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双硫仑治疗小鼠肥胖的安全性和有效性评价*

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摘要 目的:观察双硫仑治疗小鼠肥胖的安全性和有效性。**方法:**取6周龄 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠 10 只,高脂饲料诱导肥胖后,随机分为双硫仑组(双硫仑玉米油溶液, 300 mg/(kg·d)和对照组(等量玉米油),每组 5 只小鼠。每日灌胃给药 1 次,连续 2 周,期间仍给与高脂饲料。监测小鼠食物消耗量和体重。给药结束后取小鼠血清、附睾白色脂肪垫、肩胛间区棕色脂肪和肝脏。白色、棕色脂肪和肝脏进行 HE 染色,观察细胞形态。电镜下观察棕色脂肪细胞内的脂滴和线粒体。Realtime-qPCR 法检测棕色脂肪组织中 Ucp1、Fabp4、Prdm16 和 Cidea 的 mRNA 相对表达量,Western blot 法检测 Ucp1 的蛋白表达量。检测血清中转氨酶 ALT 和 AST 含量。取 8 周龄 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠 10 只,随机分为双硫仑组(双硫仑 300 mg/(kg·d)和对照组(等量玉米油),每日灌胃 1 次,连续 2 周。给药结束后进行棕色脂肪和肝脏 HE 染色并检测血清中 ALT 和 AST 含量。取 8 周龄 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠 10 只,随机分为双硫仑组(双硫仑 300 mg/(kg·d)和对照组(等量玉米油),每日灌胃 1 次,连续 4 周,进行肝脏 HE 染色并检测血清中 ALT 和 AST 含量。取孕 13.5 天的 C57BL/6J 胚胎小鼠,进行成纤维细胞原代培养,分为双硫仑组(双硫仑 5 mg/L)和对照组(等量 DMSO)并诱导分化为棕色脂肪细胞。分化 8 天后进行油红 O 染色,观察脂滴形成情况,检测 Ucp1、Fabp4、Prdm16 和 Cidea 的 mRNA 相对表达量和 Ucp1 的蛋白表达量。**结果:**肥胖小鼠给药过程中,双硫仑组和对照组的进食量及体重变化并无明显差别($P>0.05$)。给药结束后,两组白色脂肪细胞大小无明显差别。双硫仑组小鼠棕色脂肪细胞直径和细胞内脂滴明显增大($P<0.05$),脂滴数量、线粒体形态及数量无明显差别($P>0.05$)。双硫仑组小鼠棕色脂肪中 Cidea 和 Prdm16 的 mRNA 表达减少($P<0.05$)。正常体重小鼠双硫仑给药 2 周后棕色脂肪细胞脂滴也增大。细胞实验结果显示,双硫仑组脂滴形成明显减少,Ucp1、Cidea、Prdm16 的 mRNA 表达明显减少($P<0.05$);Ucp1 的蛋白表达明显减少($P<0.05$)。肥胖与正常小鼠双硫仑给药 2 周后均出现明显的肝细胞水肿,血清中 ALT 和 AST 升高($P<0.05$),正常小鼠给药 4 周后仍有明显肝细胞水肿,ALT 和 AST 升高($P<0.05$)。**结论:**短期使用双硫仑对饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠无明显减肥作用;双硫仑在体内、外均可抑制小鼠棕色脂肪细胞的分化。短期使用双硫仑可引起肝损害。双硫仑用于减肥治疗的安全性及有效性尚不够理想。

关键词:双硫仑;肥胖;棕色脂肪细胞;肝细胞水肿

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Study on the Safety and Efficacy of Disulfiram in the Treatment of Obesity in Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the safety and efficacy of disulfiram in the treatment of obesity in mice. **Methods:** Ten 6-week-old C57BL/6J male mice were randomly divided into disulfiram group (disulfiram dissolved in corn oil, 300 mg/(kg·d) and control group (equivalent amount of corn oil), with 5 mice in each group. The mice were administered once a day by intragastric administration for 2 weeks, during which high-fat diet was still given. Food consumption and body weight of the mice were monitored during the disulfiram administration. Serum, white adipose pad of epididymis, brown adipose tissue in the scapular area, and liver were taken after administration. White and brown adipose tissue, and liver were stained with HE, and the cell morphology was observed. Lipid droplets and mitochondria in brown adipocytes were observed under electron microscopy. Realtime-qPCR was used to detect the relative mRNA expression levels of Ucp1, Fabp4, Prdm16, and Cidea in brown adipose tissue, while Western blot was used to detect the protein expression level of Ucp1. Levels of aminotransferase ALT and AST in serum was also detected. Ten C57BL/6J male mice aged 8 weeks

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were randomly divided into disulfiram group (disulfiram 300 mg/ (kg·d) and control group (equivalent amount of corn oil). They were intragastrically administered once a day for two weeks. After administration, HE staining of the brown adipose tissue and liver were performed, and ALT and AST contents in serum were detected. Ten C57BL/6J male mice aged 8 weeks were randomly divided into disulfiram group (disulfiram 300 mg/ (kg·d) and control group (equivalent amount of corn oil). They were intragastrically administered once a day for four weeks, and HE staining of the liver was performed. Serum levels of ALT and AST were measured. C57BL/6J embryonic mice with a gestational age of 13.5 days were selected for primary fibroblast culture. They were divided into disulfiram group (5 mg/L disulfiram) and control group (equivalent amount of DMSO) and induced to differentiate into brown adipocytes. After 8 days of differentiation, oil red O staining was performed to observe the formation of lipid droplets, and the relative mRNA and protein expression levels of Ucp1, Fabp4, Prdm16, and Cidea were detected. **Results:** During the administration, there was no significant difference in food intake and weight changes between the disulfiram group and the control group ($P>0.05$). After administration, there was no significant difference in the size of white adipocytes between the two groups. The diameter of brown adipocytes and intracellular lipid droplets in the disulfiram group of mice were significantly increased ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in the number of lipid droplets, mitochondrial morphology and mitochondrial number ($P>0.05$). The mRNA expression of Cidea and Prdm16 in brown adipose tissue of mice in the disulfiram group were decreased ($P<0.05$). For mice with normal weight, after 2 weeks of administration of disulfiram, the lipid droplets of brown adipocytes were also enlarged. The results of cell experiments showed that the formation of lipid droplets was significantly reduced in the disulfiram group, and the mRNA expression of Ucp1, Cidea, and Prdm16 was significantly reduced ($P<0.05$); The protein expression of Ucp1 was significantly reduced ($P<0.05$). Both obese and normal weight mice showed significant liver cell edema after 2 weeks of administration of disulfiram, with elevated levels of ALT and AST in serum ($P<0.05$). Normal weight mice also showed significant liver cell edema after 4 weeks of disulfiram administration, with elevated levels of ALT and AST ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Short term use of disulfiram has no significant effect on weight loss of diet-induced obese mice; disulfiram can inhibit the differentiation of mice's brown adipocytes both in vivo and in vitro. Short-term use of disulfiram can cause liver damage. The safety and effectiveness of disulfiram in weight loss treatment are not ideal enough.

