

论著·基础研究

姜黄素对心脏停搏 / 心肺复苏大鼠肠黏膜损伤的抑制作用

王立峰，陈俊杰，李永宁，王玲，王磊，李雪娇

大连医科大学附属第一医院急诊科，大连 116011

[摘要] 目的· 观察姜黄素对心肺复苏 (cardiopulmonary resuscitation, CPR) 后大鼠肠缺血 / 再灌注 (ischemia/reperfusion, I/R) 损伤的影响，并初步探讨其作用机制。**方法·** 24 只健康雄性 SD 大鼠随机分为 4 组，每组 6 只，即对照组 (Sham 组)、姜黄素组 (Cur 组)、CPR 后肠 I/R 损伤组 (I/R 组) 和姜黄素 +CPR 后肠 I/R 损伤组 (Cur+I/R 组)。4 个组均行麻醉后气管插管，股动、静脉置管；I/R 组和 Cur+I/R 组通过窒息法建立心脏停搏 /CPR 模型，Sham 组和 Cur 组不进行该操作；Cur+I/R 组于 CPR 开始前 1 min 腹腔注射姜黄素 100 mg/kg，同一时间 Cur 组腹腔注射等量姜黄素，Sham 组、I/R 组注射同等体积二甲基亚砜。自主循环恢复后 6、12、24 h 静脉采血检测肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白介素 6 (interleukin-6, IL-6) 的浓度；自主循环恢复后 24 h 处死大鼠，检测肠组织中丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA)、还原型谷胱甘肽 (glutathione, GSH) 浓度和超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD) 活力，苏木精 - 伊红染色观察肠组织病理学变化，TUNEL 法检测肠黏膜上皮细胞凋亡情况，Western blotting 法检测肠组织中缺氧诱导因子 1 α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)、胱天蛋白酶 3 (caspase-3) 的表达情况，透射电子显微镜下观察肠组织超微结构改变。**结果·** Cur+I/R 组 3 个时间点的 TNF- α 、IL-6 的浓度均低于 I/R 组 (均 $P<0.05$)，高于 Sham 组 (均 $P<0.05$)。Cur+I/R 组的 MDA 含量低于 I/R 组 ($P<0.01$)，高于 Sham 组 ($P<0.01$)；Cur+I/R 组的 SOD 活力和 GSH 浓度高于 I/R 组 (均 $P<0.05$)，低于 Sham 组 (均 $P<0.01$)。Cur+I/R 组的 HIF-1 α 蛋白表达水平显著高于 I/R 组 ($P<0.01$)，低于 Sham 组 ($P<0.01$)；而 Cur+I/R 组 caspase-3 蛋白表达水平显著低于 I/R 组 ($P<0.01$)，高于 Sham 组 ($P<0.01$)。病理学观察发现，I/R 组可见回肠黏膜水肿，炎症细胞浸润，绒毛顶端上皮脱落、粘连，固有层裸露、破溃，而 Cur+I/R 组肠黏膜损伤较 I/R 组明显减轻。TUNEL 法检测显示，Cur+I/R 组凋亡指数较 I/R 组显著降低 ($P<0.01$)，但较 Sham 组升高 ($P<0.01$)。电子显微镜下 Sham 组、Cur 组肠黏膜形态正常，I/R 组肠黏膜上皮细胞微绒毛排列稀疏、倒伏，内质网脱颗粒，线粒体空化、嵴断裂；Cur+I/R 组肠黏膜上皮细胞微绒毛排列密集、有序，结构清晰，细胞间的连接复合体完整，细胞器形态大致正常。**结论·** 姜黄素对 CPR 后大鼠肠黏膜 I/R 损伤具有抑制作用，其机制与抑制炎症、降低氧化应激、抗凋亡及上调 HIF-1 α 蛋白表达有关。

[关键词] 心肺复苏；姜黄素；肠黏膜；缺血 / 再灌注损伤；氧化应激；炎症；凋亡

[DOI] 10.3969/j.issn.1674-8115.2020.12.006 **[中图分类号]** R574.4 **[文献标志码]** A

Effect of curcumin on intestinal mucosal injury in a rat model of cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation

WANG Li-feng, CHEN Jun-jie, LI Yong-ning, WANG Ling, WANG Lei, LI Xue-jiao

Department of Emergency, The First Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University, Dalian 116011, China

