

汉防己碱对牛血清白蛋白致大鼠肝纤维化的治疗作用

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摘要: 目的 研究汉防己碱对牛血清白蛋白(bovine serum albumin, BSA)致大鼠肝纤维化的治疗作用。方法 90只SD大鼠随机分为6组,即正常组、模型组、秋水仙碱阳性对照组(0.1 mg/kg)、汉防己碱高剂量组(8 mg/kg)、汉防己碱中剂量组(4 mg/kg)和汉防己碱低剂量组(2 mg/kg),每组15只。造模成功后连续80天灌胃给予大鼠汉防己碱。末次给药后腹主动脉采血并取肝脏活体,检测大鼠血清学指标(ALT、AST、TP、ALB、LN、HA、PC-III及IV-C胶原)并观察其肝脏病理组织学变化情况。结果 与模型组相比,汉防己碱高剂量组、中剂量组及秋水仙碱组大鼠相关血清学水平得到显著改善,其中治疗后汉防己碱高剂量组LN、HA、PC-III及IV-C胶原水平分别为(45.36 ± 1.92) ng/ml、(232.54 ± 23.71) ng/ml、(30.69 ± 2.93) ng/ml、(29.20 ± 2.82) ng/ml;汉防己碱中剂量组LN、HA、PC-III及IV-C胶原水平分别为(52.17 ± 2.99) ng/ml、(283.12 ± 23.19) ng/ml、(34.92 ± 2.72) ng/ml及(34.81 ± 2.92) ng/ml,均显著优于模型组。病理学结果显示,与模型组比较,汉防己碱高、中剂量组及秋水仙碱组大鼠的肝细胞水肿、变性和坏死情况均显著减轻。结论 汉防己碱具有较好的保护肝细胞和治疗肝纤维化的作用。

关键词: 汉防己碱; 血清白蛋白, 牛; 肝硬化; 肝脏病理

Tetrandrine in treatment of liver fibrosis induced by bovine serum albumin in mice

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Abstract: Objective To observe the therapeutical effect of tetrandrine on liver fibrosis induced by bovine serum albumin (BSA) in mice. **Methods** Total of 90 SD mice were divided into 6 groups: healthy control group, model group, high dose of tetrandrine group (8 mg/kg), middle dose of tetrandrine group (4 mg/kg), low dose of tetrandrine group (2 mg/kg), model group and colchicine group (0.1 mg/kg), 15 mice in each group. After the mice models were made, the high, middle and low dose of tetrandrine group were given by gavage for 80 days, abdominal aortic blood and the livers were taken after the last administration. The serological indicators (ALT, AST, TP, ALB, LN, HA, PC-III and IV-C) were detected and liver pathological histology changes were observed. **Results** Compared with the model group, the serological indicators in colchicine group, high and middle dose of tetrandrine group decreased significantly. After treatment, the levels of LN, HA, PC-III and IV-C were (45.36 ± 1.92) ng/ml, (232.54 ± 23.71) ng/ml, (30.69 ± 2.93) ng/ml, (29.20 ± 2.82) ng/ml in the high dose of tetrandrine group and (52.17 ± 2.99) ng/ml, (283.12 ± 23.19) ng/ml, (34.92 ± 2.72) ng/ml, (34.81 ± 2.92) ng/ml in the middle dose of tetrandrine group, respectively, which were obviously superior to the model group. Compared with the model group, the degrees of cellular swelling, degeneration and necrosis of the liver in high and middle dose of tetrandrine group and colchicine group relieved obviously.

Conclusion Tetrandrine can protect liver cells and can also prevent and treat liver fibrosis of rats.

Key words: Tetrandrine; Serum albumin, bovine; Liver cirrhosis; Liver pathological histology

汉防己碱(tetrandrine, Tet)是从防己科植物粉防己中提取的一种具有氧桥的双分子苯甲基异喹啉生物碱^[1,2],该分子是重要的中药单体化合物,具

有广泛的药理活性,如抗高血压、保护肝脏及增强免疫等^[3-5]。2015年2月,美国科学家在*Science*上首次报道了中药提取物汉防己碱具有较强的抗埃博拉病毒的作用,开启了全世界对汉防己碱研究的新高潮^[6]。尽管对该化合物的活性研究已十分广泛,对其保肝活性也有深入研究,但国内关于汉防己碱治

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疗牛血清白蛋白(bovine serum albumin, BSA)致大鼠肝纤维化的详细研究却未见报道。本课题针对这一问题,首次考察汉防己碱对于BSA导致的大鼠肝纤维化的治疗作用,有助于更进一步了解该化合物的药理特征。