Key words: Disulfiram; Obesity; Brown adipocytes; Hepatocellular edema

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前言

目前超重(Overweight)和肥胖(Obesity)在全球范围广泛流行^[1,2],根据世界肥胖联盟官网发布的 2023 版《世界肥胖地图》,2020 年,全球肥胖或超重的人口数量约为 26.03 亿,预测到 2035 年,全球将有超过 40 亿人属于肥胖或超重,占全球人口的 51%^[3]。我国的情况也不容乐观,由于人口基数庞大,人们生产生活方式的改变等因素,大约一半的成年人和五分之一的儿童超重或肥胖,使中国成为世界上超重或肥胖人数最多的国家^[4,5]。肥胖与糖尿病^[6]、心脑血管疾病^[7]、部分癌症^[8]、骨关节炎^[9]等疾病的发生密切相关,为家庭和社会带来沉重的医疗负担^[10]。目前,我国食品药品监督管理局批准上市的减肥药物只有奥利司他一种,而在肥胖发生率居全球之首的美国,也仅有利拉鲁肽等 6 类药物获批用于肥胖治疗^[11]。但奥利司他等仍有引起肝损害等安全风险^[12]。研发安全、有效的肥胖治疗药物成为本领域持续关注的热点问题。

双硫仑(又名安塔布司, $C_{10}H_{20}N_2S_4$,分子量 296.54),是一种通过抑制肝脏的乙醛脱氢酶活性从而治疗酒精依赖的小分子药物,于 1948 年被美国食品和药物监督管理局正式批准临床使用^[13]。后续的研究表明,除了治疗酒精依赖,其还具有抗菌、抗炎、抗病毒以及抗肿瘤作用^[14-16]。2020 年以来,陆续有几篇文章报道称,双硫仑可以减轻肥胖小鼠或大鼠的体重,并缓解肥胖相关的胰岛素抵抗和脂肪肝等,可能具有治疗肥胖的潜力^[17,18],但文章的实验结果提示,双硫仑组小鼠棕色脂肪组织重量有所

减轻^[18]。根据棕色脂肪细胞可以通过产热减轻肥胖的机理^[19-22],该结果对减肥治疗似有不利作用,但文中并未对此做出明确解释^[18]。为明确双硫仑的减肥治疗效果和对棕色脂肪的影响,我们对小鼠进行了高脂饲料喂养,造成肥胖模型,并进行了连续 2 周的双硫仑灌胃给药。结果中我们并未观察到双硫仑具有明确的减肥效果,且还发现双硫仑可以引起小鼠肝细胞水肿。这些结果提示我们对双硫仑治疗肥胖的有效性和肝脏毒性重新进行评估,以评价其是否有潜力进入肥胖治疗的临床研究。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验中用到的主要试剂与使用方法

实验中用到的主要药品有:双硫仑(HY-B0240;美国 MCE);配制方法为:按照双硫仑 30 mg:玉米油 1 mL 的配比制备双硫仑溶液,37℃水浴并超声 20 分钟以上至完全溶解供灌胃使用。细胞培养采用 DMEM 高糖培养液(12800017,美国 Gibco),加入 10%胎牛血清(10099,美国 Gibco)。用于 Western Blot 的抗体:抗 Ucp1 抗体(1:1000;货号 72298;美国 Cell signal);抗 β -Tubulin 抗体(1:1000;AF1216;上海碧云天)。二抗:HRP-羊抗兔 IgG(1:5000;ZB-2301;北京中杉金桥)。用于 Realtime PCR 的主要试剂:RNA 提取试剂盒 RNAiso Plus(9108;日本 Takara),反转录试剂盒(PrimeScript RT Master Mix,RR036A,日本 Takara),和 SYBR Green master mix(货号 RR820A,日本 Takara)。

1.2 动物实验

采用 60%脂肪供能高脂饲料(货号 XTHF60,江苏协同生物)喂养 6 周龄的 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠(北京华阜康生物)8 周^[23,24],诱导小鼠肥胖,模拟人类能量摄入过多所致肥胖,期间小鼠自由采食和饮水,保持 12 h:12 h 的昼夜循环光照。8 周后随机分为双硫仑组和对照组,每组 5 只小鼠进行给药,给药期间继续高脂饮食喂养。双硫仑组小鼠给予双硫仑(300 mg/(kg·d))玉米油溶液灌胃,对照组给予等量玉米油灌胃,连续 2 周。密切观察给药期间小鼠的饮食和活动情况。隔日称量并记录食物消耗量和体重。

