

脂质过氧化诱导培养的内皮细胞 表达单核细胞趋化蛋白-1

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Lipid Peroxidation Induces Expression of Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 in Cultured Endothelial Cells

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ABSTRACT

Aim To observe whether lipid peroxidation injury to cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells and bovine aortic endothelial cells has effects on the expression of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1(MCP-1) in them.

Methods The lipid peroxidation injury to endothelial cells (EC) was induced by exposure to diamide either at a same concentration but for different incubation time or at different concentrations but for a same incubation time. The EC in different groups were collected and their total RNA was extracted by the single-step method. The MCP-1 mRNA expression in EC was examined by dot blotting using a $\gamma^{32}\text{P}$ -end labeled 35 mer-oligonucleotide probe. Meanwhile, MCP-1 protein content in the media conditioned by the cultured EC exposed to diamide was determined by sandwich ELISA.

Results Cultured EC could express MCP-1 mRNA and protein. Dot blotting showed that exposure of EC to diamide at a concentration of 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for 2, 4 and 8 h, respectively, resulted in a 2.26 fold, a 2.41 fold and a 2.72 fold increase in the levels of MCP-1 mRNA expression in EC respectively, as compared

to the control group. On the other hand, exposure of EC to diamide at different concentrations(1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) for 3 h, resulted in a 2.22 fold, 2.97 fold and 3.32 fold increase in the levels of MCP-1 mRNA expression in EC respectively. The results of ELISA were similar to that of dot blotting.

Exposure of EC to diamide at a same concentration but for different incubation time resulted in a 2.18 fold, a 3.87 fold and a 5.87 fold increase in MCP-1 protein content in the conditioned media. By contrast, exposure of EC to diamide at different concentration but for a same incubation time resulted in a 2.34 fold, a 3.44 fold and a 4.6 fold increase in MCP-1 protein content in the conditioned media. Together these results showed that the MCP-1 expression in EC induced by exposure to diamide was dependent on both dose and the incubation time.

Conclusion Lipid peroxidation to EC can induce increased production of MCP-1 in the cells and may play an important role in the recruitment of monocytes into the intima in atherosclerosis.

KEY WORDS Lipid peroxidation injury; Endothelium; Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1; Diamide; Atherosclerosis

摘要 在人脐静脉和牛主动脉内皮细胞培养基中加入联胺,引发其脂质过氧化损伤,观察能否诱导内皮细胞表达单核细胞趋化蛋白-1。用斑点杂交法检测内皮细胞暴露于联胺后其单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 mRNA 的表达,杂交用的探针为 $\gamma^{32}\text{P}$ 5' 末端标记的寡核苷酸探针。同时,用酶联免疫反应检测内皮细胞暴露于联胺后,其条件培养基中的单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 蛋白含量。斑点杂交显示,培养的内皮细胞可表达单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 mRNA,暴露于联胺后,其单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 mRNA 表达水平明显升高。而且,单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 mRNA

表达水平与联胺的作用时间和浓度均呈正相关。酶联免疫反应显示,各组条件培养基中的单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 蛋白含量亦与联胺作用的时间和浓度呈正相关。提示内皮细胞的脂质过氧化损伤可诱导其产生单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 增加,在动脉粥样硬化发生过程中单核细胞的聚集可能起重要作用。

关键词 脂质过氧化; 内皮细胞; 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1; 联胺; 动脉粥样硬化

已知单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 (monocyte chemoattractant protein 1, MCP-1)对单核细胞迁入内皮下间隙起着重要的作用,并对动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, As)的发生极为重要^[1]。近年来的研究表明,内皮细胞脂质过氧化与 As 关系密切^[2]。然而,内皮细胞脂质过氧化损伤通过什么环节促进 As 的发生尚未完全清楚。因此,本研究将联胺作用于培养的内皮细胞,引发内皮细胞脂质过氧化损伤,观察其是否表达高水平的单核细胞趋化蛋白-1,来探讨脂质过氧化诱发 As 的发病机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 人脐静脉内皮细胞培养及 RNA 提取

将传代培养的人脐静脉内皮细胞株(内皮细胞 V304,武汉大学中国典型物贮存中心)培养于含 10% 小牛血清的 M199 培养基。待细胞融合后,将细胞随机分成对照组和实验组。对照组不加联胺,实验组加 5 μmol/L 的联胺培养液,分别于 2 h、4 h 及 8 h 弃去培养液,经缓冲液洗涤后,加无血清 DME/F12 混合培养基,继续培养 24 h,收集条件培养液(conditioned media, CM),再经胰蛋白酶消化后收集细胞,用异硫氰酸胍法^[3]提取其总 RNA, -70 C 保存备用。

