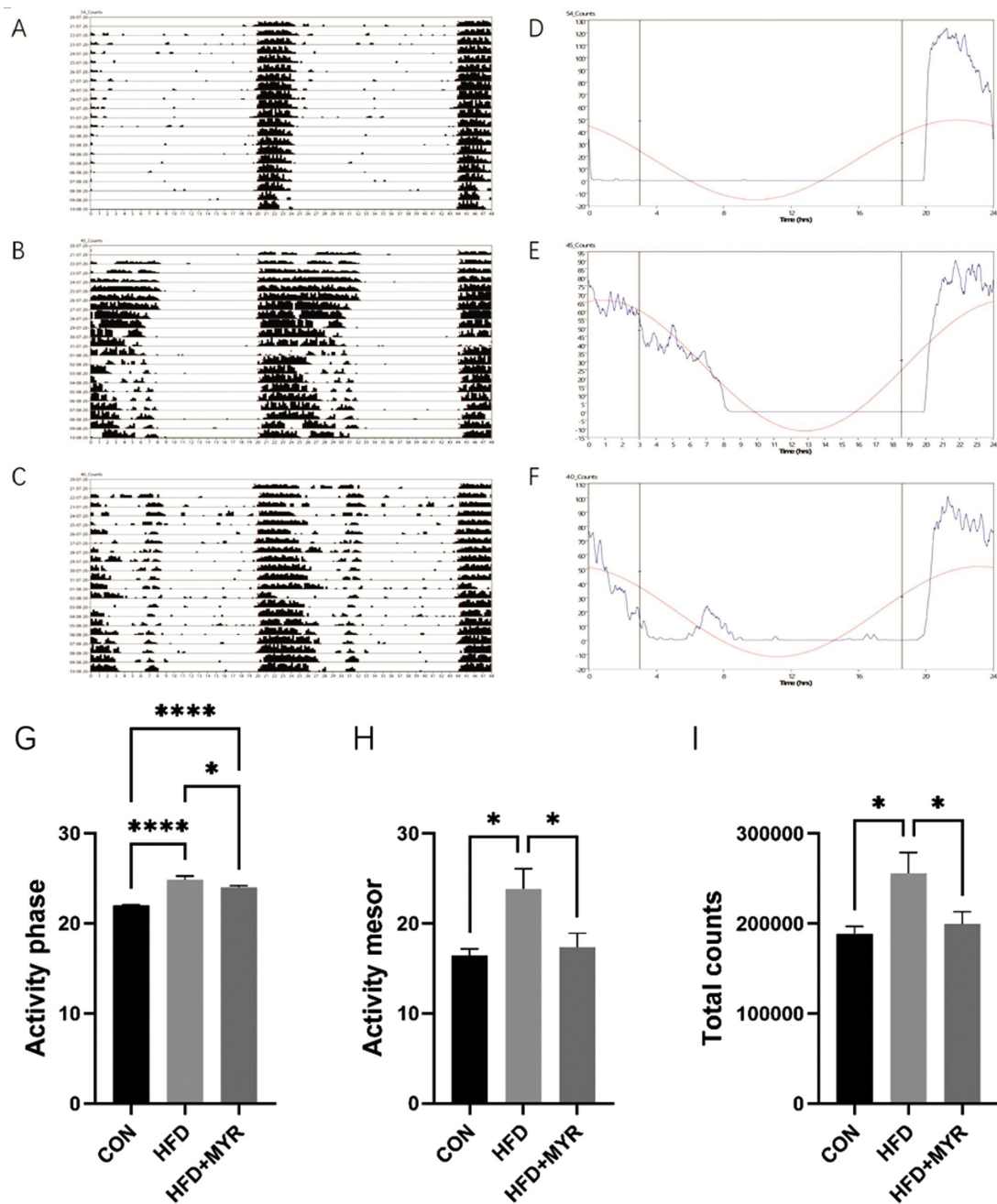


图3 各组小鼠自由活动节律情况

Fig.3 The rhythm of spontaneous activity of mice among different groups

Note: Data were expressed as $\bar{x} \pm SD$. * $P < 0.05$; **** $P < 0.001$.

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