取正常 8 周龄 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠 10 只,随机分为双硫仑组和对照组,分别用双硫仑玉米油溶液(300 mg/Kg)或玉米油灌胃 2 周,观察棕色脂肪和肝脏形态并检测血清中 ALT 和 AST 含量。取正常 8 周龄 C57BL/6J 雄性小鼠 10 只,随机分为双硫仑组和对照组,分别用双硫仑玉米油溶液(300 mg/Kg)或玉米油灌胃 4 周,观察肝脏形态并检测血清中 ALT 和 AST 含量。

1.3 小鼠成纤维细胞原代培养与诱导分化

小鼠成纤维细胞取自孕 13.5 天的鼠胚胎。将 8 周大性成熟的雌雄小鼠(C57BL/6J)合笼交配,E13.5 天时取孕鼠,无菌环境下断颈法处死,剖腹取胎鼠,移至超净台,去除胎鼠的皮肤、头部、四肢和内脏,只保留躯干部分,剪碎、消化、过细胞筛网,离心后接种于培养瓶。使用含 10%胎牛血清的 DMEM 高糖培养液进行培养。24 h 后细胞贴壁,换液去除未贴壁细胞,继续培养并传代扩增。设立梯度浓度筛选双硫仑给药浓度。结果显示给药浓度为 5 mg/L 为不会引起细胞死亡的最大浓度。细胞传至第三代时进行诱导分化。设双硫仑组和对照组,在分化过程中,双硫仑组加入双硫仑(5 mg/L),对照组加入等量溶剂 DMSO。细胞诱导分化方法:细胞长满至 80%-90%时,换新的培养液继续培养,接触抑制 2 天后开始分化。培养皿内加入含有人胰岛素(16 mU/mL,诺和灵 R,丹麦诺和诺德)、IBMX(0.5

mM,美国 Sigma)、地塞米松(5 μ M,上海麦克林)、罗格列酮(1 μ M,上海麦克林)和 T3(1 nM,上海麦克林)的培养液进行分化(记为分化第 0 天)^[23,25]。分化 2 天后换液,改为只含有胰岛素(16 mU/mL)、罗格列酮(1 μ M)和 T3(1 nM)的培养液进行分化维持,维持液隔天换液,分化至第 8 天结束实验。观察两组分化过程中及分化结束后脂滴的形成情况。分化完成后进行油红 O 染色、提取 mRNA 和蛋白质进行后续实验。动物和细胞实验中所有操作均经过西安医学院伦理委员会批准。

1.4 组织 HE 染色

小鼠白色脂肪组织、棕色脂肪组织和肝脏采用 4%多聚甲醛溶液固定 48 小时以上,常规脱水、包埋、切片(厚度 3 μ m),苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,光学显微镜观察并拍照。

1.5 油红 O 染色

细胞培养结束后,吸弃培养液,1×PBS 轻洗 1 次,用 4%多聚甲醛固定 10 min 后,1×PBS 轻洗 1 次,加入含 0.05%油红 O 的异丙醇溶液避光染色 30 min,染色结束后吸走多余染料,滴加甘油封片剂封片,倒置显微镜下拍照。

1.6 电镜分析

取小鼠背部肩胛间区棕色脂肪组织,2.5%戊二醛固定液固定 24 h 后,将组织块切成 1 mm³ 左右大小,送空军军医大学第一附属医院病理科电镜室制样,透射电镜观察并照相。

1.7 Realtime-qPCR 法检测基因的 mRNA 相对表达量

Realtime-qPCR 法检测棕色脂肪标志基因的表达,包括棕色脂肪标志基因解偶联蛋白 1(Uncouple protein 1,Ucp1),棕色脂肪分化相关基因:脂肪酸结合蛋白 4(fatty acid binding protein 4,Fabp4),含 PR 同源结构域的蛋白 16(PR domain containing 16,Prdm16)和诱导细胞死亡 DFFA 样效应因子 a(cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector a,Cidea)。引物由大连宝生物公司设计并合成,序列见表 1。

表 1 RT-qPCR 引物序列
Table 1 Primer sequences of RT-qPCR

Gene	Forward(5'-3')	Reverse(5'-3')
Ucp1	CACTCAGGATTGGCCTCTACGAC	GCTCTGGGCTTGCATTCTGAC
Fabp4	TGGGAACCTGGAAGCTTGTCTC	GAATTCCACGCCAGTTTGA
Prdm166	CCTCGCCATGTGTCAGATCAA	CTTTCACATGCACCAACAGTTCC
Cidea	CTGGTTACGCTGGTGCTGGA	TGCTTGACAGACTGGGACATACTTAC
β -actin	CATCCGTAAAGACCTCTATGCCAAC	ATGGAGCCACCGATCCACA

实验方法:组织用液氮研磨成粉末后加入 RNAisoPlus,按照说明书提取各样本中的总 RNA,酶标仪测定所提 RNA 的质量和浓度,反转录成 cDNA,Realtime 反应采用 20 μ L 体系,在 CFX96 (C1000 Touch Thermal Cycler;Bio-Rad;美国)实时荧光定量 PCR 仪上进行。以小鼠 β -actin 为内参,采用 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ CT} 法计算各组的 mRNA 相对表达量。PCR 反应程序:95℃预变性 30 s,95℃变性 5 s,60℃退火并延伸 30 s,45 个循环。

1.8 Western blot 法检测蛋白表达量

提取棕色脂肪组织或细胞的总蛋白后测定蛋白含量,采用

8%的 SDS-Page 凝胶进行电泳分离蛋白,每孔蛋白上样量为 20 μ g。100V 湿法转膜 1 h 至 PVDF 膜后 5%脱脂奶粉室温封闭 1 h,1×PBST 洗膜 5 min×3 次,一抗(Ucp1 和 β -Tubulin,浓度均为 1:1000)中 4℃孵育过夜。二抗(羊抗兔 IgG,浓度为 1:5000)室温孵育 1 h,配制 ECL 发光液加至膜上目标蛋白所在处,凝胶成像仪采集图像。

