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他汀及血脂康对大鼠血管平滑肌细胞
分泌型磷脂酶 A2 表达的影响

**Effects of statins and Xuezhikang on the expression of
secretory phospholipase A2, group IIA in rat vascular
smooth muscle cells**

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摘要

目的

动脉粥样硬化是以血管炎症病变形成为特征的多因子疾病，其中 IIA 型分泌性磷脂酶 A2 参与动脉粥样硬化的血管炎症过程，并有一定抗炎作用。当今，他汀类药物和血脂康对心血管系统有多效性的影响，而被广泛运用于临床对心血管疾病相关风险的预防和治疗。然而，目前二者对 IIA 型分泌性磷脂酶 A2 的具体作用仍不清楚。因此，我们分别研究了他汀和血脂康对大鼠胸主动脉平滑肌细胞表达 IIA 型分泌性磷脂酶 A2 的调控，从而进一步为二者在心血管疾病运用中的机制提供理论依据。

方法

1. 细胞培养：取 130-150gSD 大鼠胸主动脉，分离中层平滑肌，培养，鉴定，传代，用状态稳定良好的 2-5 代细胞实验。
2. 实验分组：第一部分：用不同浓度或不同时间的大鼠炎症因子白介素-1 β (IL - 1 β) 诱导出平滑肌细胞高表达 IIA 型分泌型磷脂酶 A2 作为模型；第二部分：给予细胞洛伐他汀或辛伐他汀培养不同浓度或不同时间；第三部分：在 IL - 1 β 20ng/ml 存在条件下，分别给予不同浓度或时间的洛伐他汀孵育；第四部分：在有 IL - 1 β 20ng/ml 诱导的前提下，分别给予细胞不同浓度或时间的血脂康 共孵育后收集细胞及上清液。
3. 取上清液分别用酶联免疫吸附实验 *ELISA* 和酶活性对比试剂检测 IIA 型分泌型磷脂酶 A2 酶蛋白含量和活性，记录结果。
4. 收集细胞，提取 RNA, 逆转录成 cDNA, 再以荧光实时定量 PCR 检测 IIA 型分泌型磷脂酶 A2 mRNA 的表达，记录结果。
5. 上述实验重复三次，并用统计学软件进行统计分析。

结果

1. 大鼠胸主动脉平滑肌细胞鉴定结果：形态学鉴定，相差显微镜下，细胞分布均匀，局部成束的细胞平行排列，部分区域细胞多层重叠，部分区域高低起伏呈“峰、谷”状生长。平滑肌细胞特异性肌动蛋白(抗 α -actin)免疫组化染色 > 98% 的细胞染色阳性，即胞浆内呈现棕黄色反应，胞核不着色。鉴定结果为大鼠血管平滑肌细胞。

2. 分子生物结果：对照组在不加任何刺激因素的情况下，细胞能表达极少量的sPLA2 -IIA。第一部分：IL - 1 β (10, 20, 50, 100ng/ml) 刺激组能诱导sPLA2 -IIA mRNA、蛋白含量及酶活性比对照组，均明显增加，且有显著差异性 $P < 0.01$ ；IL - 1 β 20ng/ml诱导不同时间 (6, 12, 24, 36小时)，sPLA2 -IIA mRNA、酶含量及活性均比对照组增加明显 $P < 0.01$ ，且呈一定时间梯度增加趋势。第二部分：给予细胞洛伐他汀或辛伐他汀培养不同浓度 (1,2 μ mol/l) 或不同时间 (12,24,36小时) 刺激后，sPLA2 - IIA mRNA、含量及酶活性较对照组增加明显 $P < 0.01$ ，呈缓慢增加梯度。第三部分：在IL - 1 β 20ng/ml与不同浓度 (0.5,1,2 μ mol/l) 或2 μ mol/l的洛伐他汀 (12,24,36小时) 共孵育后，与对照组相比，共刺激组sPLA2 - IIA含量明显增加，与模型组相比，实验组sPLA2 - IIA mRNA、酶分泌量和活性增加显著 $P < 0.01$ ，并且呈剧烈的梯度上升趋势，其中，在转录水平最为明显。第四部分：在IL - 1 β 20 ng/ml与不同浓度 (25, 50, 100, 200 μ g/ml) 或100 μ g/ml的血脂康 (12,24,36,48小时) 共孵育后，与对照组相比，共刺激组sPLA2 - IIA含量增加，但与模型组相比，实验组sPLA2 - IIA mRNA、酶分泌量及活性均明显减少 $P < 0.01$ ，并且呈一定降低趋势。

