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冠心病血瘀证形成过程中心肌细胞能量代谢酶作用及其机制研究

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【摘要】 背景 冠心病血瘀证是一个“血瘀证前期”→“亚血瘀证期”→“心血瘀阻证期”流动的过程, 心肌细胞能量代谢贯穿始终, 而以往对能量代谢的研究局限于病程中的某个阶段, 且在缺乏对冠心病血瘀证起始、转归整个过程进行研究时, 这种孤立存在、缺乏联系的病理学现象并不能诠释心肌能量代谢的特点。因此, 探究冠心病血瘀证形成过程中能量代谢改变尤为重要。**目的** 分析冠心病血瘀证形成过程中心肌细胞能量代谢酶作用及其机制。**方法** 本实验时间为2019年10—12月。采用简单随机抽样法将30只健康雄性SD大鼠分为空白对照组6只(A组)和模型大鼠24只。A组给予普通饲料喂养, 模型大鼠高脂饲料喂养7d后进行维生素D₃灌胃(30万U/kg), 4d后再予以维生素D₃灌胃(20万U/kg), 继续高脂饲料喂养21d后, 死亡4只大鼠, 从剩余20只大鼠中随机选择6只为血瘀证前期组(B组); 剩余14只大鼠继续高脂饲料喂养30d后死亡2只, 从剩余12只大鼠中随机选择6只为亚血瘀证期组(C组); 余6只大鼠继续高脂饲料喂养的同时予以皮下多点注射异丙肾上腺素(5mg/kg), 连续注射3d, 1周后记录标准II导联心电图, 以ST段出现上抬或明显压低(≥ 0.1 mV)确定成模, 为血瘀证期组(D组)。观察并记录各组大鼠一般情况、血脂指标〔包括总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平〕、腹主动脉及心肌组织HE染色结果、心电图、线粒体超微结构、心肌组织能量代谢酶〔三磷酸腺苷(ATP)、一磷酸腺苷(AMP)、Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶、Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶、酯酰辅酶A合成酶(ACS)、肉毒碱脂酰转移酶(CACT)〕水平。**结果** B组大鼠体重减轻, 反应渐迟钝, 精神倦怠, 毛色枯槁无光泽; C组大鼠体重明显减轻, 精神萎靡, 蜷缩相拥, 活动量少; D组大鼠精神欠佳, 易惊, 触之狂躁, 毛色枯槁无光泽, 爪甲紫暗。B组大鼠TC、LDL-C、HDL-C水平高于A组, TG水平低于A组($P<0.05$); C组大鼠TC、LDL-C、HDL-C水平高于A、B组, TG水平低于A组($P<0.05$); D组大鼠HDL-C水平低于A、B、C组, TC、LDL-C水平低于B、C组, TG水平高于B、C组($P<0.05$)。大鼠腹主动脉HE染色结果: B组大鼠动脉内膜出现损伤, 内皮细胞肿胀, 内膜下及中膜出现明显钙化现象, 弹性纤维层被破坏; C组大鼠动脉中膜完全钙化, 中膜斑块脱落导致典型的空腔结构; D组大鼠动脉内膜结构破坏, 内弹性膜崩解断裂, 内、中、外膜三层结构不清晰。大鼠心肌组织HE染色结果: B、C、D组心肌纤维萎缩断裂, 胞质呈不规则粗颗粒状, 心肌间质水肿, 胶原纤维增生。B组大鼠心电图示P波规律出现, P-R间期及R-R间期大致相同, QRS波波形规律, 无宽大畸形; C组大鼠心电图示窦性心律, P波规律出现, P-R间期及R-R间期大致相同, QRS波波形规律, J点无明显改变; D组大鼠心电图未见明显P波, R-R间期大致相同, ST段明显压低, T波低平(>0.1 mV)。B组大鼠线粒体肿胀, 部分线粒体嵴结构出现溶解; C组大鼠线粒体嵴结构大部分出现溶解、空泡形成, 线粒体出现明显移位、浓缩; D组大鼠线粒体排列紊乱、多数线粒体嵴结构断裂甚至模糊不清。B组大鼠心肌组织AMP、Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶、ACS、CACT水平低于A组($P<0.05$); C组大鼠心肌组织ATP、AMP、Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶、Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶水平低于A组, ATP水平低于B组, ACS水平高于B组($P<0.05$); D组大鼠心肌组织ATP、Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶水平低于A、B组, AMP、ACS水平高于B组, ATP水平低于C组, AMP、Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶水平高于C组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 心肌细胞能量代谢酶参与冠心病血瘀证形成的整个过程。参与代谢相关的酶类中ATP与AMP水平变化最为关键, 这将是腺苷活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)通路发挥应激性心肌保护作用的重要信号, 同时AMPK通路的激活很可能是触发心肌细胞能量代谢其他酶类变化的上游效应分子。

【关键词】 冠心病; 血瘀证; 肌细胞, 心脏; 能量代谢; 腺苷三磷酸; 腺苷一磷酸; Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶; Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶; 酯酰辅酶A合成酶; 肉毒碱脂酰转移酶

【中图分类号】 R 541.4 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-5971.2020.12.014

周曼丽, 俞赞丰, 冯宇, 等. 冠心病血瘀证形成过程中心肌细胞能量代谢酶作用及其机制研究[J]. 实用心脑血管病杂志, 2020, 28(12): 76-84. [www.syxnf.net]

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(81774207, 81973753); 湖南省自然科学基金资助项目(2018JJ2291)

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ZHOU M L, YU Y F, FENG Y, et al. Effect and mechanism of energy metabolism enzymes in cardiomyocytes during the formation of coronary heart disease with blood stasis syndrome [J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneu and Vascular Disease, 2020, 28 (12) : 76-84.