1.9 血清转氨酶检测

取小鼠血液,4℃冰箱内静置 1 小时候后 1000×g 离心 5 min,分离血清。采用中生北控公司的谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷

草转氨酶(AST)检测试剂盒,按照说明书将检测试剂与血清混匀,在酶标仪 340 nm 波长处测定吸光度,并根据生化质控标准品的吸光度,计算 ALT 和 AST 浓度。

1.10 统计学分析

数据用 IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 或 GraphPad prism5 统计软件进行分析。经检验,数据均符合正态分布。数据采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差(Mean $\pm$ SD)表示,当方差齐时,两组间比较采用独立样本均数 t 检验(双尾),当方差不齐时,采用校正 t 检验。小鼠各个时点体重与给药前进行比较,采用成组 t 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为

差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 双硫仑短期使用不能发挥减肥作用

在双硫仑灌胃 2 周过程中,高脂饮食诱导肥胖的两组小鼠,双硫仑组和对照组每日平均进食量差别无统计学意义(图 1A, $t=0.3054$, $P=0.7753$),每个观测点体重与灌胃开始前相比均没有明显的区别(图 1B, 均 $P > 0.05$)。给药结束后取小鼠附睾白色脂肪组织进行观察,发现两组小鼠白色脂肪细胞形态和大小并无明显差别(图 1C)。

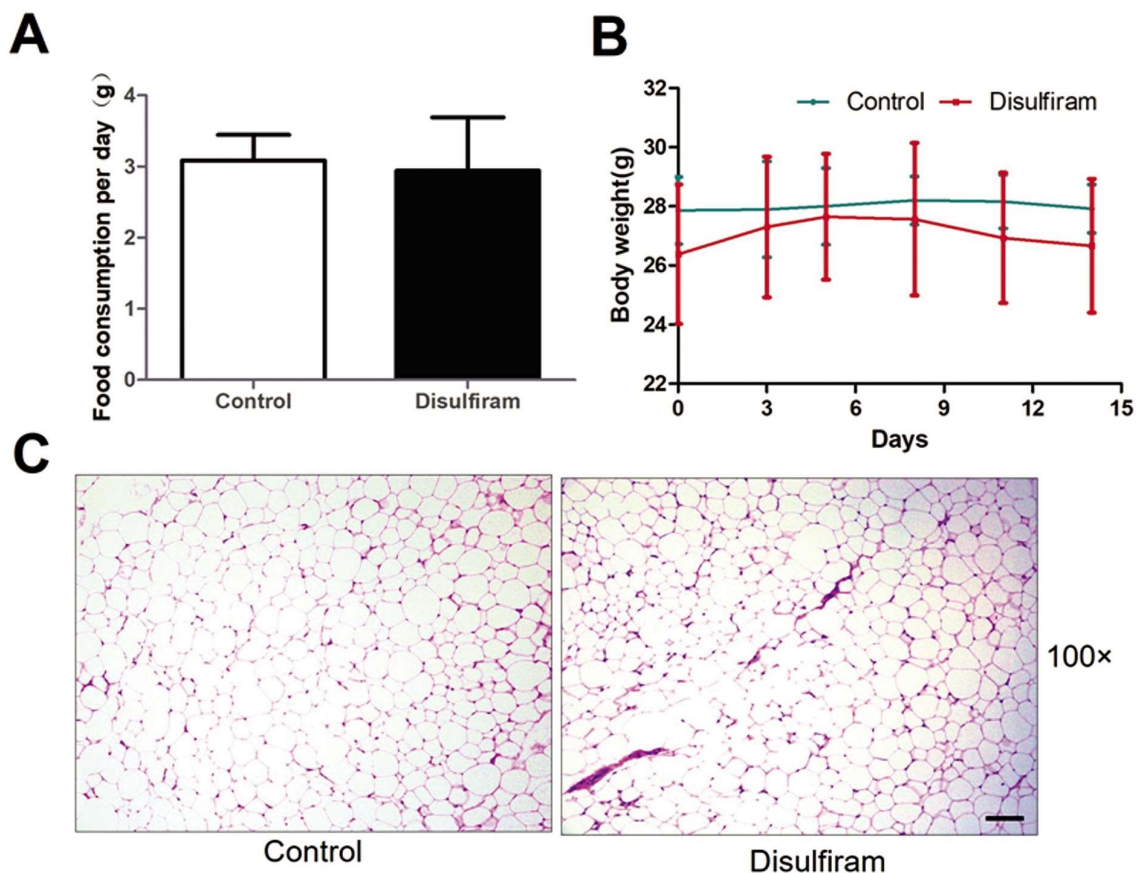


图 1 肥胖小鼠双硫仑灌胃 2 周后减重情况

Fig. 1 Weight loss of obese mice after 2 weeks of intragastric administration with disulfiram

Note: (A) The average daily food intake of mice in the two groups ($n=5$); (B) Body weight curves of the two groups of mice during 2 weeks of gavage ($n=5$); (C) HE staining photographs of epididymal white adipose tissue in mice (Scale bar=100 μ m, 100 $\times$, $n=3$)

2.2 双硫仑在体内抑制小鼠棕色脂肪细胞分化

给药结束后取小鼠的棕色脂肪进行观察,发现双硫仑组小鼠的棕色脂肪细胞脂滴明显增大(图 2A)。为进一步观察棕色脂肪细胞的超微结构有无变化,进行了电镜检测,发现双硫仑组小鼠的脂肪细胞面积明显增大(图 2B, $C, t=-5.192$, $P=0.001$),脂滴直径明显增大(图 2D, $t=-3.992$, $P=0.016$),但两组脂滴数量无明显区别(图 2E, $t=-2.070$, $P=0.068$)。两组棕色脂肪细胞内的线粒体数量和形态并无明显差别(图 2B, $F, t=-2.271$, $P=0.0857$)。随后检测了两组小鼠棕色脂肪细胞产热标志基因 Ucp1 和棕色脂肪细胞分化关键基因 Fabp4、Prdm16 和 Cidea 的 mRNA 相对表达量,发现 Ucp1 ($t=0.679$, $P=0.534$)和 Fabp4

