

急性肝衰竭大鼠血清激活蛋白C的变化及其意义

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摘要: 目的 探讨急性肝衰竭大鼠血清激活蛋白C (activated protein C, APC) 的变化及其意义。方法 本研究实验动物为健康普通级雄性6周龄Sprague-Dawley (SD) 大鼠, 体重150~180 g。实验分为两部分, 先将30只SD大鼠采用随机数字表法分为对照组、模型组及干预组, 每组10只, 观察各组大鼠一般状况, 计算各组生存率。然后再将另外55只SD大鼠采用随机数据表法分为对照组(5只)、模型组(25只)和干预组(25只)。所有大鼠适应性饲养3 d, 禁食12 h后, 模型组和干预组大鼠腹腔注射D-氨基半乳糖(剂量为1000 mg/kg)和脂多糖(剂量为30 μg/kg), 建立急性肝衰竭大鼠模型, 正常对照组腹腔注射等量0.9%氯化钠溶液(5 ml/kg)。干预组于造模后10 min尾静脉注射10 μg/ml的APC溶液(剂量为50 μg/kg), 模型组和对照组尾静脉注射等量0.9%氯化钠溶液(5 ml/kg)。模型组和干预组分别于造模后1 h、2 h、4 h、9 h、12 h腹腔注射10%水合氯醛(0.3 ml/100 g)麻醉处死, 每个时间点处死5只。预实验提示对照组大鼠在等量生理盐水处理前后无明显变化, 故于处理后统一时间点处死5只。检测各组大鼠不同时间点血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、APC和肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)水平。光学显微镜下观察各时间点大鼠肝组织病理学变化。采用Pearson相关性分析血清TNF-α与APC水平的相关性。**结果** 大鼠肝组织HE染色示模型组和干预组大鼠肝细胞均出现坏死、出血和炎细胞浸润, 并随时间加重, 但同一时间点干预组大鼠肝细胞损伤较模型组轻。因前期预实验提示对照组大鼠各指标在处理前后无明显变化, 根据动物实验“3R”原则中的减少原则, 将对照组大鼠各指标的数据视为模型组和干预组大鼠的基线数据。模型组大鼠的生存率为20%(2/10), 干预组大鼠的生存率为40%(4/10)。模型组和干预组基线[ALT: (45.6 ± 7.1) U/L vs (45.6 ± 7.1) U/L, AST: (107.8 ± 27.2) U/L vs (107.8 ± 27.2) U/L]、1 h [ALT: (48.2 ± 5.9) U/L vs (47.4 ± 6.2) U/L, AST: (141.0 ± 44.8) U/L vs (134.0 ± 34.9) U/L]和2 h [ALT: (59.8 ± 10.5) U/L vs (53.6 ± 9.6) U/L, AST: (144.0 ± 39.7) U/L vs (163.2 ± 33.4) U/L]血清ALT和AST水平差异无统计学意义(P 均> 0.05), 4 h [ALT: (546.6 ± 287.9) U/L vs (310.0 ± 153.5) U/L, AST: (1075.0 ± 840.2) U/L vs (437.4 ± 171.7) U/L]、9 h [ALT: (929.6 ± 630.6) U/L vs (565.4 ± 289.1) U/L, AST: (3078.0 ± 2044.1) U/L vs (1003.2 ± 452.5) U/L]和12 h [ALT: (528.6 ± 221.6) U/L vs (306.0 ± 146.2) U/L, AST: (1105.0 ± 464.1) U/L vs (518.2 ± 262.1) U/L] ALT和AST水平差异有统计学意义(P 均< 0.05), 4 h、9 h和12 h干预组ALT和AST水平显著低于模型组(P 均< 0.05)。建模后1 h, 模型组大鼠APC水平迅速下降至(32.242 ± 2.649) ng/L, 与其他时间点相比, 差异有统计学意义(P 均< 0.05), 建模后2 h进一步下降至(23.482 ± 3.033) ng/L, 此后APC维持在相对稳定水平[4 h: (24.340 ± 3.367) ng/L, 9 h: (19.992 ± 3.238) ng/L, 12 h: (22.100 ± 3.950) ng/L]。建模后模型组所有时间点APC水平均低于基线[(99.015 ± 11.543) ng/L], 差异有统计学意义(P 均< 0.05)。干预组APC较模型组有升高趋势, 干预组1 h [(61.137 ± 6.088) ng/L]和12 h [(27.743 ± 2.623) ng/L] APC水平与模型组差异有统计学意义(P 均< 0.05)。建模后模型组和干预组大鼠血清TNF-α水平逐渐升高, 均于9 h时达峰值[(177.190 ± 78.473) ng/L, (170.475 ± 75.353) ng/L]。干预组1 h [(24.177 ± 5.037) ng/L vs (57.012 ± 6.231) ng/L]、4 h [(27.455 ± 6.698) ng/L vs (79.533 ± 5.651) ng/L]和12 h [(53.785 ± 11.501) ng/L vs (89.295 ± 4.188) ng/L] TNF-α水平显著低于模型组(P 均< 0.001)。模型组大鼠血清APC水平与TNF-α水平呈负相关($r = -0.5364$, $P = 0.0013$)。结论 APC可减轻急性肝衰竭大鼠的肝细胞损伤, 对肝细胞有保护作用, 其机制可能与APC能够抑制TNF-α水平有关。