1.2 牛主动脉内皮细胞培养及 RNA 提取

取小牛胸主动脉,经缓冲液洗净后,夹住各动脉分支,灌满 0.25% 胰蛋白酶(GIBCO),于 37 C 消化 15 min 后,用缓冲液洗涤,收集消化液,1 000 r/min 离心 10 min,弃去上清,用含 10% 胎牛血清的 M199 培养液悬浮细胞,在 37 C、5% CO₂ 条件下培养,隔天换液一次。待细胞融合后,以 0.1% 的胰蛋白酶消化传代。倒置显微镜下,细胞呈多角形,密集呈单层铺路石状;用Ⅲ因子相关抗原免疫荧光法鉴定细胞,在荧光显微镜下,胞浆内显示明亮的荧光。将融合后的内皮细胞随机分

为对照组和实验组。弃去原培养液,实验组分别加含 1 μmol/L、5 μmol/L 和 10 μmol/L 联胺的培养液;对照组不加联胺,每组 10 瓶细胞。3 h 后弃去培养液,缓冲液洗涤,加无血清 DME/F12 混合培养液并收集细胞,用异硫氰酸胍法提取细胞的总 RNA, -70 C 保存备用。

1.3 斑点杂交

将提取的 RNA 每个样本 20 μg 点样于硝酸纤维素膜上,57 C 预杂交 3 h 以后,加 ³²P 标记的寡核苷酸探针(杂交探针为 35 对碱基组成的寡核苷酸,它与 MCP-1 cDNA 的第 257~291 个核苷酸互补)57 C 杂交过夜。杂交膜用洗膜液洗涤后, -70 C 放射自显影 72 h。常规显影定影后,用图像分析仪测定每个斑点的积分光密度,据此判定 MCP-1 mRNA 的表达水平。

1.4 条件培养液中的单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 蛋白含量检测

参照 Evanoff 等^[4]方法,用夹心酶联免疫吸附测定法(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)进行。简述如下:用 MCP-1 多克隆抗体(1:100,中国军事医学科学院提供)包被 96 孔酶标板,每孔 200 μL。4 C 过夜,每孔用清洗缓冲液清洗三次,分别加 MCP-1 标准品(GIBCO,稀释在含 2% 胎牛血清的缓冲液中,稀释度为 0.1~10 μg/L)和内皮细胞条件培养液(每 1 mL 含 10⁶ 个细胞)。每孔 50 μL,37 C 温育 2 h,充分洗涤,每孔加 50 μL 生物素标记的羊抗兔抗体(1:100,武汉博士德公司),37 C 温育 1 h。加生物素标记的过氧化物酶(1:100,博士德),37 C 温育 1 h。清洗 3 次,每孔加 50 μL 3 mol/L H₂SO₄ 终止显色反应。酶标仪以空白板调零后,测量序列标准孔和样品孔在 490 nm 波长的光吸收率。条件培养液中 MCP-1 的浓度从 MCP-1 的标准曲线确定。

2 结果

2.1 联胺对单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 mRNA 表达的影响

图 1(Figure 1)显示,培养的内皮细胞不暴露于或暴露于联胺后, RNA 杂交放射自显影图像显示出不同积分光密度的斑点。从表 1 (Table 1)可见,联胺作用后的 MCP-1 mRNA 表达水平较对照组明显增高。并且,随着作用时间的延长(2 h、4 h 和 8 h)各组内皮细胞 MCP-1 mRNA 表达水平逐渐增高,分别为对照组的 2.26 倍、2.41 倍和 2.72 倍。

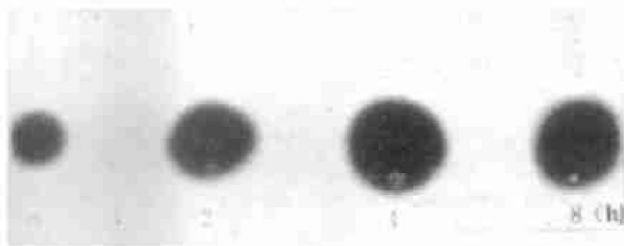


Figure 1. Expression of MCP-1 mRNA in EC exposed to diamide (5 μmol/L) for different times.

Table 1. Dot blot analysis of MCP-1 mRNA from EC exposed to diamide (5 μmol/L) at different intervals.

Groups	Time(h)	RIODV
Control	0	22.76
Diamide	2	51.76
	4	54.91
	8	62.11

RIODV: relative integral optical density value.

另一方面,使内皮细胞暴露于不同浓度的联胺(1 μmol/L、5 μmol/L 和 10 μmol/L)而温育时间相同(3 h)时,各组内皮细胞的 MCP-1 mRNA 表达水平则随联胺浓度的增加而增高,分别为对照组的 2.22 倍、2.97 倍和 3.32 倍(图 2 和表 2, Figure 2 and Table 2)。

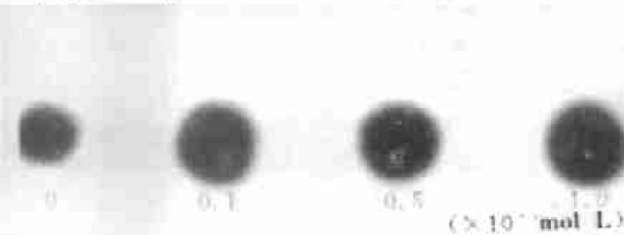


Figure 2. Expression of MCP-1 mRNA in EC exposed to different concentration of diamide for three hours.