($t=2.242$, $P=0.088$) 表达差异无统计学意义,而 Prdm16 ($t=4.408$, $P=0.012$)和 Cidea ($t=6.568$, $P=0.003$)的 mRNA 表达明显下调(图 2G, $P < 0.05$)。检测产热关键蛋白 Ucp1 的蛋白表达量,结果显示两组表达量无明显差别(图 2H, $t=3.259$, $P=0.083$)。为排除高脂饲料的影响,我们将正常小鼠分为 2 组,分别给予双硫仑和玉米油溶剂灌胃 2 周,发现双硫仑组棕色脂肪细胞也出现脂滴增大现象(图 2I)。

2.3 双硫仑在体外抑制小鼠棕色脂肪细胞分化

鉴于动物实验结果影响因素较多,为单独观察双硫仑是否能够抑制棕色脂肪细胞分化,进行了体外实验。将原代培养的小鼠成纤维细胞诱导分化为棕色脂肪细胞,分化过程中双硫仑

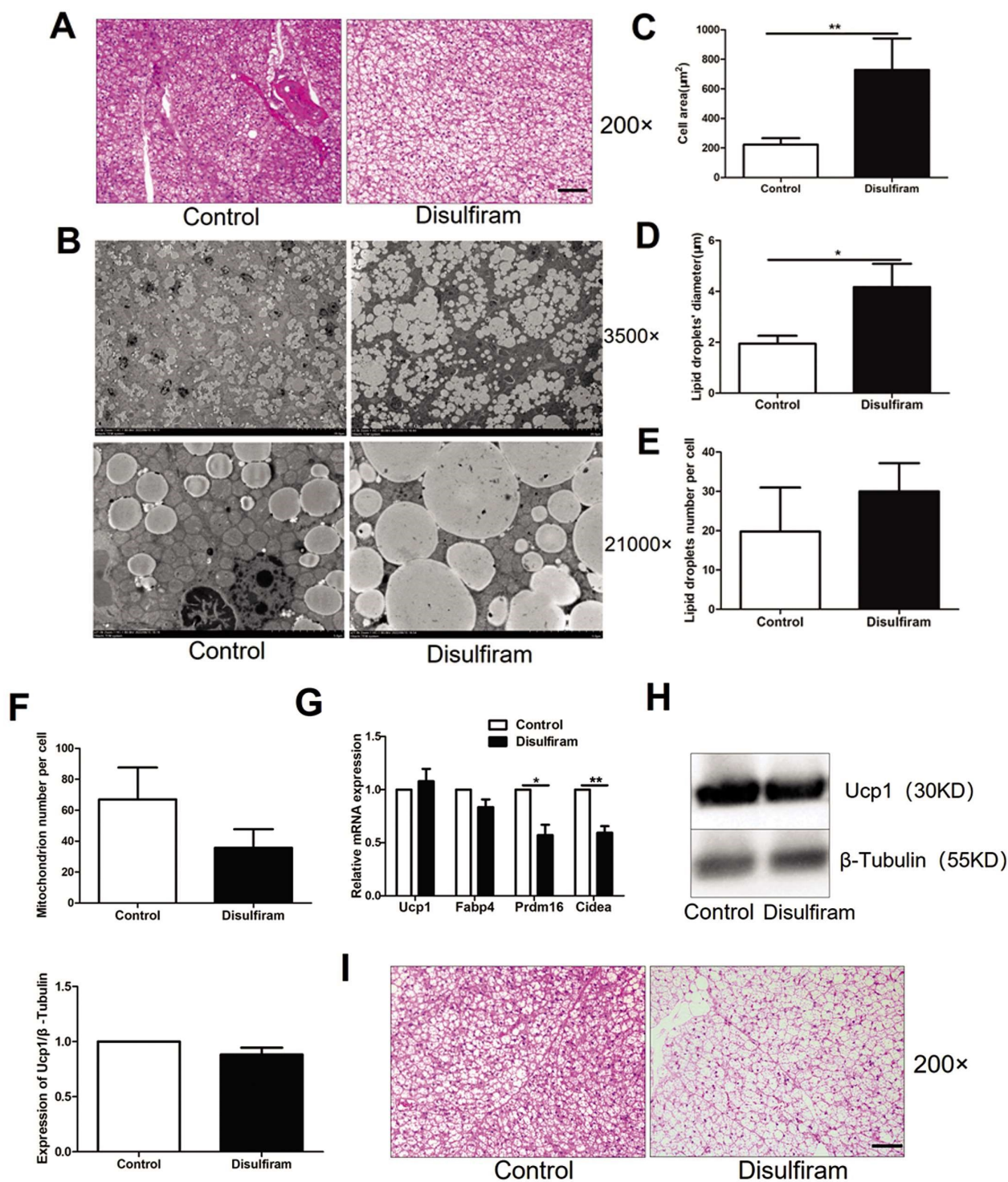


图2 双硫仑灌胃 2 周后小鼠棕色脂肪细胞分化情况

Fig. 2 Differentiation of brown adipocytes in mice after 2 weeks of disulfiram intragastric administration

Note: (A) HE staining photographs of brown adipose tissue in the back of obese mice (Scale bar=75 μm, 200×, n=3); (B) Electron microscopic photographs of brown adipose tissue of mice, 3500× and 21000× (n=3); (C-F) The area of brown adipocytes, the average diameter of lipid droplets, the number of lipid droplets and the number of mitochondria (n=10); (G) Relative mRNA expression of brown adipose tissue marker genes between the two groups (n=3); (H) Expression of Ucp1 protein in brown adipose tissue (n=3). (I) HE-staining photographs (Scale bar=75 μm, 200×) of brown adipose tissue on the back of normal mice after disulfiram gavage (n=3). * $P<0.05$ vs. control group; ** $P<0.01$ vs. control group.