1 资料与方法

1.1 仪器与试剂 L-530多管架自动平衡离心机(长沙湘仪离心机仪器有限公司);721型和752c型分光光度计(上海第三分析仪器厂);电热恒温培养箱(上海一恒科技有限公司);立式压力蒸汽灭菌器(上海博讯实业有限公司医疗设备厂);全自动生化分析仪(迈瑞公司)。汉防己碱(中国药品生物制品检定所,纯度>98%);秋水仙碱(昆明制药股份有限公司产品,批号:020732);BSA(上海源聚生物科技有限公司进口与分装,罗氏制药出品,批号:021022);肝组织羟脯氨酸检测试剂(南京建成生物工程研究所,批号:20021206);福氏不完全佐剂(上海西巴斯生物开发有限公司产品,批号:030821);HA放免试剂盒、LN放免试剂盒、III型前胶原测定试剂盒及IV型胶原测定试剂盒(上海海军医学研究所,批号分别为20080111、20080213、20080310、20080201);ALT测定试剂盒、AST测定试剂盒、TP测定试剂盒及ALB测定试剂盒(南京建成生物工程研究所,批号均为20081111)。

1.2 实验动物 体质量为(120±10)g的SD雄性大鼠90只,由湖北省疾病预防控制中心实验动物中心提供。将上述大鼠随机分为以下6组(每组15只):正常组、模型组、阳性对照组(秋水仙碱)、汉防己碱高剂量组、汉防己碱中剂量组和汉防己碱低剂量组。

1.3 建立免疫性肝纤维化大鼠模型 根据相关文献报道的方法^[7,8],除正常组外,其余大鼠均建立免疫性肝纤维化模型:将9 g/L的BSA生理盐水与等量福氏不完全佐剂混匀,制成造模乳悬液并给予大鼠皮下多点注射,共计注射5次,每次每只0.5 ml。第1次注射和第2次注射之间间隔14天,其后每隔7天注射1次;第5次注射后1周开始由尾静脉注射BSA,首次每只0.2 mg,每周2次,其后浓度逐渐升至每只每次0.4 mg/0.5 ml,共计注射15次,造模时间共计35天。

1.4 给药方法 造模成功后,阳性对照组以灌胃方式给予0.1 mg/kg秋水仙碱;汉防己碱高、中、低剂量组大鼠以灌胃方式分别给予2 mg/kg、4 mg/kg及

8 mg/kg汉防己碱,每天1次,共给药80天。正常组和模型组给予同等量生理盐水灌胃。

1.5 指标检测 末次给药1小时后将上述各组大鼠用乙醚麻醉,腹主动脉取血制备血清,常规血液检测方法检测大鼠血清中ALT、AST、TP、ALB的含量;利用放射免疫法检测血清中LN、HA、PC-III及IV-C胶原的含量;采血后取肝脏并称重,计算肝重系数,取大鼠左叶肝脏于福尔马林溶液中固定并用HE染色,用于病理组织学观测,同时称取大鼠肝脏样本20 mg/只,置于生理盐水中保存,用于肝组织羟脯氨酸的测定。参照文献中对于肝纤维化的分级标准^[9,10],将肝纤维化分为5级:0级,即无纤维化;I级:大鼠肝纤维结缔组织仅限于汇管区或在汇管区有扩大,并有向小叶发展的趋势;II级:大鼠肝纤维结缔组织增生情况较为明显,超过小叶面积的2/3并伴有I级病变;III级:大鼠肝小叶中央静脉周围出现纤维结缔组织;IV级:纤维结缔组织在大鼠肝脏全小叶呈多处弥漫性增生,并有假小叶形成及III级改变;其中III级及IV级纤维化病变为重度肝脏纤维化,观察并比较各组重度纤维化的发生情况。

1.6 数据处理方法 本研究中数据均采用SPSS 11.0软件进行处理,以均数±标准差表示。分别采用方差分析和等级序值统计法进行多组间资料比较和肝组织纤维化程度比较。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义

2 结果

2.1 汉防己碱对肝功能指标的影响 与模型组相比,汉防己碱高剂量组与中剂量组大鼠血清中ALT和AST水平均显著降低(高剂量组ALT: $t = 9.691$, $P = 0.0041$; AST: $t = 9.192$, $P = 0.0043$; 中剂量组ALT: $t = 6.329$, $P = 0.0079$; AST: $t = 6.892$, $P = 0.0081$),血清中ALB和TP水平均显著升高(高剂量组ALB: $t = 4.732$, $P = 0.0056$; TP: $t = 3.216$, $P = 0.0059$; 中剂量组ALB: $t = 3.718$, $P = 0.0082$; TP: $t = 2.718$, $P = 0.0091$),其中高剂量组的改善程度优于秋水仙碱组,中剂量组的改善程度接近秋水仙碱组,见表1。