Effect and Mechanism of Energy Metabolism Enzymes in Cardiomyocytes during the Formation of Coronary Heart Disease with Blood Stasis Syndrome ZHOU Manli¹, YU Yunfeng¹, FENG Yu¹, JIAN Weixiong^{1, 2}

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【Abstract】 Background Coronary heart disease with blood stasis syndrome is a flow process of "pre-blood stasis syndrome" → "sub-blood stasis syndrome" → "heart blood stasis syndrome". Energy metabolism of cardiomyocytes runs through the whole process. Previous studies on energy metabolism were limited to a certain stage in the course of disease. In the absence of research on the whole process of initiation and outcome, this isolated pathological phenomenon with lack of connection cannot interpret the characteristics of myocardial energy metabolism. Therefore, it is particularly important to explore changes in energy metabolism during the formation of blood stasis syndrome in coronary heart disease. **Objective** To explore the effect and mechanism of energy metabolism enzymes in cardiomyocytes during the formation of coronary heart disease with blood stasis syndrome. **Methods** The study time was from October to December 2019. Thirty healthy male SD rats were randomly divided into blank control group (6 rats in group A) and 24 model rats. The rats in group A were fed with normal diet, and the model rats were fed with high-fat diet for 7 days, and then fed with vitamin D₃ (300 000 U/kg), 4 days later fed with vitamin D₃ (200 000 U/kg). After 21 days of high-fat diet feeding, 4 rats died and 6 rats were randomly selected as the blood stasis syndrome group from the remaining 20 rats (group B); the remaining 14 rats were fed with high-fat diet for 30 days, 2 rats died and 6 rats were randomly selected as sub blood stasis syndrome group from the remaining 12 rats (group C); the remaining 6 rats were continuously fed with high-fat diet and subcutaneously injected with isoproterenol (5 mg/kg) for 3 consecutive days. One week later, ECG of standard lead II was recorded, and the model was established by ST segment elevation or obvious depression (≥ 0.1 mV). And they were as the blood stasis syndrome group (group D). The general condition, blood lipid indexes (including TC, TG, LDL-C, HDL-C levels), HE staining results of abdominal aorta and myocardial tissue, ECG, mitochondrial ultrastructure, myocardial energy metabolism enzymes (ATP, AMP, Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase, Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATPase, ACS, CACT) were observed and recorded of the four groups. **Results** In group B, the body weight of rats was reduced, the reaction was gradually dull, the spirit was tired, and the hair color was withered and lusterless; in group C, the body weight of rats was significantly reduced, the spirit was depressed, the rats curled up and hugged each other with little activity; in group D, the rats were in poor spirits, easily startled, manic in touch, haggard in coat color and dark in claw nail. The levels of TC, LDL-C and HDL-C in group B were higher than those in group A, while the level of TG in group B was lower than that in group A ($P < 0.05$); the levels of TC, LDL-C and HDL-C in group C were higher than those in groups A and B, while the level of TG in group C was lower than that in group A ($P < 0.05$); the level of HDL-C in group D was lower than that in groups A, B and C, the levels of TC and LDL-C in group D were lower than those in groups B and C, and the level of TG in group D was higher than that in groups B and C ($P < 0.05$). Results of HE staining of abdominal aorta: in group B, arterial intima was damaged, endothelial cells swelled, obvious calcification was found in subintima and media, and elastic fiber layer was destroyed; in group C, the intima media was calcified completely, and the plaque was detached resulting in the typical cavity structure; in group D, the structure of intima was destroyed, the inner elastic membrane was broken, and the three layers of inner, middle and outer membrane were not clear. The results of HE staining of rat myocardial tissue: myocardial fibers in groups B, C, and D were atrophy and broken, the cytoplasm was irregular and coarse-grained, myocardial interstitium was edema, and collagen fibers were proliferated. In group B, ECG showed that P wave was regular, P-R interval and R-R interval were almost the same, QRS wave shape was regular, and there was no wide deformity; ECG of group C showed sinus heart rate, P wave regularity, P-R interval and R-R interval were almost the same, QRS wave waveform was regular, and there was no obvious change at point J; in group D, there was no significant P wave in ECG, R-R interval was almost the same, ST segment was significantly depressed, T wave was low (> 0.1 mV). In group B, mitochondria swelled and some mitochondrial cristae dissolved; in group C, most of the cristae of mitochondria were dissolved and vacuoles were formed, and mitochondria were obviously shifted and concentrated; in group D, the arrangement of mitochondria was disordered, and the cristae structure