组和对照组分别加入双硫仑 DMSO 溶液和等量 DMSO。分化第 8 天观察细胞内脂滴形成情况并进行油红 O 染色。结果显示,双硫仑组脂滴形成明显减少(图 3A)。检测棕色脂肪细胞产热标志基因 Ucp1 和棕色脂肪细胞分化关键基因 Fabp4、

Prdm16 和 Cidea 的 mRNA 表达,发现 Ucp1($t=7.812$, $P=0.016$, 校正 t 检验)、Prdm16($t=0.0301$, $P=0.048$, 校正 t 检验)和 Cidea($t=5.919$, $P=0.027$, 校正 t 检验)基因的表达均明显下调(图 3B, $P<0.05$)。Fabp4 表达无明显差别(图 3B, $t=2.141$, $P=0.099$)。

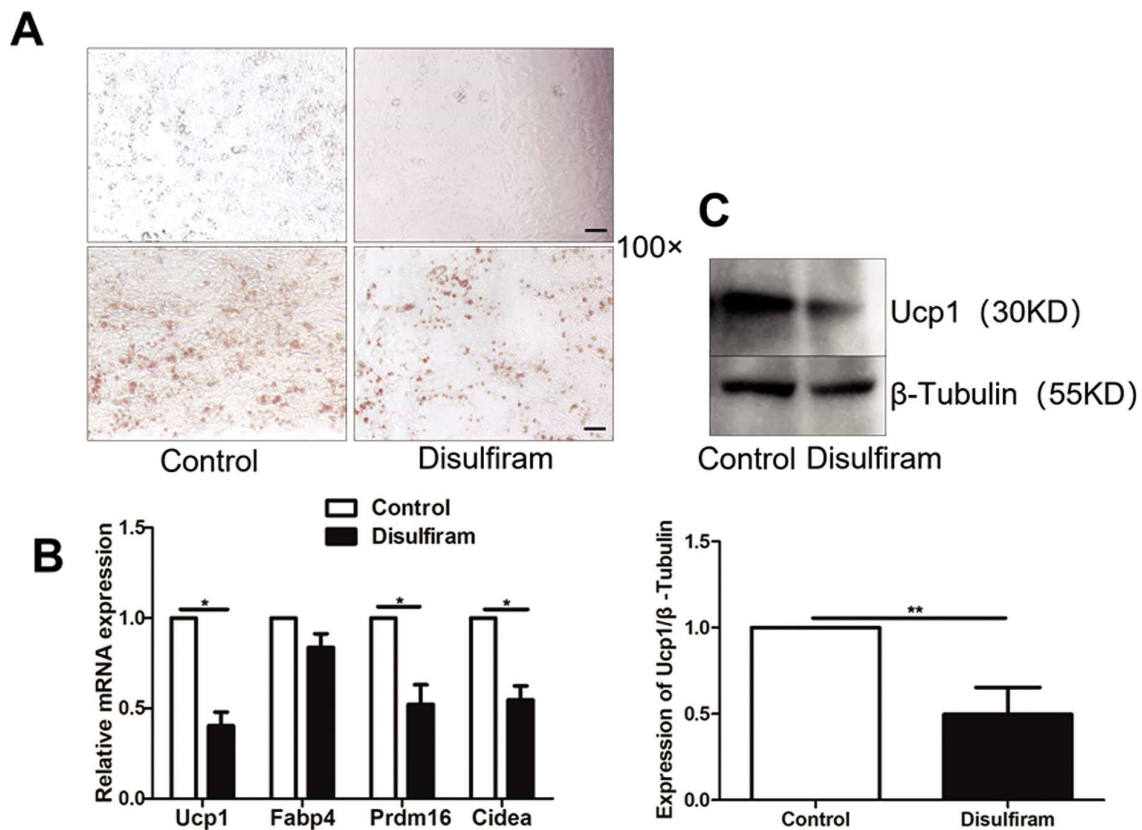


图 3 双硫仑对小鼠间充质干细胞诱导分化为棕色脂肪细胞的影响

Fig. 3 The effect of Disulfiram on the differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells into brown adipocytes in mice

Note: (A) Lipid droplet formation and oil red O staining in control and disulfiram groups after 8 days of differentiation (scale bar=100 μ m, 100 $\times$, n=3); (B) Relative mRNA expression of brown adipose tissue marker genes (n=3); (C) expression of Ucp1 protein in brown adipocytes (n=3);

* $P<0.05$ vs. control group; ** $P<0.01$ vs. control group.

Western blot 结果显示,双硫仑组 Ucp1 的蛋白表达量也明显减少(图 3C, $t=5.650$, $P=0.003$)。这些结果表明双硫仑在体外抑制了棕色脂肪细胞的分化。

2.4 双硫仑可引起肝损害

我们对双硫仑治疗结束后肥胖小鼠的肝脏进行了组织学切片和 HE 染色,发现肥胖双硫仑组小鼠的肝脏出现明显的肝细胞水肿(图 4A)。正常小鼠给双硫仑 2 周后,也出现明显的肝细胞水肿(图 4B)。检测肥胖和正常小鼠的转氨酶 ALT 和 AST,发肥胖小鼠双硫仑组 ALT ($t=3.704$, $P=0.0208$) 和 AST ($t=2.895$, $P=0.0443$) 均明显高于对照组(图 4C-D, $P<0.05$)。正常体重小鼠双硫仑组 AST ($t=3.121$, $P=0.0123$) 明显高于对照组(图 4F, $P<0.05$)。将正常小鼠双硫仑给药时间延长为 4 周,小鼠并未出现药物耐受,肝细胞仍有明显水肿(图 5A),ALT ($t=2.451$, $P=0.0440$) 和 AST ($t=3.774$, $P=0.0091$) 明显升高(图 5B-C, $P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,肥胖小鼠给予双硫仑灌胃治疗两周后,并未发现体重明显减轻,这与文献报道的结果不一致。文献中在双硫仑给药 2 周后,大鼠(50 或 200 mg/(kg·d) 双硫仑口服)^[17]和小鼠(100 或 200 mg/(kg·d) 双硫仑口服)^[18]均出现明显的、具有统计学差异的体重减轻,且剂量越大,减肥作用越明显。本