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7380.2020.03.013

基金项目: 国家艾滋病和病毒性肝炎等重大传染病防治科技专项课题(2017ZX10201201、2017ZX10202202); 陕西省自然科学基金研究计划(2017JM8083); 陕西省社会发展科技攻关课题(2015SF069)

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关键词: 激活蛋白C; 肝功能衰竭, 急性; 肝功能损伤; 大鼠

Changes and effects of serum activated protein C in rats with acute liver failure

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes and effects of serum activated protein C (APC) in rats with acute liver failure. **Methods** The experimental animals were 6-week-old healthy male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats with body mass of 150~180 g. A total of 30 SD rats were divided into control group, model group and intervention group by random digital table method, 10 rats in each group. The survival rates of each group were calculated. Another 55 rats were also divided into control group (5 rats), model group (25 rats) and intervention group (25 rats) by random digital table method. All rats were adapted feeding for 3 days. D-galactose (1000 mg/kg) and lipopolysaccharide (30 µg/kg) were injected intraperitoneally into rats in model group and intervention group after 12 h of fasting to establish the rat model of acute liver failure. Rats in control group were intraperitoneally injected with equal amount of 0.9% sodium chloride solution (5 ml/kg). Rats in intervention group were given 10 µg/ml of APC solution (50 µg/kg) 10 min after modeling by tail intravenous injection, and rats in model group and control group were given 0.9% sodium chloride solution (5 ml/kg). Rats in model group and intervention group were injected with 10% chloral hydrate (0.3 ml/100 g) intraperitoneally and sacrificed at 1 h, 2h, 4h, 9h, 12h after modeling, 5 rats at each time point. The pre-experiment showed that there were no obvious changes before and after the same amount of normal saline treatment in the control group, so 5 rats were sacrificed uniformly after treatment. Serum levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), APC and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) were measured at different time points in each group. The histopathological changes of liver were observed by optical microscope. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation of serum TNF-α and APC. **Results** HE staining showed that necrosis, hemorrhage and inflammatory cell infiltration occurred in both model group and intervention group, the hepatic cell injury in intervention group was lighter than that in model group at the same time. As the pre-experiment showed that there were no obvious changes in the indexes of rats in the control group before and after treatment, according to the reduction in the "3R" principle of animal experiment, the data of each index in the control group were regarded as the baseline data of the model group and the intervention group. The survival rate of rats in model group and intervention group were 20% (2/10) and 40% (4/10), respectively. There were no significant differences in serum ALT and AST levels of rats in model group and the intervention group at baseline [ALT: (45.6 ± 7.1) U/L vs (45.6 ± 7.1) U/L, AST: (107.8 ± 27.2) U/L vs (107.8 ± 27.2) U/L], 1 h [ALT: (48.2 ± 5.9) U/L vs (47.4 ± 6.2) U/L, AST: (141.0 ± 44.8) U/L vs (134.0 ± 34.9) U/L] and 2 h [ALT: (59.8 ± 10.5) U/L vs (53.6 ± 9.6) U/L, AST: (144.0 ± 39.7) U/L vs (163.2 ± 33.4) U/L] ($P > 0.05$). There were significant differences in ALT and AST levels of rats in model group and the intervention group at 4 h [ALT: (546.6 ± 287.9) U/L vs (310.0 ± 153.5) U/L, AST: (1075.0 ± 840.2) U/L vs (437.4 ± 171.7) U/L], 9 h [ALT: (929.6 ± 630.6) U/L vs (565.4 ± 289.1) U/L, AST: (3078.0 ± 2044.1) U/L vs (1003.2 ± 452.5) U/L] and 12 h [ALT: (528.6 ± 221.6) U/L vs (306.0 ± 146.2) U/L, AST: (1105.0 ± 464.1) U/L vs (518.2 ± 262.1) U/L] ($P < 0.05$). The serum ALT and AST levels of rats in intervention group were significantly lower than those in model group at 4 h, 9 h and 12 h ($P < 0.05$). The APC level of rats in model group rapidly decreased to (32.242 ± 2.649) ng/L 1 h after modeled, which was significantly lower than those at other time points (all $P < 0.001$). The serum APC level of rats in model group furtherly decreased to (23.482 ± 3.033) ng/L 2 h after modeled, and then the levels of APC remained relatively stable [4 h: (24.340 ± 3.367) ng/L, 9 h: (19.992 ± 3.238) ng/L, 12 h: (22.100 ± 3.950) ng/L]. After modeling, the APC levels of rats in model group at all time points were lower than those of the baseline [(99.015 ± 11.543) ng/L], the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). Compared with those in model group, the APC level of rats in intervention group had an increased trend. The APC levels of rats in intervention group at 1 h [(61.137 ± 6.088) ng/L] and 12 h [(27.743 ± 2.623) ng/L] were statistically significant compared with those in model group. The serum TNF-α levels of rats in model group and intervention group increased gradually after modeling, and reached the peak value at 9 h [(177.190 ± 78.473) ng/L, (170.475 ± 75.353) ng/L].