of most mitochondria was broken or even unclear. The levels of AMP, Ca^{2+} - Mg^{2+} -ATPase, ACS and CACT in group B were lower than those in group A ($P<0.05$); the levels of ATP, AMP, Na^{+} - K^{+} -ATPase and Ca^{2+} - Mg^{2+} -ATPase in group C were lower than those in group A, ATP level was lower than that in group B, and ACS level was higher than that in group B ($P<0.05$); the levels of ATP and Na^{+} - K^{+} -ATPase in group D were lower than those in groups A and B, the levels of AMP and ACS in group D were higher than those in group B, the levels of ATP in group D were lower than those in group C, the levels of AMP and Ca^{2+} - Mg^{2+} -ATPase in group D were higher than those in group C ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Energy metabolism enzymes in cardiomyocytes are involved in the whole process of coronary heart disease with blood stasis syndrome. The changes of ATP and AMP content in enzymes involved in metabolism are the most critical, which will be an important signal for the AMPK pathway to exert stress myocardial protection. At the same time, the activation of AMPK pathway may be the upstream effector molecules that trigger the changes of other enzymes in myocardial energy metabolism.

【Key words】 Coronary heart disease; Blood stasis syndrome; Myocytes, cardiac; Energy metabolism; ATP; AMP; Na^{+} - K^{+} -ATPase; Ca^{2+} - Mg^{2+} -ATPase; Acyl-coenzyme A synthetase; Carnitine acyl transferase

冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病（简称冠心病）指冠状动脉发生粥样硬化使血管腔狭窄或阻塞导致心肌缺血缺氧或坏死而引起的心脏病。我国心血管疾病的发病率逐年上升，尽管人们采取了各种现代化治疗方法，如静脉溶栓、心脏介入治疗等，其发病率和死亡率仍居各类致死性疾病前列^[1]。中医古籍中并无冠心病之称，其当属中医胸痹真心痛的范畴。胸痹病机虽有血瘀、痰阻、寒凝、气滞之别，但基本的病机是心脉不通，而血瘀证是冠心病中最常见的证型之一。中医学认为证不是静止不变而是动态演变的，具有由轻及重的流动性特点。冠心病血瘀证是一个“血瘀证前期”→“亚血瘀证期”→“心血瘀阻证期”流动的过程^[2]。能量代谢是疾病的一种反应形式，病情在变化，能量自然也在变^[3]。心脏利用能量的形式是三磷酸腺苷（ATP），而ATP来源于心脏对脂肪酸、糖类、乳酸、丙酮酸及酮体等多种供能物质的代谢。能量代谢障碍是众多急/慢性病共同的病理生理基础^[4]，能量代谢过程中不同蛋白酶水平差异对于疾病的发生发展具有重要影响。本文旨在分析冠心病血瘀证心肌细胞能量代谢酶活性机制，以进一步了解疾病发生背后的分子机制，进而为临床治疗提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 健康雄性SD大鼠共30只，体质量（ 230 ± 20 ）g，由湖南中医药大学科技创新中心实验动物中心提供。大鼠常规饲料和高脂饲料均由湖南斯莱克景达实验动物有限公司提供。大鼠在SPF级环境中饲养，温度22~26℃，湿度50%~70%，3只/笼，定量给予常规饲料或高脂饲料，自由饮水。

1.2 实验药物与试剂 维生素D₃粉剂（购自湖北楚米生物科技有限公司，规格：10万U/g，批号：2018012202）；异丙肾上腺素（购自美国Sigma公司，规格：1g，CAS号：51-30-9）；ATP试剂盒（货号：ml460314）、一磷酸腺苷（AMP）试剂盒（货号：ml460319）、 Na^{+} - K^{+} -ATP酶（货号：ml058954）、 Ca^{2+} - Mg^{2+} -ATP酶试剂盒（货号：ml059467）、酯酰辅酶A合成酶（acyl-coenzyme A synthetase, ACS）试剂盒（货号：ml003386）、肉毒碱脂酰转移酶（carnitine acyl transferase, CACT）试剂盒（货号：ml003383）（规格均为48 T，均购自上海酶联生物科技有限公司）；2.5%戊二醛电镜固定液（购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司，货号：P1126）；组织固

本文创新点：

冠心病血瘀证是一个“血瘀证前期”→“亚血瘀证期”→“心血瘀阻证期”流动的过程，心肌细胞能量代谢贯穿始终，而以往对能量代谢的研究局限于病程中的某个阶段，本研究通过构建冠心病血瘀证形成过程的动物模型模拟冠心病血瘀证形成的过程，进而研究能量代谢酶的变化。结果显示，心肌细胞能量代谢酶参与冠心病血瘀证形成的整个过程；参与代谢相关的酶类中三磷酸腺苷（ATP）与一磷酸腺苷（AMP）水平变化最为关键，这将是腺苷活化蛋白激酶（AMPK）通路发挥应激性心肌保护作用的重要信号，同时AMPK通路的激活很可能是触发心肌细胞能量代谢其他酶类变化的上游效应分子。这对血瘀证状态下冠心病心肌细胞代谢机制的探索以及揭示心肌损伤修复和治疗机制具有重要的意义。