实验给药剂量 300 mg/(kg·d) 已经大于文献报道的给药剂量,但 2 周后并未出现小鼠体重的明显减轻。本实验虽然与已经发表的文献存在实验动物种类、小鼠年龄等方面的区别,但却在一定程度上说明双硫仑短期给药没有显示出确切的减肥效果。

其次,双硫仑对棕色脂肪细胞的分化与功能发挥了抑制作用。在动物实验中,不论是高脂饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠,还是正常体重小鼠,双硫仑组小鼠均表现为棕色脂肪细胞脂滴明显增大,棕色脂肪分化相关基因 Cidea 和 Prdm16 的 mRNA 表达减少。在体外诱导分化的小鼠棕色脂肪细胞,也观察到双硫仑抑制了脂滴形成,双硫仑组 Ucp1 的 mRNA 和蛋白表达均减少,棕色脂肪分化标志基因 Cidea 和 Prdm16 的 mRNA 表达减少。目前的研究认为,棕色脂肪可以通过产热消耗能量而治疗肥胖^[19-22]。棕色脂肪细胞胞浆内含有丰富的线粒体及多个大小较为均匀的小脂滴,线粒体可以通过脂肪酸 β 氧化和 Ucp1 解偶联呼吸链的氧化磷酸化来产热,而脂滴可以为线粒体脂肪酸 β 氧化提供能源^[26]。研究显示,多个小脂滴的结构特点更有利于增大线粒体与脂滴的接触面积,使得更多线粒体粘附在脂滴周围获取能量,提高产热效率^[27]。棕色脂肪细胞的脂滴过大或者过少均是其分化不良和功能比较差的表现^[28,29]。在体内实验中,双硫仑给药后,小鼠棕色脂肪细胞脂滴变大,分化相关基因表达下调,这对其行使产热减肥功能是不利的。所幸线粒体内的产热关键蛋白 Ucp1 的表达变化尚不明显。在体外实验中,双硫

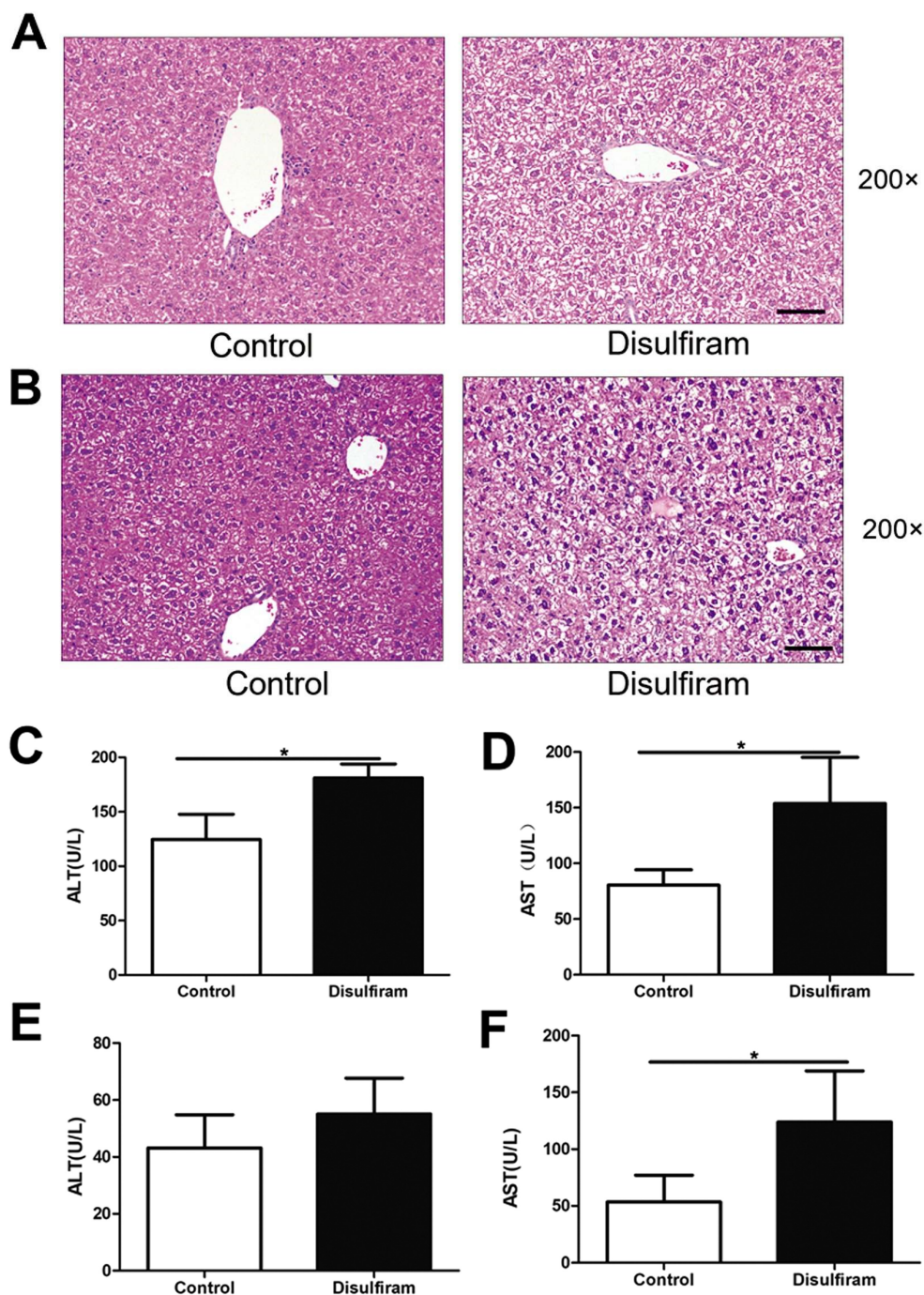


图4 双硫仑给药2周对小鼠的肝脏损伤

Fig. 4 Liver injury of Disulfiram on mice after 2 weeks of administration

Note: (A-B) HE staining photographs of the liver of obese(A) and normal(B) mice after 2 weeks of disulfiram gavage (Scale bar=75 μ m, 200 $\times$, n=5);