The serum TNF- α levels of rats in intervention group at 1 h [(24.177 \pm 5.037) ng/L vs (57.012 \pm 6.231) ng/L], 4 h [(27.455 \pm 6.698) ng/L vs (79.533 \pm 5.651) ng/L] and 12 h [(53.785 \pm 11.501) ng/L vs (89.295 \pm 4.188) ng/L] were significantly lower than those in model group ($P < 0.001$). There was a negative correlation between serum APC and TNF- α of rats in model group ($r = -0.5364$, $P = 0.0013$). **Conclusions** APC can reduce the hepatocyte damage in rats with acute liver failure and has a protective effect on hepatocytes. The mechanism may be related to the inhibition of TNF- α .

Key words: Activated protein C; Liver failure, acute; Liver injury; Rat

肝衰竭是由多种因素引起的肝功能损伤, 导致其合成、解毒、排泄和生物转化等功能发生严重障碍或失代偿, 出现以凝血功能障碍、黄疸、腹水及肝性脑病为主要表现的临床症状^[1], 病情重, 预后差, 且缺乏有效的治疗手段。蛋白C是一种存在于血液中的维生素K依赖性糖蛋白酶, 在凝血酶-血栓调节蛋白(thrombin thrombomodulin, T-TM)复合物作用下可活化为激活蛋白C(activated protein C, APC)。APC是一种多效性蛋白酶, 具有抗炎、抗凋亡及保护内皮屏障等作用^[2,3]。有研究表明, APC对肝移植和脂肪性肝病缺血再灌注损伤有保护作用^[4-6], 然而APC在急性肝衰竭(acute liver failure, ALF)中的作用少见报道。本研究通过D-氨基半乳糖和脂多糖诱导大鼠急性肝衰竭, 观察急性肝衰竭大鼠血清APC的变化, 探讨APC在大鼠急性肝衰竭发生发展中的作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 实验材料 本研究的实验动物为健康普通级雄性6周龄Sprague-Dawley (SD)大鼠, 体质量150~180 g。研究分为两部分, 首先选取30只SD大鼠, 利用随机数据表, 随机分为对照组、模型组及干预组, 每组10只大鼠, 观察大鼠一般状况, 计算大鼠生存率。然后再选取55只SD大鼠, 采用随机数据表法分为对照组(5只)、模型组(25只)和干预组(25只)。所有大鼠均购自西安交通大学动物实验中心。所有大鼠饲养于西安交通大学动物实验中心, 自由饮水、饮食, 玉米芯垫料。