[Abstract] **Objective·** To observe the effect of curcumin on intestinal ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury in the rats after cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and explore the mechanism. **Methods·** Twenty-four healthy male SD rats were randomly divided into 4 groups, namely control group (Sham group, $n=6$), curcumin group (Cur group, $n=6$), intestinal I/R injury after CPR group (I/R group, $n=6$), and curcumin+intestinal I/R injury after CPR group (Cur+I/R group, $n=6$). Tracheal and femoral artery and vein catheterization were carried out after anesthesia in the 4 groups. The cardiac arrest/CPR model was established by asphyxiation in I/R group and Cur+I/R group, while not in the other two groups. Curcumin (100 mg/kg) was injected intraperitoneally 1 min before CPR in Cur+I/R group. Meanwhile, equivalent curcumin was injected intraperitoneally in Cur group, and equivalent dimethylsulfoxide was injected in Sham group and I/R group. Venous blood samples were collected 6, 12 and 24 h after recovery of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) to detect the concentrations of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6). The rats were sacrificed 24 h after ROSC, and the concentrations of malondialdehyde (MDA) and glutathione (GSH) and the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) in the intestinal tissues were measured. The pathological changes of intestinal tissues were observed by hematoxylin-eosin staining. The apoptosis of intestinal mucosal epithelial cells was detected by TUNEL assay. Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF-1 α) and caspase-3 expressions in the intestinal tissues were detected by Western blotting. Ultrastructural changes of the intestinal tissues were observed by using transmission electron microscopy. **Results·** The concentrations of TNF- α and IL-6 in Cur+I/R group at 3 time points were lower than those in I/R group (all $P<0.05$), while higher than those in Sham group (all $P<0.05$). The MDA content in Cur+I/R group was lower than that in I/R group ($P<0.01$), while higher than that in Sham group ($P<0.01$). The SOD activity and GSH concentration in Cur+I/R group were higher than those in I/R group (both $P<0.05$), while lower than those in Sham group (both $P<0.01$). The expression of HIF-1 α protein in Cur+I/R group was significantly higher than that in I/R group ($P<0.01$), but lower than that in Sham group ($P<0.01$). The expression of caspase-3 protein in Cur+I/R group was significantly lower than that in I/R group ($P<0.01$), while higher than that in Sham group ($P<0.01$). Pathological observation showed that ileal

[基金项目] 大连市医学科学研究计划项目 (1812007)。

[作者简介] 王立峰 (1982—)，男，主治医师，硕士；电子信箱：6439832@qq.com。

[通信作者] 李永宁，电子信箱：lyn1009@126.com。

[Funding Information] Medical Science Research Project of Dalian (1812007).

[Corresponding Author] LI Yong-ning, E-mail: lyn1009@126.com.



mucosal edema, inflammatory cell infiltration, epithelial exfoliation and adhesion at the top of villi, and exposed and ruptured lamina propria were found in I/R group. Intestinal mucosal damage in Cur+I/R group was significantly alleviated, compared with that in I/R group. TUNEL assay revealed that the apoptotic index in Cur+I/R group was significantly lower than that in I/R group ($P<0.01$), but higher than that in Sham group ($P<0.01$). Under electron microscopy, the intestinal mucosae of Sham group and Cur group were normal. In I/R group, intestinal mucosal epithelial cells presented sparsely arranged and lodged microvilli, degranulation of endoplasmic reticulum, and vacuolated mitochondria with broken ridges. Intestinal mucosal epithelial cells in Cur+I/R group showed densely and orderly arranged microvilli with clear structure, normal organelles, and complete junctional complexes between cells.

Conclusion · Curcumin has a protective effect on intestinal mucosa I/R injury in rats after CPR. Its mechanism is related to inhibiting inflammation, reducing oxidative stress, anti-apoptosis and up-regulating HIF-1 α protein expression.

[Key words] cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); curcumin; intestinal mucosa; ischemia/reperfusion injury; oxidative stress; inflammation; apoptosis

随着心肺复苏 (cardiopulmonary resuscitation, CPR) 理论的发展及医疗水平的提高, 心脏停搏 (cardiac arrest, CA) 的复苏成功率逐年上升, 但多数患者恢复自主循环后仍死于心脏停搏后综合征 (post-cardiac arrest syndrome, PCAS), 即心脏停搏复苏后发生全身组织缺血 / 再灌注 (ischemia/reperfusion, I/R) 损伤, 出现多脏器功能障碍综合征 (multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS) 的病理生理过程, 其中小肠往往成为心脏停搏后复苏最早发生 I/R 损伤和 MODS 的始动器官。CPR 后严重的胃肠道 I/R 损伤, 可导致肠内细菌发生易位, 引发肠源性脓毒症, 甚至出现多脏器功能衰竭, 导致患者病死率增加^[1-2]。当前, PCAS 的治疗是临幊上的一大难题, 如何在早期改善肠道缺血及菌群易位已成为治疗 PCAS 的关键因素^[3-4]。姜黄素 (curcumin) 作为一种中药成分, 具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗肿瘤、清除自由基等多种功效^[5-7], 但对 CPR 后的肠道黏膜是否具有保护作用未见报道。为此本实验建立 CA/CPR 大鼠模型, 研究姜黄素对肠黏膜组织的保护机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂和仪器