(C-F) Serum ALT and AST contents of obese (C, D) and normal (E,F) mice after 2 weeks of disulfiram gavage (n=5). * P <0.05 vs. control group.

仑抑制棕色脂肪细胞的分化则更为明显,不仅减少了脂滴形成,还抑制 Ucp1 的蛋白表达。综上所述,双硫仑在体内、外均抑制棕色脂肪细胞的分化。这一现象不利于棕色脂肪细胞产热减肥作用的发挥,会在一定程度上限制其减肥效果。

第三,双硫仑可以损伤小鼠肝脏。实验结果显示,双硫仑组小鼠的肝细胞均出现不同程度的水肿,血清中转氨酶水平高于对照组,在肥胖和正常小鼠均存在这一现象。将正常小鼠的双硫仑给药时间延长为4周,并未出现药物耐受,小鼠的肝细胞

仍然存在水肿。而对于这一副作用,已经发表的使用双硫仑治疗大、小鼠肥胖的文献当中并未提及^[17,18]。但以往的多项临床研究报道了双硫仑使用2周左右即可引起患者的血清转氨酶水平明显升高^[30,31]。鉴于减肥药物临床治疗或者减肥药物的临床试验使用疗程普遍较长,常达数月甚至数年^[32,33],我们认为,短期使用双硫仑即可出现肝细胞水肿和转氨酶升高,因而长期使用双硫仑进行减肥治疗的安全性尚有待更加谨慎的评估。

综上所述,本研究结果提示双硫仑用于减肥治疗的效果还

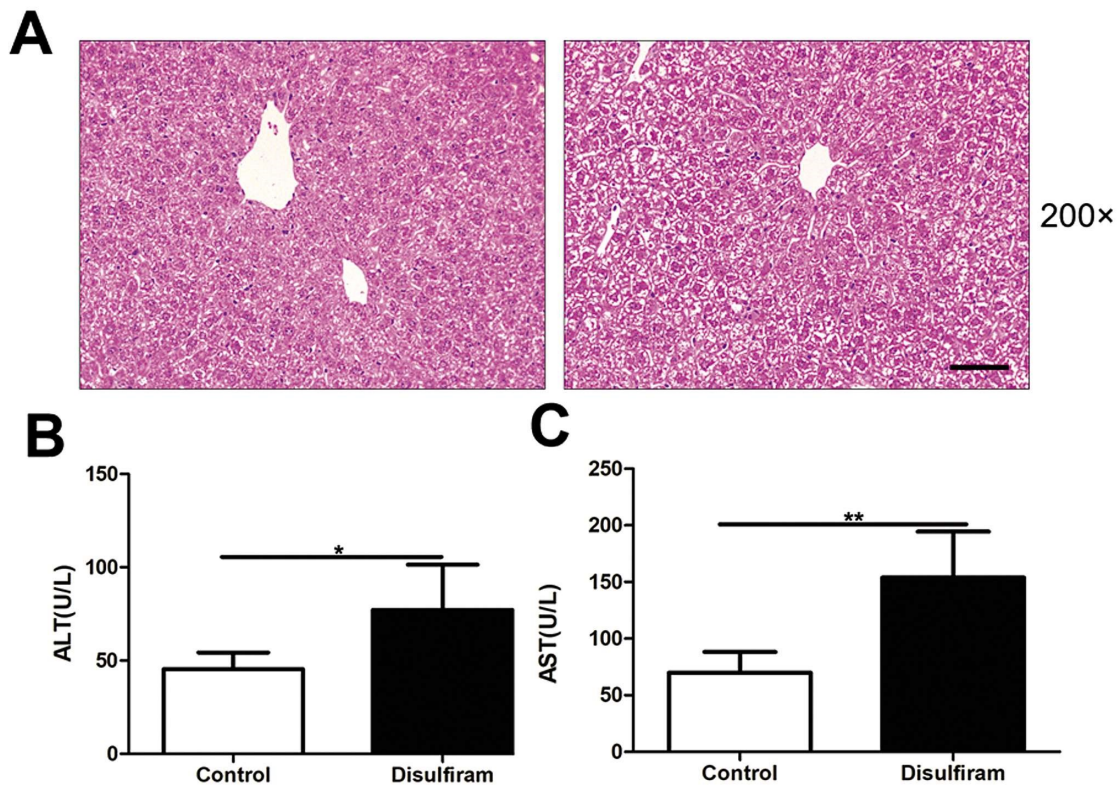


图 5 双硫仑给药 4 周对小鼠的肝脏损伤

Fig. 5 Liver injury of Disulfiram on mice after 4 weeks of administration

Note: (A) HE staining photographs of normal mouse liver after 4 weeks of disulfiram gavage (Scale bar=75 μm, 200x, n=5);

(B-C) Serum ALT and AST contents of normal mice after 4 weeks of disulfiram gavage (n=5). *P<0.05 vs. control group; **P<0.01 vs. control group.

不确切,尚需要进行深入的研究。此外,还需全面评估其安全性,目前的结果尚不支持进行进一步的临床研究。

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