1.2 实验方法 所有大鼠适应性饲养3 d, 禁食12 h后, 模型组和干预组大鼠腹腔注射D-氨基半乳糖(剂量为1000 mg/kg, 美国Sigma公司G0500, 5 g/瓶)和脂多糖(剂量为30 μ g/kg, 美国Sigma公司L2880, 10 mg/瓶), 建立急性肝衰竭大鼠模型, 正常对照组腹腔注射等量0.9%氯化钠溶液(5 ml/kg)。干预组于造模后10 min尾静脉注射APC(剂量50 μ g/kg, 浓度10 μ g/ml), 模型组和对照组尾静脉注射等量0.9%氯化钠溶液(5 ml/kg)。模型组和干预组分别于造模后1 h、2 h、4 h、9 h、12 h腹腔注射10%水合氯醛(0.3 ml/100 g)麻醉处死, 每个时间点各5只。麻醉大鼠后开腹, 腹

主动脉采血3~5 ml, 离心后取上清液保存。前期预实验提示对照组大鼠在等量生理盐水处理前后无明显变化, 故于处理后统一处死5只。

1.3 观察指标 采用日本雅培c800全自动生化分析仪检测各组大鼠不同时间点血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)和天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST), 采用酶联免疫吸附法检测不同时间点大鼠APC和肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)水平, 大鼠APC试剂盒购自中国西唐生物公司(96孔/个), APC试剂购自美国BioVision公司(50 μ g/支), 大鼠TNF- α 试剂盒购自中国欣博盛生物公司(96孔/个)。取大鼠肝组织置于10%中性甲醛溶液中固定, 石蜡包埋, 制备组织切片, 采用苏木素-伊红(HE)染色, 于普通光学显微镜下观察肝组织病理学变化。因前期预实验提示对照组大鼠各指标在处理前后无明显变化, 根据动物实验“3R”原则中的减少原则, 将实验组大鼠各指标的数据视为模型组和对照组大鼠的基线数据。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行数据分析, ALT、AST、TNF- α 及APC等计量资料符合正态分布, 以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 同一时间点两组间的比较采用独立样本 t 检验, 同组内不同时间点比较用单因素方差分析, 多重比较时采用Levene法进行方差齐检验, 方差齐时采用LSD- t 检验, 方差不齐时用Tamhane's T2检验。TNF- α 与APC的相关性采用Pearson相关系数(r)评价。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 正常对照组和模型组大鼠肝组织病理 肝组织病理示正常对照组大鼠肝小叶和汇管区形态结构正常, 肝细胞以中央静脉为中心呈放射状排列, 肝细胞无变性和坏死。模型组大鼠肝小叶结构消失, 肝细胞块状或亚块状坏死, 肝窦明显扩张充血并出血, 并伴有炎性细胞浸润, 提示急性肝衰竭大鼠模型建立成功, 见图1。

2.2 模型组和干预组大鼠一般情况及不同时间点肝组织病理 模型组和干预组大鼠均反应迟钝, 自主性活动减少, 饮水进食减少, 正常组大鼠

行为无明显异常。模型组大鼠24 h总体生存率为20% (2/10), 干预组大鼠24 h总体生存率为40% (4/10), 正常组大鼠24 h总体生存率为100% (10/10)。肉眼观察正常对照组大鼠肝脏色泽鲜红, 形态正常, 被膜光滑完整; 模型组和干预组大鼠建模后1 h肝脏即出现肿胀, 2~4 h持续肿胀, 9 h后模型组和干预组肝脏被膜均肿胀明显、表面可见点片状出血, 模型组腹腔内有淡红色腹水形成, 但干预组腹腔内无腹水形成, 且出血较模型组轻。显微镜下观察, 模型组和干预组大鼠肝细胞随时间推移逐渐出现点状坏死、片状坏死、亚块和大块状坏死, 并伴有出血和炎细胞浸润, 与模型组相比, 同一时间点干预组大鼠肝细胞坏死、出血、炎细胞浸润程度均较轻(图2)。

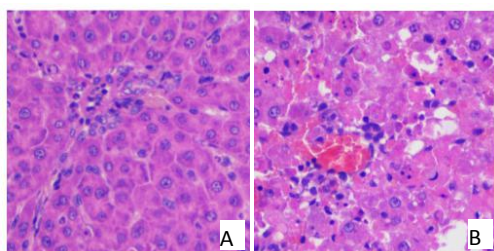


图1 急性肝衰竭大鼠模型肝组织病理图(HE染色, $\times 20$)
注: A为正常对照, 肝小叶形态正常; B为模型组建模后9 h, 肝小叶结构消失, 肝细胞大块坏死