定液（购自武汉赛维尔生物科技公司，货号：G1101）。

1.3 实验仪器 MICRO17离心机（购自美国Thermo公司）；chemray240全自动生化仪（购自深圳雷杜生命科技有限公司）；RT-6100酶标分析仪（购自美国Rayto公司）；HT7700透射电子显微镜（购自日本HITACHI公司）；Leica UC7超薄切片机（购自德国Leica公司）；美国BIOPAC多导（16道）生理记录仪（MP150）。

1.4 实验方法

1.4.1 实验时间 本实验时间为2019年10—12月。

1.4.2 动物分组及造模 30只大鼠采用常规饲料适应性喂养7d后，采用简单随机抽样法分为空白对照组6只（A组）和模型大鼠24只。A组继续普通饲料喂养，模型大鼠高脂饲料喂养7d后进行维生素D₃灌胃（30万U/kg），4d后再予以维生素D₃灌胃（20万U/kg），继续高脂饲料喂养21d后，死亡4只大鼠，从剩余20只大鼠中随机选择6只为血瘀证前期组（B组），并采血取材；剩余14只大鼠继续高脂饲料喂养30d后死亡2只，从剩余12只大鼠中随机选择6只为亚血瘀证期组（C组），并采血取材；余6只大鼠继续高脂饲料喂养的同时予以皮下多点注射异丙肾上腺素（5mg/kg），连续注射3d，1周后记录标准II导联心电图，以ST段出现上抬或明显压低（ ≥ 0.1 mV）确定成模^[5]，为血瘀证期组（D组），并采血取材。

1.4.3 标本采集 为保证各指标检测的一致性，每组选取6

只大鼠。大鼠麻醉后进行腹主动脉采血,截取一段腹主动脉放入组织固定液中以备用 HE 染色。开胸取心脏,取材时要快且避免牵拉伤。大鼠心脏分为 3 份,一份投入 2.5% 戊二醛固定液中 4 ℃ 避光固定用于电镜检测;一份投入组织固定液中用于心肌 HE 染色;另一份投入 -80 ℃ 冰箱中保存用于酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA)。

1.4.4 观察指标

1.4.4.1 一般情况 观察各组大鼠一般情况,包括大鼠反应、活动度、精神、皮毛、体质量、爪甲等。

1.4.4.2 血脂指标 使用 chemray240 全自动生化仪检测各组大鼠血脂指标,包括总胆固醇 (TC)、三酰甘油 (TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (HDL-C) 水平。

1.4.4.3 腹主动脉及心肌组织 HE 染色结果 将腹主动脉及心肌组织放入多聚甲醛液中固定;将组织块放入包埋盒中修剪,梯度乙醇溶液脱水,二甲苯透明浸蜡,将已透明的组织块放入溶蜡箱保温,待组织块变硬开始切片;将切下的薄片放在 45 ℃ 恒温箱中烘干;二甲苯脱蜡,经梯度乙醇溶液脱水,倒入蒸馏水,进行 HE 染色。观察各组大鼠腹主动脉内、中、外膜结构及弹性纤维层情况。

1.4.4.4 心电图 记录各组大鼠心电图检查结果。

1.4.4.5 线粒体超微结构 采用 HT7700 透射电子显微镜观察各组大鼠线粒体形态、大小、嵴结构等。

1.4.4.6 心肌组织能量代谢酶水平 采用 ELISA 检测四组大鼠心肌组织能量代谢酶 (ATP、AMP、 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP 酶}$ 、 $\text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{Mg}^{2+} - \text{ATP 酶}$ 、ACS、CACT) 水平。

1.5 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较方差齐时采用 LSD (L) 法,组间两两比较方差不齐时采用 Tamhane's T2 (M) 法。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 四组大鼠一般情况 A 组大鼠活动自如,反应灵敏,皮毛光亮;B 组大鼠体质量减轻,反应渐迟钝,精神倦怠,毛色枯槁无光泽;C 组大鼠体质量明显减轻,精神萎靡,蜷缩相拥,活动量少;D 组大鼠精神欠佳,易惊,触之狂躁,毛

色枯槁无光泽,爪甲紫暗。

2.2 四组大鼠血脂指标比较 四组大鼠 TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C 水平比较,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。B 组大鼠 TC、LDL-C、HDL-C 水平高于 A 组, TG 水平低于 A 组,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$);C 组大鼠 TC、LDL-C、HDL-C 水平高于 A、B 组, TG 水平低于 A 组,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$);D 组大鼠 HDL-C 水平低于 A、B、C 组, TC、LDL-C 水平低于 B、C 组, TG 水平高于 B、C 组,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$, 见表 1)。