2.2 联胺对内皮细胞产生单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 蛋白的影响

表 3(Table 3)显示,内皮细胞暴露于 5 μmol/L 的联胺后,随着作用时间的延长(2 h、4 h 和 8 h),各组内皮细胞条件培养基中的 MCP-1 蛋白含量逐渐增加,分别为对照组的 2.18 倍、3.87 倍和 5.87 倍,其差异具统计学意义。

Table 2. Dot blot analysis of MCP-1 mRNA from EC exposed to different doses of diamide for 3 hours.

Groups	Dose(μmol/L)	RIODV
Control	0	21.83
Diamide	1	48.47
	5	64.91
	10	72.49

RIODV: relative integral optical density value.

Table 3. EC treated with diamide (5 μmol/L) produced MCP-1 in a time-dependent manner ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 6$, μg/L).

Groups	Time(h)	MCP-1 protein
Control	0	0.48 ± 0.02
Diamide	2	1.05 ± 0.1 ^a
	4	1.86 ± 0.2 ^b
	8	2.82 ± 0.2 ^c

a: $P < 0.01$, compared with control group; b: $P < 0.05$, compared with 2 h diamide group; c: $P < 0.01$, compared with 4 h diamide group.

另一方面,不同浓度的联胺(1 μmol/L、5 μmol/L 和 10 μmol/L)均作用 3 h 时,各组内皮细胞条件培养基中的 MCP-1 蛋白含量随联胺浓度增加而增加,分别为对照组的 2.34 倍、3.44 倍和 4.6 倍,其差异均具显著性意义(表 4, Table 4)。

Table 4. EC treated with diamide for 3 hours produced MCP-1 in a dose dependent manner ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n = 6$, μg/L).

Groups	Dose(μmol/L)	MCP-1 protein
Control	0	0.56 ± 0.02
Diamide	1	1.31 ± 0.2 ^a
	5	1.93 ± 0.3 ^b
	10	2.58 ± 0.1 ^c

a: $P < 0.01$, compared with control group; b: $P < 0.05$, compared with 1 μmol/L diamide group; c: $P < 0.01$, compared with 5 μmol/L diamide group.

3 讨论

单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 作为一种强的特异性单核细胞趋化因子对 As 斑块形成,特别是对内膜单核细胞的聚集起着十分重要的作用。据报道,培养的内皮细胞可表达 MCP-1 mRNA,并且其表达受许多因素的影响,如轻微修饰的低密度脂蛋白^[5]、凝血酶^[6]和单核细胞源性克隆刺激因子^[7],甚至单核细胞与内皮细胞间相互作用亦可刺激培养的内皮细胞表达 MCP-1 mRNA^[1]。本研究结果表明,联胺可明显促进内皮细胞表达 MCP-1 mRNA,并且在所加联胺的浓度不致引起内皮细胞剥脱性损伤的前提下,其 MCP-1 的表达对联胺的浓度及作用时间均有依赖性。

目前多数学者认为,内皮细胞损伤是 As 的始发因素,引起内皮细胞损伤的因素很多,近年来,内皮细胞脂质过氧化损伤与 As 关系日益受到重视^[8]。脂质过氧化是一种自由基介导的细胞损伤机制^[9],正常情况下,细胞内产生的自由基被细胞内酶性及非酶性抗氧化体系降解,使细胞内氧化物及抗氧化物得以保持动态平衡^[10]。联胺是一种巯基氧化剂,可降低细胞内谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性^[2],使细胞的抗氧化能力减弱,致使其发生脂质过氧化损伤。细胞过氧化脂质代谢的终产物丙二醛(melonaldehyde, MDA)的含量可以反映脂质过氧化物的水平。作者曾报道,联胺作用后的人脐静脉内皮细胞的丙二醛含量增加^[11],证明联胺可引起内皮细胞的脂质过氧化损伤。

众所周知,动脉中膜平滑肌细胞(smooth muscle cell, SMC)迁入内膜增殖以及血液中单核细胞迁入内皮下间隙是 As 发病过程中的早期重要事件。作者曾报道,联胺引起内皮细胞脂质过氧化损伤后,其条件培养液对 SMC 有明显的促有丝分裂活性^[11];本实验结果显示,联胺可促进内皮细胞表达 MCP-1,表明联胺诱发内皮细胞脂质过氧化后,可能通过多种途径促进

As 斑块的形成。这对阐明脂质过氧化诱发 As 的机制有重要意义。

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