姜黄素、胱天蛋白酶 3 (caspase-3) 抗体、缺氧诱导因子 -1 α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α) 抗体、甘油醛 -3- 磷酸脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) 抗体、辣根过氧化物酶 (HRP) 标记的兔抗山羊 IgG 二抗 (Sigma 公司, 美国), 二甲基亚砜 (天津博迪化工股份有限公司), 血清肿瘤坏死因子 - α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 和白介素 -6 (interleukin-6, IL-6) 的 ELISA 试剂盒 (R&D 公司, 美国), 超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD) 活力检测试剂盒、丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 检测试剂盒、还原型谷胱甘肽 (glutathione, GSH) 检测试剂盒 (武汉博士德生物工程有限公司), TUNEL 法细胞凋亡检测试剂盒 (Roche 公司, 瑞士)。动物呼吸机 (Harvard 仪器公司, 美国), 透射电子显微镜 (TEM, Hitachi 公司, 日本)。

1.2 动物分组

SPF 级 雄性 Sprague-Dawley 大鼠 24 只, 体质量 (320.6 ± 20.5) g, 由大连医科大学动物中心提供, 饲养于大连医科大学附属第一医院中心实验室 SPF 级动物房。实验动物生产许可证号为 SCXK (辽) 2020-0001, 实验动物使用许可证号为 SYXK (辽) 2018-0007。大鼠随机分为 4 组, 即对照组 (Sham 组)、姜黄素组 (Cur 组)、CPR 后肠 I/R 损伤组 (I/R 组)、姜黄素 +CPR 后肠 I/R 损伤组 (Cur+I/R 组), 每组 6 只。Sham 组、Cur 组麻醉后行气管插管, 股动脉、股静脉置管, 不进行窒息和 CPR 操作; I/R 组和 Cur+I/R 组构建 CA/CPR 模型; Cur+I/R 组于 CPR 开始前 1 min 腹腔注射姜黄素 (二甲基亚砜作为溶剂) 100 mg/kg, 同一时间 Cur 组腹腔注射相同剂量姜黄素, Sham 组、I/R 组注射相同体积的二甲基亚砜。所有实验动物相关操作均获得大连医科大学附属第一医院实验动物使用和管理委员会批准。

1.3 CA/CPR 模型的构建

采用窒息法建立大鼠 CA/CPR 模型。术前 12 h 禁食 (不禁水), 10% 水合氯醛按 0.3 mL/100 g 腹腔注射麻醉, 将大鼠固定于手术台上后给予气管切开置管, 接呼吸机。24G 留置针行股动脉、股静脉插管监测血压, 建立静脉通路, 心电监护描记 II 导联心电图, 待大鼠血压和心率稳定后, 于呼吸末夹闭气管插管至心搏骤停。心脏停搏判定标准: 心电图呈心室纤颤 (室颤)、停搏或无脉性电活动 (PEA) 波形, 收缩压 <25 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa)^[8]。心脏停搏 5 min 后开放气道, 呼吸机机械通气 (通气频率 80 次/min, 潮气量 6 mL/kg, 吸入氧浓度 21%), 并同时给予人工胸外按压 (按压深度为胸廓前后径的 1/3, 频率为 160 次/min), 股静脉快速推注肾上腺素 (0.02 mg/kg) 和 5% 碳酸氢钠 (1 mg/kg), 持续监测并记录心电图直至自主循环恢复 (restoration of spontaneous circulation, ROSC)。ROSC 标准: 心电图出现正常 QRS 波群; 心前区触及心脏搏动; 平均动脉压 (mean arterial pressure, MAP) >60 mmHg, 并且至少维持 5 min 以上。ROSC 后停止按压, 记录时间, 采集参数, 大鼠血液循环



环稳定后撤呼吸机, 大鼠改为吸氧, 连续监测血流动力学。CPR 持续 6 min 无效者放弃复苏。

1.4 标本采集

ROSC 后 6、12、24 h 尾静脉采血 1 mL, 同时腹腔注射等体积生理盐水, $805 \times g$ 离心 20 min, 取上清液, 保存于 -80°C 冰箱备用。ROSC 后 24 h 处死大鼠, 切取大鼠回肠 2.5 cm (距回肠末端约 8 cm), 4°C 生理盐水中清洗后备用。

1.5 各项指标检测方法

1.5.1 大鼠血清中 TNF- α 、IL-6 质量浓度的测定 取大鼠血清于 4°C 复融, 检测血清 TNF- α 、IL-6 的质量浓度, 按照 ELISA 试剂盒说明书操作。