结论

1. 他汀和IL - 1 β 均能分别温和刺激大鼠血管平滑肌细胞中sPLA2 - IIA的表达，但二者的联合能够协同强烈刺激sPLA2 - IIA mRNA，酶含量及活性的高表达；
2. 与他汀效应不同，血脂康能降低IL - 1 β 刺激下大鼠血管平滑肌细胞中sPLA2 - IIA mRNA，酶含量及活性的表达。

关键词：IIA型分泌性磷脂酶A2洛伐他汀 辛伐他汀 血脂康 白介素-1 β

Abstract

Objective

Atherosclerosis is a multifactorial vascular disease characterized by formation of inflammatory lesions. Secretory phospholipase A₂, group IIA (sPLA₂-IIA) involves in this process and plays a certain anti-inflammatory role in it. Both Statins and Xuezhikang are widely used in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease risk because of their pleiotropic effects on the cardiovascular system. However, the effect on sPLA₂-IIA remains unclear. Therefore we investigated the regulation of sPLA₂-IIA by statins and XZK in rat thoracic aorta smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) and further providing theory basis for the use of the two drugs in cardiovascular disease.

Methods

1. Cells culture: Smooth muscle cells were isolated from the 130g~150g male Sprague-Dawley rat thoracic aortas, then cultivate, identify and sub-culture of rat vascular smooth muscle cells. To the fifth passage of cells were used in experiments at most.

2. The experimental groups: the first part: rat vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) were tested for induction of sPLA₂-IIA expression by IL-1 β for different concentrations or time and select the best culture condition for the expression of sPLA₂-IIA in VSMCs as the experimental model.; the second part: VSMCs were respectively exposed to two kinds of statins (lovastatin and simvastatin) for different concentrations or time; the third part: In the existence of IL-1 β 20ng/ml, VSMCs were incubated with lovastatin for different concentrations or time; the fourth part: In the existence of IL-1 β 20ng/ml, VSMCs were incubated with XZK for different concentrations or time; then collect cells and supernatant respectively.

3. Take specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits and Assay of sPLA2 Activity to detect the content of sPLA2-IIA protein and enzymes activity in cell culture supernatants, respectively. Record the results.

4. The cells used for the extraction of RNA, reverse transcription into cDNA, and then real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR into sPLA2-IIA mRNA. Record the results.

5. Each experiment was performed at least 3 times. And data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's Multiple Comparison Test.

Results

1. Identification of rat vascular smooth muscle cells: Morphological identification, under phase contrast microscope, the cell uniform distribution, local bundle cells in parallel, some area of the cell layers is overlapping, the ups and downs of the cells present a "peak and valley" growth.

2. Smooth muscle cells specificity actin (against α -actin) immunohistochemical staining > 98% of cells staining positive, namely the cytoplasm rendered tan reaction, nucleus were not dyed. The appraisal result was rat vascular smooth muscle cells.

3. The results of molecular biology: The control group without any stimulus, cells can express in very small amounts of sPLA2 - IIA. The first part: Compared with the control group, IL-1 β (10,20,50,100ng/ml) stimulated an increasing expression of sPLA2-IIA both at sPLA2-IIA mRNA、 protein and activity levels, but only modest. And the data has statistically significant $p < 0.01$; After exposed to 20ng/ml IL- 1 β for different time (6,12,24,36h), there was a time-dependent increasing manner in sPLA2-IIA expression in VSMCs, not only at sPLA2-IIA mRNA、 protein levels, but also at activity level. And the data has statistically significant $p < 0.01$. The second part: After VSMCs were respectively exposed to two kinds of stains (lovastatin and simvastatin) for different concentrations (0.5,1,2 μ mol/l) or time (12,24,36h), we found that the sPLA2-IIA mRNA、 protein and activity levels were significantly raised but slowly. The third part: In the existence of IL-1 β 20ng/ml, VSMCs were incubated with lovastatin for different concentrations or time. Compared with the control group, medicine groups improved sPLA2-IIA expression, while compared to IL-1 β