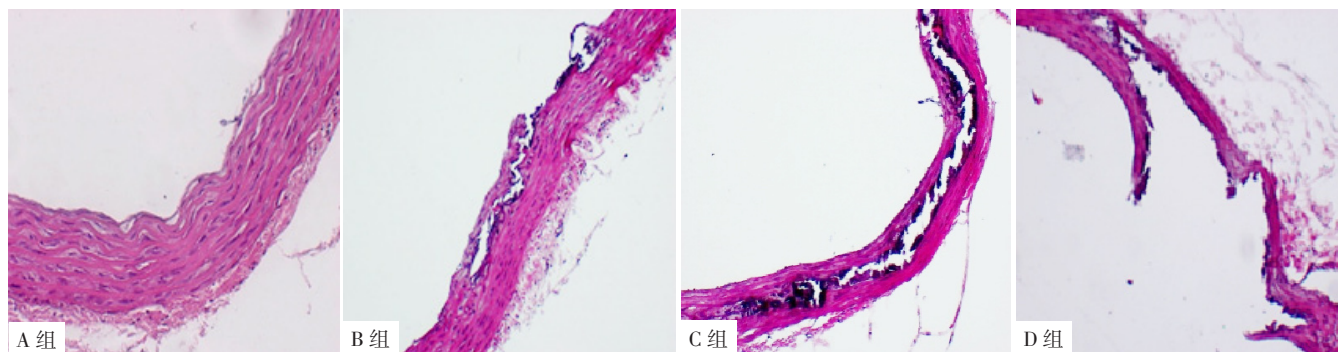
2.3 四组大鼠腹主动脉及心肌组织 HE 染色结果 大鼠腹主动脉 HE 染色结果: A 组大鼠动脉内、中、外膜结构完整,层次分明,弹性纤维层结构基本清晰;B 组大鼠动脉内膜出现损伤,内皮细胞肿胀,内膜下及中膜出现明显钙化现象,弹性纤维层被破坏;C 组大鼠动脉中膜完全钙化,中膜斑块脱落导致典型的空腔结构;D 组大鼠动脉内膜结构破坏,内弹性膜崩解断裂,内、中、外膜三层结构不清晰 (见图 1)。大鼠心肌组织 HE 染色结果: A 组大鼠心肌纤维排列整齐规律,心肌细胞形态规则完整,细胞核清晰居中;B、C、D 组大鼠心肌纤维萎缩断裂,胞质呈不规则粗颗粒状,心肌间质水肿,胶原纤维增生 (见图 2,高清图彩图详见本文 OSID 码)。

2.4 四组大鼠心电图 A 组大鼠心电图正常 (见图 3a);B 组大鼠心电图示 P 波规律出现, P-R 间期及 R-R 间期大致相

表 1 四组大鼠血脂指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=6$)
Table 1 Comparison of blood lipid indexes in four groups

组别	TC (mmol/L)	TG (mmol/L)	LDL-C (mmol/L)	HDL-C (mmol/L)
A 组	1.61 ± 0.22	1.86 ± 0.89	0.25 ± 0.09	1.25 ± 0.23
B 组	3.95 ± 0.92 ^a	0.57 ± 0.86 ^a	2.82 ± 0.87 ^a	1.58 ± 0.25 ^a
C 组	6.78 ± 1.58 ^{ab}	0.58 ± 0.22 ^a	5.36 ± 1.59 ^{ab}	2.01 ± 0.27 ^{ab}
D 组	1.45 ± 0.13 ^{bc}	1.56 ± 0.57 ^{bc}	0.43 ± 0.10 ^{bc}	1.09 ± 0.16 ^{abc}
F 值	66.317	12.241	23.436	61.878
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: A 组为空白对照组, B 组为血瘀证前期组, C 组为亚血瘀证期组, D 组为血瘀证期组;与 A 组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$;与 B 组比较, ^b $P < 0.05$;与 C 组比较, ^c $P < 0.05$; TC= 总胆固醇, TG= 三酰甘油, LDL-C= 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇, HDL-C= 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇



注: A 组为空白对照组, B 组为血瘀证前期组, C 组为亚血瘀证期组, D 组为血瘀证期组

图 1 四组大鼠腹主动脉 HE 染色结果 ($\times 20$)

Figure 1 Results of HE staining of abdominal aorta of rats in four groups

同, QRS 波波形规律, 无宽大畸形 (见图 3b); C 组大鼠心电图示窦性心律, P 波规律出现, P-R 间期及 R-R 间期大致相同, QRS 波波形规律, J 点无明显改变 (见图 3c); D 组大鼠心电图未见明显 P 波, R-R 间期大致相同, ST 段明显压低, T 波低平 ($>0.1\text{ mV}$) (见图 3d)。