2.3 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点血清ALT和AST水平 模型组和干预组不同时间点的血清ALT、AST水平均高于基线, 4 h、9 h和12 h干预组血清ALT和AST水平显著低于模型组(P 均 < 0.05), 见表1、表2。

2.4 模型组和干预组大鼠血清APC的动态变化 模型组大鼠血清APC水平在建模后1 h迅速下降至(32.242 ± 2.649) ng/L, 与其他时间点相比, 差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05), 建模后2 h进一步下降至(23.482 ± 3.033) ng/L, 此后血清APC维持在相对稳定水平。建模后模型组所有时间点血清APC水平均低于基线, 差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05)。干预组血清APC较模型组有升高趋势, 干预组1 h和12 h血清APC水平与模型组差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05), 其余时间点差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05), 见表3、图3。

2.5 模型组和干预组大鼠血清TNF- α 的动态变化 随时间推移, 模型组和干预组大鼠血清TNF- α 水平逐渐升高, 9 h时达高峰, 显著高于其他时间点(P 均 < 0.05), 之后血清TNF- α 水平逐渐下降。1 h、4 h和12 h时干预组大鼠血清TNF- α 水平均显著低于模型组(P 均 < 0.05), 见表4、图4。

2.6 模型组不同时间点血浆APC与TNF- α 的相关性 Pearson相关性分析表明, 模型组大鼠血浆APC与TNF- α 呈负相关($r = -0.5364$, $P = 0.0013$), 见图5。

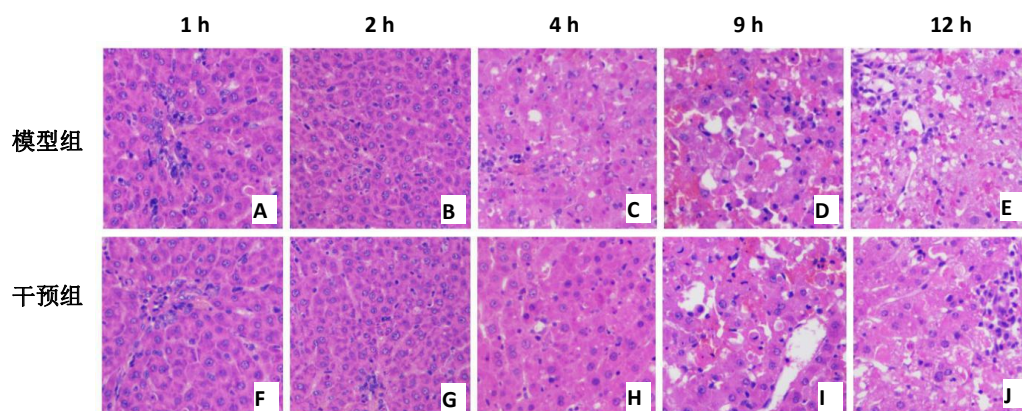


图2 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点肝组织病理变化(HE染色, $\times 20$)

注: A、F示肝小叶结构正常; B、G示肝小叶结构基本正常; C示点状、片状坏死; D示块状坏死, 出血明显; E示亚块状、块状坏死, 伴出血; H示点状坏死; I示亚块、块状坏死, 肝窦出血; J示亚块状坏死

表1 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点血清ALT水平($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)

组别	基线	1 h	2 h	4 h	9 h	12 h	F值	P值
模型组	45.6 \pm 7.1 ^b	48.2 \pm 5.9 ^b	59.8 \pm 10.5 ^b	546.6 \pm 287.9 ^a	929.6 \pm 630.6 ^a	528.6 \pm 221.6 ^a	7.632	< 0.05
干预组	45.6 \pm 7.1 ^c	47.4 \pm 6.2 ^c	53.6 \pm 9.6 ^c	310.0 \pm 153.5 ^b	565.4 \pm 289.1 ^a	306.0 \pm 146.2 ^b	10.381	< 0.05
t值	-	0.210	0.973	1.622	1.174	1.875	-	-
P值	-	0.752	0.161	0.048	0.010	0.014	-	-

注: 同组内不同时间点多重比较的显著性采用^{abc}标注, 含有同一字母表示差异无统计学意义; “-”为无相关数据

表2 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点血清AST水平 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)