orlovastatin alone, incubation of IL-1 β -treated cells with lovastatin consistently and dramatically increased sPLA2-IIA expression, especially in sPLA2-IIA mRNA. The forth part: In the existence of IL-1 β 20ng/ml, VSMCs were incubated with XZK for various concentrations (25, 50, 100, 200 μ g/ml) or time (12, 24, 36, 48h). Compared with the control group, XZK groups increased sPLA2-IIA expression, but XZK could effectively decrease sPLA2-IIA expression in the presence of IL-1 β in VSMCs in a dose and time-dependent manner when compared with model group, including in sPLA2-IIA mRNA, protein and activity.

Conclusion

1. Statins or IL-1 β moderately increase the expression of sPLA2-IIA in VSMCs, and the combination of them significantly enhance the expression of sPLA2-IIA mRNA, protein and enzymes activity.

2. Different from the effects of statins, XZK could effectively reduce sPLA2-IIA expression in the presence of IL-1 β in VSMCs, including in sPLA2-IIA mRNA, protein and activity.

Keywords: secretory phospholipase A2 group IIA; Lovastatin; Simvastatin; XZK; IL - 1 β

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第一章 前言

动脉粥样硬化 (atherosclerosis, AS) 是急性冠脉综合症、脑卒中等众多心脑血管疾病共同的病理基础。因此, 明确 AS 发生发展机制、寻找早期有效的防治靶点对 AS 的干预具有重要意义。

磷脂酶 A₂ (phospholipase A₂, PLA₂) 是一类能催化脂蛋白和细胞膜上的甘油磷脂二位酰基酯键水解形成非酯化脂肪酸和溶血磷脂的酶家族, 含有十个亚型。其中, II A 分泌型磷脂酶 A₂ (group II A secretory phospholipase A₂, sPLA₂-II A) 是主要亚型, 最初作为一种致炎因子, 在败血症、类风湿性关节炎、心血管疾病[1]等系统性炎症疾病患者的血浆中, 发现其含量明显升高且与这些疾病的炎症程度一致。国内外大量研究发现, 在炎症反应中平滑肌细胞经细胞因子如 TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, and IFN- γ 诱导可不同程度调节 sPLA₂-II A 的分泌和 mRNA 的表达, 这有可能是系统性炎症反应中 sPLA₂-II A 的主要来源[2]。sPLA₂-II A 在动脉粥样硬化病变处主要是位于靠近平滑肌细胞膜的小囊泡内[3], 其含量明显增多、活性显著增强, 同时伴随中性粒细胞的增多[4]。这些数据均提示 sPLA₂-II A 在炎症反应过程扮演着重要角色。此外, 已有实验显示在动物炎症模型中, sPLA₂-II A 促进炎症的发生进程[5]。然而, sPLA₂-II A 的确切生物学功能至今仍不完全清楚。除了细胞损伤, sPLA₂-II A 也参与细胞信号传导, 凋亡及细胞膜重塑过程[6-8]。除此之外, 许多在体实验已证实 sPLA₂-II A 有高效的杀菌能力[9-11]。在一项临床试验中, 运用 sPLA₂-II A 的特异性抑制剂 LY315920NA/S-5920[12]不仅没有改善临床脓毒症患者的症状, 反而提高了 28 天内的死亡率。且越来越多的证据显示, sPLA₂-II A 除了抗菌能力, 也存在抗血栓形成和抗炎症进程的作用。因此, sPLA₂-II A 除了致病性效应, 事实上, 它对炎症和心血管系统具备一定的保护能力。

他汀类药物, 主要作为 β 2 羟甲基戊二酰单酰辅酶 A (HMG 2CoA) 还原酶抑制剂, 抑制胆固醇的合成, 降低血液中总胆固醇及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL2C) 含量而被广泛用于动脉粥样硬化和急性心血管事件的防治中。近年的研究发现了他汀类除降低胆固醇之外的多效性作用, 包括抗氧化、抗炎症和抗血栓形成[13], 其中具代表性的是其独立于胆固醇的抑制甲基戊酸酯代谢途径[14-15]。近年来,

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