2.2 汉防己碱对血清中肝纤维化相关指标的影响 各组大鼠造模成功后,模型组血清肝纤维化的相关指标与正常组相比均显著升高,高剂量和中剂量的汉防己碱对血清中LN、HA、PC-III及IV-C胶原均有显著影响,与模型组相比,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),低剂量的汉防己碱对上述指标无显著影响,

见表2。

2.3 汉防己碱对肝纤维化大鼠肝组织羟脯氨酸的影响 各组大鼠造模成功后,模型组、正常组、秋水仙碱组、汉防己碱高剂量组、汉防己碱中剂量组和汉防己碱低剂量组的肝组织羟脯氨酸含量分别为(1.49 ± 0.19) μg/mg、(0.76 ± 0.16) μg/mg、(0.89 ± 0.21) μg/mg、(0.82 ± 0.23) μg/mg、(0.97 ± 0.29) μg/mg和(1.20 ± 0.31) μg/mg。与正常组相比,模型组血清中肝组织羟脯氨酸显著升高($t = 7.390, P = 0.0041$),与模型组相比,汉防己碱高剂量组、中剂量组与低剂量组大鼠血清中肝组织羟脯氨酸显著下降,差异有统计学意义(t 值

分别为6.826、4.961和3.320, P 值分别为0.0091、0.017和0.042)。

2.4 汉防己碱对BSA引起的肝纤维化大鼠肝脏病理组织的影响 正常组大鼠的肝组织无异常;模型组大鼠的肝组织多呈III~IV级纤维化并伴有灶性坏死及肝细胞脂肪变性;秋水仙碱组及汉防己碱各剂量组治疗效果显著,上述大鼠肝组织多呈0~II级纤维增生,重度纤维化发生率均显著低于模型组($P < 0.05$),见表3、图1。

3 讨论

肝纤维化是由慢性肝损害所导致的肝脏病理变化,是慢性肝病发展到肝硬化的必经阶段之一^[11,12]。

表1 汉防己碱对BSA所致肝纤维化大鼠血清肝功能指标的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	ALT (IU/L)	AST (IU/L)	ALB (g/L)	TP (g/L)
模型组 (n=15)	161.22 ± 26.99	386.71 ± 39.01	31.91 ± 2.05	62.90 ± 3.01
正常组 (n=15)	59.31 ± 7.54	196.29 ± 37.09	35.98 ± 2.77	77.95 ± 3.98
秋水仙碱组 (n=15)	117.89 ± 21.01	256.41 ± 36.81	35.33 ± 2.70	70.31 ± 3.32
汉防己碱高剂量组 (n=15)	101.51 ± 19.86	241.51 ± 36.53	35.86 ± 2.86	72.10 ± 3.19
汉防己碱中剂量组 (n=15)	129.53 ± 24.91	278.33 ± 36.63	35.01 ± 2.63	65.77 ± 3.12
汉防己碱低剂量组 (n=15)	156.76 ± 26.00	365.98 ± 35.56	32.29 ± 3.11	63.78 ± 3.08

注:汉防己碱高剂量组与模型组相比,ALT: $t = 9.691, P = 0.0041$; AST: $t = 9.192, P = 0.0043$; ALB: $t = 4.732, P = 0.025$; TP: $t = 3.216, P = 0.041$; 汉防己碱中剂量组与模型组相比,ALT: $t = 6.329, P = 0.0079$; AST: $t = 6.892, P = 0.0081$; ALB: $t = 4.218, P = 0.028$; TP: $t = 2.718, P = 0.048$; 汉防己碱低剂量组与模型组相比,ALT: $t = 1.102, P = 0.071$; AST: $t = 0.998, P = 0.076$; ALB: $t = 1.119, P = 0.068$; TP: $t = 0.851, P = 0.082$; 模型组与正常组相比,ALT: $t = 16.126, P = 0.0019$; AST: $t = 15.961, P = 0.0022$; ALB: $t = 6.021, P = 0.019$; TP: $t = 8.912, P = 0.027$; 汉防己碱高剂量组与汉防己碱低剂量组相比,ALT: $t = 4.034, P = 0.031$; AST: $t = 4.572, P = 0.026$; ALB: $t = 4.901, P = 0.023$; TP: $t = 5.017, P = 0.021$; 汉防己碱高剂量组与汉防己碱中剂量组相比,ALT: $t = 3.172, P = 0.046$; AST: $t = 3.329, P = 0.043$; ALB: $t = 3.672, P = 0.039$; TP: $t = 3.890, P = 0.035$; 汉防己碱中剂量组与汉防己碱低剂量组相比,ALT: $t = 3.093, P = 0.047$; AST: $t = 3.198, P = 0.045$; ALB: $t = 3.492, P = 0.042$; TP: $t = 3.713, P = 0.038$