2.5 四组大鼠线粒体超微结构 A 组大鼠线粒体嵴结构清晰、完整; B 组大鼠线粒体肿胀, 部分线粒体嵴结构出现溶解; C 组大鼠线粒体嵴结构大部分出现溶解、空泡形成, 线粒体出现明显移位、浓缩; D 组大鼠线粒体排列紊乱、多数线粒体

嵴结构断裂甚至模糊不清 (见图 4)。

2.6 四组大鼠心肌组织能量代谢酶水平比较 四组大鼠心肌组织 ATP、AMP、 $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATP 酶}$ 、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-Mg}^{2+}\text{-ATP 酶}$ 、ACS、CACT 水平比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。B 组大鼠心肌组织 AMP、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-Mg}^{2+}\text{-ATP 酶}$ 、ACS、CACT 水平低于 A 组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$); C 组大鼠心肌组织 ATP、AMP、 $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATP 酶}$ 、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-Mg}^{2+}\text{-ATP 酶}$ 水平低于 A 组, ATP 水平低于 B 组, ACS 水平高于 B 组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$); D 组大鼠心肌组织 ATP、 $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATP 酶}$ 水平低于 A、B 组, AMP、ACS 水平高于 B 组, ATP 水平低于 C 组, AMP、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-Mg}^{2+}\text{-ATP 酶}$ 水平高于 C 组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$, 见表 2)。

表 2 四组大鼠心肌组织能量代谢酶水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=6$)

Table 2 Comparison of energy metabolizing enzyme levels in myocardial tissue of rats in four groups

组别	ATP	AMP	$\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATP 酶}$	$\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{-Mg}^{2+}\text{-ATP 酶}$	ACS	CACT
A 组	810.8 ± 49.7	171.9 ± 5.8	509.2 ± 23.2	181.1 ± 14.0	164.9 ± 14.9	136.7 ± 12.0
B 组	772.4 ± 35.5	129.9 ± 8.1^a	496.0 ± 39.6	144.3 ± 10.7^a	135.2 ± 7.3^a	114.6 ± 6.1^a
C 组	684.7 ± 87.3^{ab}	141.4 ± 14.3^a	371.5 ± 81.7^a	140.4 ± 32.5^a	183.7 ± 29.1^b	123.6 ± 12.2
D 组	602.5 ± 66.8^{abc}	168.8 ± 8.3^{bc}	412.3 ± 25.2^{ab}	163.6 ± 8.2^c	177.0 ± 6.0^b	125.7 ± 8.2
F 值	18.676	27.317	11.200	5.928	9.530	4.999
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.012

注: ATP= 三磷酸腺苷, AMP= 一磷酸腺苷, ACS= 酯酰辅酶 A 合成酶, CACT= 肉毒碱脂酰转移酶; 与 A 组比较, $^aP<0.05$; 与 B 组比较, $^bP<0.05$; 与 C 组比较, $^cP<0.05$

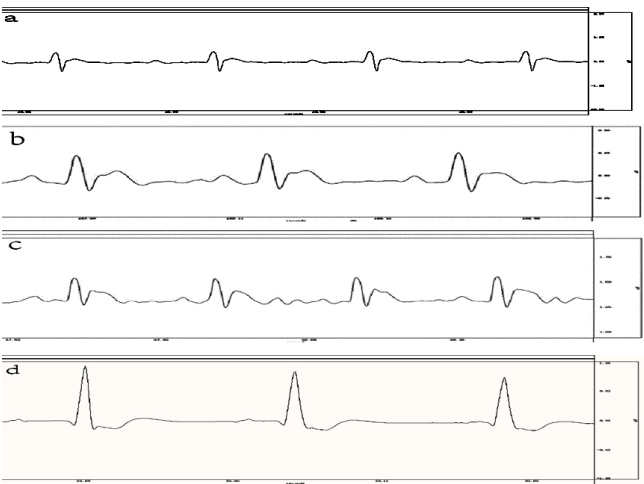


图 3 四组大鼠心电图检查结果

Figure 3 Results of ECG examination of rats in four groups

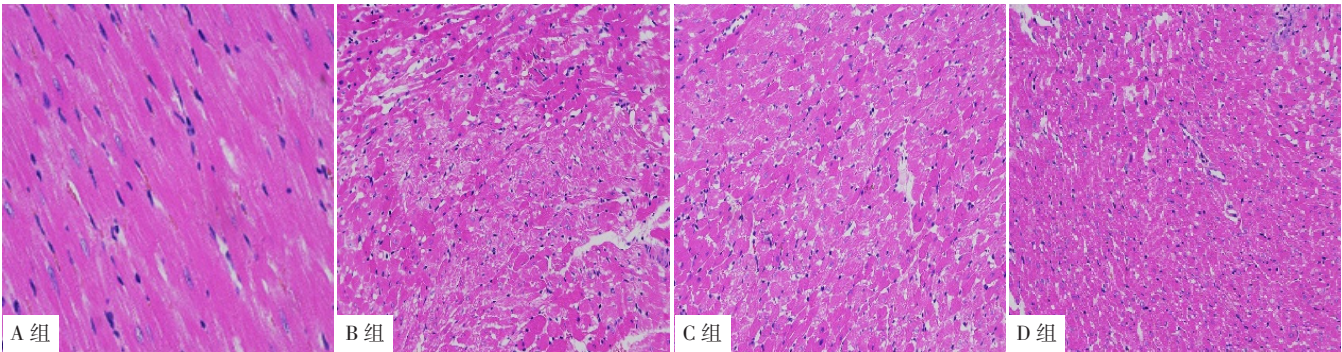


图 2 四组大鼠心肌组织 HE 染色结果 ($\times 200$)