组别	基线	1 h	2 h	4 h	9 h	12 h	F值	P值
模型组	107.8 ± 27.2 ^c	141.0 ± 44.8 ^c	144.0 ± 39.7 ^c	1075.0 ± 840.2 ^b	3078.0 ± 2044.1 ^a	1105.0 ± 464.1 ^b	7.773	<0.001
干预组	107.8 ± 27.2 ^c	134.0 ± 34.9 ^c	163.2 ± 33.4 ^c	437.4 ± 171.7 ^b	1003.2 ± 452.5 ^a	518.2 ± 262.1 ^b	11.623	<0.001
t值	-	0.275	0.827	1.663	2.216	2.462	-	-
P值	-	0.684	0.231	0.031	0.003	<0.001	-	-

注: 同组内不同时间点多重比较的显著性采用^{abc}标注, 含有同一字母表示差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 含有不同字母表示差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); “-”为无相关数据

表3 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点血清APC水平 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/L)

组别	基线	1 h	2 h	4 h	9 h	12 h	F值	P值
模型组	99.015 ± 11.543 ^a	32.242 ± 2.649 ^b	23.482 ± 3.033 ^c	24.340 ± 3.367 ^c	19.992 ± 3.238 ^c	22.100 ± 3.950 ^c	176.561	<0.001
干预组	99.015 ± 11.543 ^a	61.137 ± 6.088 ^a	24.858 ± 3.159 ^b	27.207 ± 2.277 ^b	24.423 ± 5.088 ^c	27.743 ± 2.623 ^b	151.680	<0.001
t值	-	10.662	0.770	1.728	1.800	2.915	-	-
P值	-	<0.001	0.459	0.115	0.102	0.015	-	-

注: 同组内不同时间点多重比较的显著性采用^{abc}标注, 含有同一字母表示差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 含有不同字母表示差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); “-”为无相关数据

表4 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点血清TNF-α水平 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/L)

组别	基线	1 h	2 h	4 h	9 h	12 h	F值	P值
模型组	22.387 ± 5.340 ^c	57.012 ± 6.231 ^b	55.017 ± 12.522 ^b	79.533 ± 5.651 ^b	177.190 ± 78.473 ^a	82.295 ± 4.188 ^b	13.056	<0.001
干预组	22.387 ± 5.340 ^c	24.177 ± 5.037 ^{bc}	40.877 ± 20.138 ^b	27.455 ± 6.698 ^b	170.475 ± 75.353 ^a	53.785 ± 11.501 ^b	18.496	<0.001
t值	-	10.038	1.461	14.556	0.151	7.107	-	-
P值	-	<0.001	0.175	<0.001	0.883	<0.001	-	-

注: 同组内不同时间点多重比较的显著性采用^{abc}标注, 含有同一字母表示差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 含有不同字母表示差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); “-”为无相关数据