表2 汉防己碱对BSA所致肝纤维化大鼠血清肝纤维化相关指标的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	LN (ng/ml)	HA (ng/ml)	PC-III (ng/ml)	IV-C 胶原 (ng/ml)
模型组 (n=15)	65.19 ± 3.71	386.53 ± 39.62	41.82 ± 3.11	42.10 ± 3.23
正常组 (n=15)	40.92 ± 2.92	116.41 ± 16.21	23.21 ± 2.32	21.72 ± 2.71
秋水仙碱组 (n=15)	46.83 ± 2.01	241.72 ± 21.73	32.15 ± 2.29	30.19 ± 3.10
汉防己碱高剂量组 (n=15)	45.36 ± 1.92	232.54 ± 23.71	30.69 ± 2.93	29.20 ± 2.82
汉防己碱中剂量组 (n=15)	52.17 ± 2.99	283.12 ± 23.19	34.92 ± 2.72	34.81 ± 2.92
汉防己碱低剂量组 (n=15)	62.79 ± 3.00	351.29 ± 32.41	37.99 ± 3.24	37.31 ± 3.01

注:高剂量组与模型组相比, LN: $t = 7.992, P = 0.0076$; HA: $t = 8.217, P = 0.0052$; PC-III: $t = 5.512, P = 0.015$; IV-C 胶原: $t = 4.341, P = 0.031$; 中剂量组与模型组相比, LN: $t = 6.713, P = 0.0091$; HA: $t = 7.012, P = 0.0079$; PC-III: $t = 4.921, P = 0.021$; IV-C 胶原: $t = 3.521, P = 0.039$; 低剂量组与模型组相比, LN: $t = 1.011, P = 0.069$; HA: $t = 0.781, P = 0.106$; PC-III: $t = 1.201, P = 0.079$; IV-C 胶原: $t = 1.322, P = 0.072$; 模型组与正常组相比, LN: $t = 8.731, P = 0.0059$; HA: $t = 14.821, P = 0.0012$; PC-III: $t = 5.792, P = 0.012$; IV-C 胶原: $t = 5.412, P = 0.017$

表3 汉防己碱对BSA致肝纤维化大鼠的病理观察 [例 (%)]

组别	肝纤维化程度					重度纤维化发生率
	0级	I级	II级	III级	IV级	
模型组 (n=15)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (53.3)	7 (46.7)	15 (100.0)
正常组 (n=15)	15 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
秋水仙碱组 (n=15)	0 (0)	5 (33.3)	7 (46.7)	3 (20.0)	0 (0)	3 (20.0)
汉防己碱高剂量组 (n=15)	0 (0)	2 (13.3)	8 (53.3)	5 (33.3)	0 (0)	5 (33.3)
汉防己碱中剂量组 (n=15)	0 (0)	1 (6.6)	9 (60.0)	5 (33.3)	0 (0)	5 (33.3)
汉防己碱低剂量组 (n=15)	0 (0)	2 (13.3)	7 (46.7)	5 (33.3)	1 (6.6)	6 (40.0)

注:高剂量组与模型组相比, $\chi^2 = 8.892, P = 0.0072$; 中剂量组与模型组相比, $\chi^2 = 8.892, P = 0.0072$; 低剂量组与模型组相比, $\chi^2 = 7.985, P = 0.0088$