Figure 2 Results of HE staining in myocardial tissue of rats in four groups

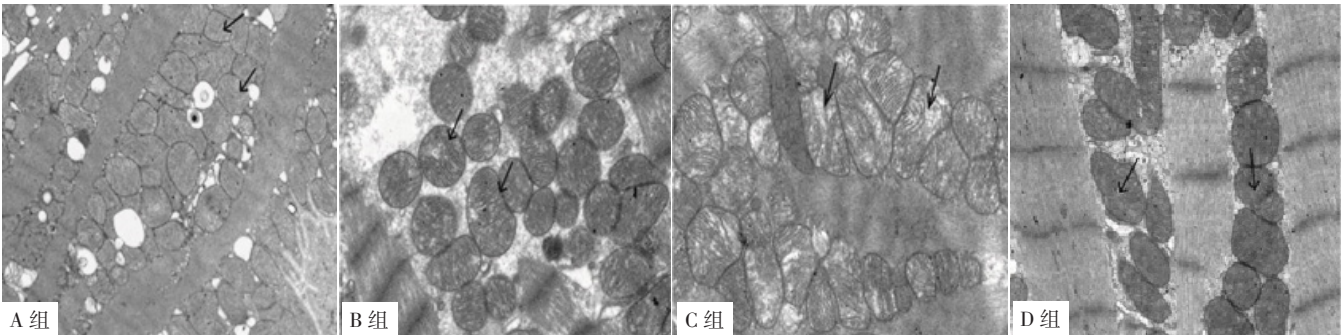


图 4 四组大鼠线粒体超微结构 ($\times 5000$)

Figure 4 Mitochondrial ultrastructure of rats in four groups

3 讨论

本研究通过构建冠心病血瘀证形成过程的动物模型模拟冠心病血瘀证形成的过程,进而研究能量代谢酶的变化,这对血瘀证状态下冠心病心肌细胞代谢机制的探索以及揭示心肌损伤修复和治疗机制具有重要的意义。

3.1 冠心病血瘀证形成过程中腺苷酸激活蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)参与调控的能量代谢过程 线粒体是细胞的供能中心,当机体内能量代谢发生紊乱时,ATP水平最先受到影响。AMPK被称为细胞能量感受器,其活性主要受AMP/ATP调节。在低氧、缺血等条件下,细胞内AMP/ATP升高,AMPK易被激活^[6]。本研究结果显示,C、D组大鼠心肌组织ATP水平低于A、B组,D组大鼠心肌组织ATP水平低于C组;B、C组大鼠心肌组织AMP水平低于A组,D组大鼠心肌组织AMP水平高于B、C组;提示机体内AMP/ATP比例失调会诱发AMPK的激活。AMPK属于异源三聚体,由 α 、 β 、 γ 3个亚基组成^[7-8]。大量研究发现,AMPK的下游靶蛋白主要与能量代谢调节有关,其通过调控代谢相关酶而帮助细胞度过急性损伤期,暂时保障细胞的存活^[9-12]。AMPK参与机体能量代谢可以用“开源”“节流”四个字来概括,具体表现在糖代谢、脂肪酸代谢、蛋白质代谢以及线粒体的生物合成和自噬等方面。心脏能源底物的利用随机体生理或病理状态的不同处于动态变化中^[13]。心肌轻度及中度缺血时,心肌能量利用的形式主要是糖酵解,同时脂肪酸的氧化也会加速^[14];激活的AMPK能够使更多的葡萄糖转运蛋白(GLUT)4易位至肌膜,随后增加心肌细胞对葡萄糖的摄入^[15-17]。同时AMPK还可以激活糖酵解的关键酶6-磷酸果糖激酶2(PFK2),提高糖酵解的效率,进而快速为心肌补偿供能^[18]。当缺血时间过长或严重缺血时,GLUT的转移过程受到抑制,葡萄糖摄取减少或中断,糖原储存耗竭,另一方面糖酵解产生的丙酮酸不能彻底被有氧氧化而致乳酸堆积,导致细胞内酸中毒,心肌细胞受损明显^[14, 19]。AMPK的激活被证明可以增加脂肪酸转运体CD₃₆的转位,从而增加心脏中脂肪酸的利用率^[20-21]。AMPK促进脂蛋白脂酶(LPL)从胞质转运到血管内皮细胞,在血管内皮细胞中催化TG转化为脂肪酸^[7]。此外,AMPK-乙酰辅酶A羧化酶(ACC)信号通路在脂质代谢过程中发挥着至关重要的作用^[22]。激活的AMPK可磷酸化ACC,减少丙二酰辅酶A合成,增加肉碱棕榈酰转移酶1(CPT1)的活性,促进长链酯酰辅酶A从胞质进入线粒体进而催化脂肪酸 β -氧化^[23-25],此时会增加脂肪酸氧化和ATP产生的速率,故可以满足心肌的暂时需求。活化的AMPK可直接磷酸化过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 辅活化子1- α (PGC-1 α)或与去乙酰化酶(SIRT1)调控PGC-1 α 活性^[26-27],进而促进糖酵解和线粒体的生物合成^[28],并抑制活性氧(ROS)的产生以及线粒体通透性转换孔(mPTP)的开放,起到保护线粒体的生物学功能的作用^[29]。此外,KIM等^[30]研究表明,AMPK和PGC-1 α 的升高可以抑制核转录因子 κ B(NF- κ B)的活性和肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 在人主动脉平滑肌细胞和内皮细胞表达,进而促进炎症的分解^[31]。SIRT1是一种烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide

adenine nucleotides, NAD⁺)依赖的组蛋白去乙酰化酶,通过降低其底物叉头转录因子(forkhead box transcription factor O, FOXO)乙酰化水平而激活Bcl-2和生存素,抑制促凋亡因子Bax和Caspase-3,最终减轻心肌缺血性损伤^[32-33]。心肌组织的纤维化改变是心肌组织缺血缺氧后发生重构的典型病理改变。哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)已经被公认为是蛋白质合成的中心调解分子,并且其活性被AMPK调控,AMPK通过磷酸化TSC2抑制下游GTP酶Rheb进而调控mTOR抑制蛋白质合成^[34-35],这有利于减少缺血性损伤后心肌肥厚的发生。与此同时,蛋白质的合成也受控于AMPK磷酸化真核延伸因子2激酶(eEF2k)的能力,使真核延伸因子2(eEF2)磷酸化并使其失活^[36-37]。在下调蛋白质合成的同时,AMPK还通过直接抑制糖原合成酶和甘油磷酸酰基转移酶(GPAT)来抑制糖原和TG的产生,避免应激状态下的多余耗能^[38]。过氧化物酶增殖物激活受体(PPAR) γ 是核激素受体超家族中的一员,位于AMPK/mTOR信号通路上,一般参与细胞生长、蛋白质合成以及炎症因子的表达^[39-40]。有研究发现,高脂饮食大鼠血管内皮损伤模型中PPAR γ 具有明显减轻氧化应激反应、延缓动脉粥样硬化的作用^[41]。由于AMPK对mTOR信号的调节作用,AMPK也与自噬相关。心肌细胞自噬通过降解功能异常受损或老化的细胞器,为细胞提供能量、促进物质循环以及细胞的自我更新,以维持心脏功能和细胞存活^[42]。在局部缺血过程中,AMPK抑制mTOR也可以通过磷酸化ULK激酶(ULK1,一种介导自噬的中心蛋白)直接触发自噬,进而在心肌梗死时起到对心脏的保护作用^[43-44]。综上,AMPK可与磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(Akt)/mTOR通路发挥交互作用,并最终通过调节蛋白质合成、线粒体生物发生、心肌自噬和抗凋亡途径而发挥心肌保护作用(见图5)^[45]。

3.2 冠心病血瘀证能量代谢途径中关键酶的分析 本研究组前期已运用“气相色谱-质谱”的代谢组学技术对冠心病血瘀证患者血浆、尿液及模型大鼠的心肌组织、血浆的代谢产物变化进行研究,发现冠心病血瘀证形成过程中心肌能量代谢变化贯穿始终^[14, 46]。Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶、Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶是细胞膜上一种重要糖蛋白,在信息传递、能量代谢、物质转运及维持细胞器完整性等多方面发挥重要的作用,可作为细胞代谢紊乱的重要指标^[47-48]。正常情况下,Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶能够利用ATP释放的能量将Na⁺运到细胞外,同时将细胞外的K⁺运输到细胞内。ATP的缺乏使Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶活性受抑制,导致Na⁺滞留于细胞内,造成细胞水肿;同时细胞内Na⁺浓度过高会启动Na⁺-Ca²⁺交换,细胞内Ca²⁺超载不仅有可能增强心肌收缩力,引发心力衰竭,还会破坏线粒体功能,导致能量合成障碍,细胞凋亡。此外,细胞外K⁺浓度过高,细胞兴奋性增强,可能会导致心律失常。本研究结果显示,B组大鼠心肌组织Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶水平低于A组;C组大鼠心肌组织Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶、Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶水平低于A组;D组大鼠心肌组织Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶水平低于A、B组,Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶水平高于C组;表明冠心病血瘀证慢性心肌缺血模型逐步形成的过程中,Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶、Ca²⁺-Mg²⁺-ATP酶

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- (收稿日期: 2020-07-28; 修回日期: 2020-10-10)
(本文编辑: 崔丽红)