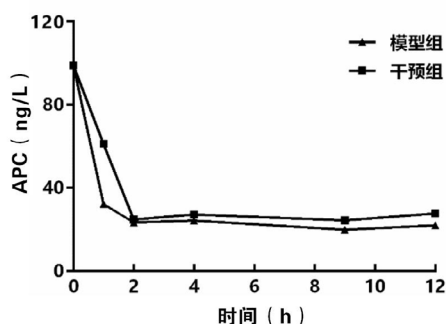


图3 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点APC水平动态变化

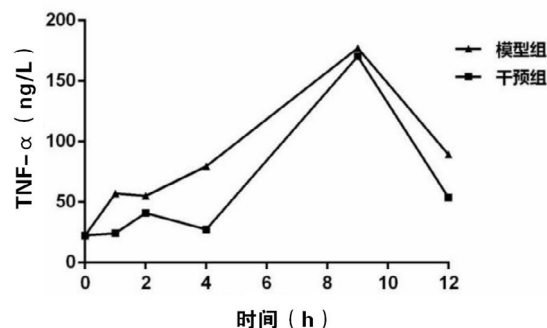


图4 模型组和干预组大鼠不同时间点TNF-α水平动态变化

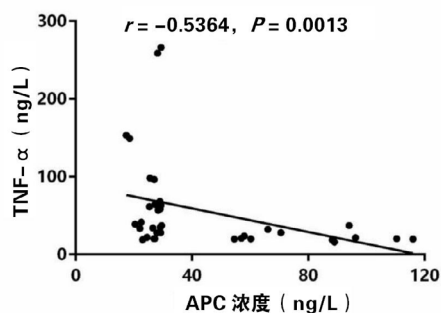


图5 模型组大鼠APC与TNF-α相关性分析的散点图

3 讨论

急性肝衰竭时肝细胞大量坏死, 大量免疫复合产物产生并激活补体系统、单核巨噬细胞、库普弗细胞及血管内皮细胞诱导促炎细胞因子, 如TNF-α和白细胞介素6 (interleukin6, IL-6) 等, 引起瀑布样炎症反应^[1,7-11]。蛋白C是一种由肝脏合成的依赖维生素K抗凝蛋白, 属于胰岛素样丝氨酸蛋白酶家族, 活性形式为活化蛋白C, 通过其丝氨酸蛋白酶域在T-TM复合物作用下产生的APC有抗炎、抗凝、抗凋亡及保护内皮屏障等作用^[2,3]。因此APC在

急性肝衰竭中的变化及其是否发挥作用是本研究的重点。本研究通过D氨基半乳糖联合脂多糖建立急性肝衰竭大鼠模型,结果表明模型组大鼠血清APC水平显著降低,其原因可能是肝衰竭时肝功能损伤较重,合成能力下降,致使依赖维生素K的凝血因子合成发生障碍,而蛋白C也是属于肝脏合成的依赖维生素K的蛋白质,因而使其合成减少,活性同步降低^[3,4];另外肝衰竭时纤溶活力常呈亢进状态,其活力上升主要原因在于纤溶酶原激活物的抑制物(plasminogen activator inhibitor, PAI)增加,PAI能与蛋白C形成复合物,从而消耗蛋白C^[12,13]。

已知炎症状态下APC不仅可通过阻断核转录因子 κ B(nuclear transcription factor κ B, NF- κ B)下调炎症蛋白mRNA转录水平,从而减少炎症因子及趋化因子的生成,还可通过抑制脂多糖诱导的IL-6、IL-8、IL-1B及TNF- α 产生以及通过抑制活性蛋白1(activator protein-1, AP-1)家族c-Fos和FosB中炎症转录因子的表达下调趋化因子及黏附因子的表达,以缩小炎症范围^[14,15]。研究表明APC可通过下调炎症因子的表达而应用于各种疾病^[16-23],抑制TNF- α 的产生和减少内皮细胞损伤,对大鼠肝脏缺血再灌注损伤及移植肝起保护作用,提示APC可改善肝脏异常的血流动力学、改善肝功能并降低炎症反应^[24-28]。本研究表明,造模后模型组大鼠血清APC水平显著降低,且以建模后2 h最为明显,模型组和干预组大鼠肝功能在造模后4 h开始显著恶化,并表现出明显的肝衰竭肝组织病理学变化,而同一时间点干预组大鼠肝损伤程度显著低于模型组,提示APC能够减轻急性肝衰竭大鼠肝细胞损伤,对肝细胞有保护作用,外源性补充APC有可能成为治疗急性肝衰竭的新方法。我们拟进一步研究造模后不同时间点给予APC,以及相同时间点给予不同剂量的APC后大鼠肝脏生物化学及病理组织学的动态变化,以明确APC的最佳干预时间和剂量。

本研究还表明APC与TNF- α 呈负相关。Yamaguchi等^[29]研究表明APC可抑制TNF- α 的表达,Yoshikawa等^[30]研究提示肝硬化大鼠肝大部切除术后通过补充外源性APC可降低TNF- α 水平。因此,外源性补充APC有可能是通过抑制TNF- α 的表达减轻肝细胞炎症反应,遏制肝衰竭的发展,改善预后,但诱导或抑制TNF- α 是否会影响大鼠APC水平还有待进一步研究。

综上,APC能够减轻急性肝衰竭大鼠肝细胞的损伤,对肝细胞有保护作用,其机制可能与APC能够抑制TNF- α 水平有关。为更深入研究APC的保肝

机制、临床应用及研发新的抗炎保肝药物提供了理论依据。

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收稿日期: 2020-01-03

蔺淑梅, 贾海娟, 杨雪亮, 等. 急性肝衰竭大鼠血清激活蛋白C的变化及其意义[J/CD]. *中国肝脏病杂志(电子版)*, 2020,12(3):72-78.