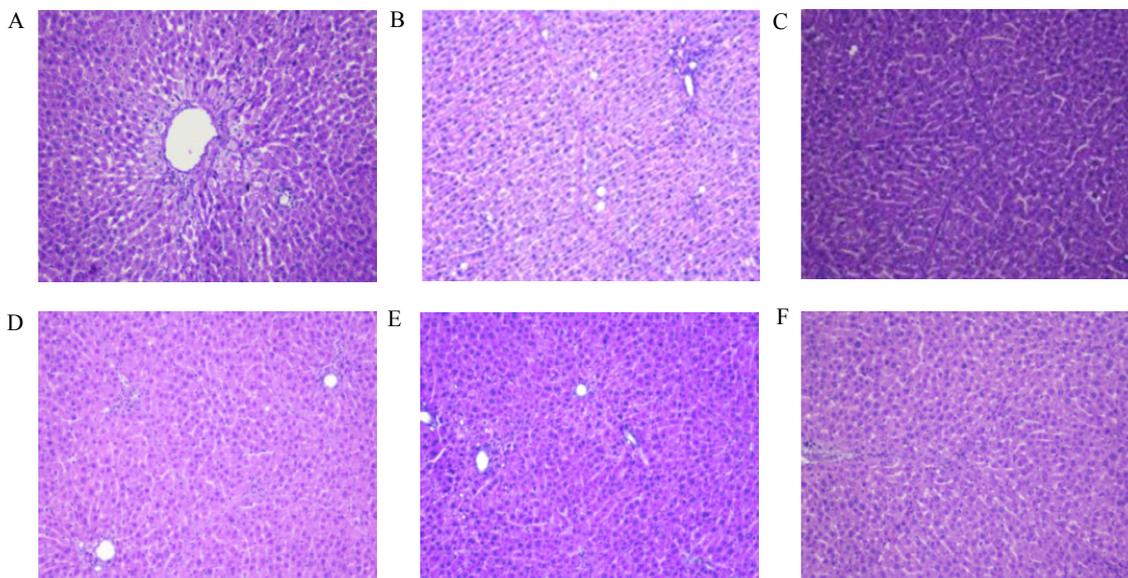


图1 各组大鼠肝组织病理切片(HE染色, 20×10)

注: A: 正常组; B: 模型组; C: 阳性药组; D: 汉防己碱高剂量组; E: 汉防己碱中剂量组; F: 汉防己碱低剂量组

该疾病的发病机制主要是各种原因导致的肝细胞损伤和坏死刺激枯否细胞分泌多种细胞因子并与相关化学递质共同作用于肝星状细胞^[13-16], 导致相关细胞外间质成分过度异常沉积, 最终形成纤维化^[17,18]。汉防己碱是一种应用广泛的中药单体化合物, 也是现代中药研究中的“明星分子”^[19,20]。早期研究证实, 该化合物在抗炎和心血管保护等方面具有较好的生物活性, 进一步研究表明, 其不仅能够抗心律失常、抗高血压, 还能够保护肝脏、防治肝纤维化^[21,22]。2015年2月, 世界顶尖学术期刊*Science*上刊登了美国科学家发表的关于汉防己碱抗埃博拉病毒的相关研究, 该研究指出, 埃博拉病毒感染宿主细胞的最终阶段, 受到一个双孔通道控制, 而汉防己碱可强力阻断这种通道, 从而避免埃博拉病毒的感染。此发现不仅是近年来关于中药单体化合物研究的最重要突破之一, 更使汉防己碱成为国内外药物研究的热点^[23]。

尽管汉防己碱的药理活性已研究地十分深入, 但国内关于其对于BSA导致的大鼠肝纤维化的影响却未见报道, 本课题首次研究了汉防己碱对于BSA导致的大鼠肝纤维化的治疗作用。本研究通过检测BSA致肝纤维化大鼠血清中肝纤维化诊断的重要血清学指标LN、HA、PCIII和IV-C^[24,25]的变化情况以及肝功能诊断的重要指标ALT、AST、ALB和TP的变化情况来判断汉防己碱对肝纤维化大鼠的治疗作用^[26]。血清学检测结果表明, 与模型组相比, 汉防己碱高剂量组与中剂量组大鼠血清中LN、HA、PCIII、IV-C、ALT、AST、ALB和TP及肝组织羟

脯氨酸的水平均有显著改善。病理学结果显示, 与模型组相比, 汉防己碱高剂量组与中剂量组大鼠的肝细胞水肿、变性和坏死均显著减轻。尽管本研究取得了较为科学的结果, 但是仍存在诸多问题。首先, 本研究样本量较小, 可能导致实验结果出现一定的误差; 其次, 本研究检测指标较少, 尤其是缺少相关炎症指标的检测; 最后, 由于汉防己碱对BSA导致的大鼠肝纤维化具体的治疗机制尚不明确, 同时缺少类似研究, 可能导致本研究实验设计中出现一定的不足。后续研究不仅需要加大样本量及检测指标, 还应该对其机制进行深入探讨。

综上所述, 汉防己碱对BSA所致的大鼠肝纤维化有良好的治疗作用, 具有开发成为抗肝纤维化药物的潜力。

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