1.5.2 大鼠肠组织 MDA、GSH 含量及 SOD 活力测定 取肠组织约 100 mg 进行研磨, 取组织匀浆, $805 \times g$ 离心 20 min, 取上清液, 按照试剂盒说明, 测定 MDA、GSH 含量及 SOD 活力。每个样本重复 3 次。

1.5.3 大鼠肠组织病理学分析 将肠组织于 10% 中性多聚甲醛溶液中固定, 经过逐级乙醇脱水, 二甲苯透明, 浸蜡, 石蜡包埋后, 将组织块切成 4 μm 薄片, 经脱蜡、水化、蒸馏水冲洗等, 行苏木精 - 伊红 (hematoxylin-eosin, H-E) 染色, 在显微镜下观察肠黏膜组织形态学变化情况。

1.5.4 肠黏膜上皮细胞凋亡检测 取石蜡包埋肠组织切取 3 μm 厚度的切片 6 张, 经二甲苯脱蜡, 梯度乙醇脱水, PBS 冲洗, 每片加 25 μL TUNEL 反应液于 37°C 温箱中孵育 60 min。经 PBS 冲洗, 每片加 25 μL 碱性磷酸酶抗体, 于 37°C 温箱中孵育 10 ~ 30 min, 再次 PBS 冲洗, 每片加 1 ~ 2 滴底物显色液 BCIP/NBT, 室温下孵育 30 min, PBS 冲洗。经苏木精复染, 盐酸乙醇分化, 中性树胶封片后在光学显微镜下观察凋亡蛋白表达情况 (凋亡细胞核呈棕色或棕黄色), 于 200 倍镜下随机选取 5 个视野, 计数每个视野中凋亡细胞数和总细胞数, 以凋亡细胞数占总细胞数的百分比为凋亡指数 (apoptotic index)。

表 1 各组大鼠的基线特征及模型构建过程中的相关指标

Tab 1 Baseline characteristics of rats in each group and related indexes during model construction

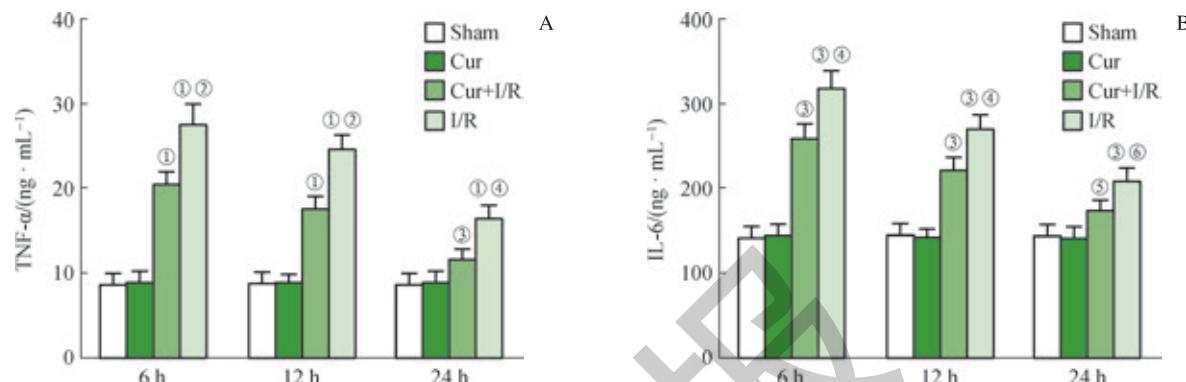
Index	Sham ($n=6$)	Cur ($n=6$)	Cur+I/R ($n=6$)	I/R ($n=6$)	P value
Weight/g	322.4 ± 16.4	310.6 ± 20.5	324.3 ± 18.2	318.4 ± 18.3	0.400
Respiratory rate/min $^{-1}$	60.4 ± 8.2	62.0 ± 5.1	68.3 ± 5.2	65.4 ± 6.4	0.336
MAP/mmHg	81.3 ± 12.4	84.2 ± 14.3	87.0 ± 13.2	83.4 ± 12.4	0.914
Heart rate/min $^{-1}$	400.8 ± 22.3	423.4 ± 28.2	417.8 ± 25.3	413.3 ± 22.1	0.695
Apnea time/s	—	—	312.6 ± 16.8	328.6 ± 23.5	0.824
CPR to ROSC time/s	—	—	554.6 ± 52.4	562.4 ± 48.4	0.764
Epinephrine/ μg	—	—	22.6 ± 3.2	23.3 ± 3.5	0.534
24 h Survival rate/ n (%)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	5 (83.3)	0.950



2.2 血清中炎症因子 TNF- α 、IL-6 的浓度

在 ROSC 后 6 h、12 h、24 h 检测炎症因子 TNF- α 、IL-6 的浓度发现, Sham 组与 Cur 组几乎无变化, 且 2 组间无明显差异。Cur+I/R 组和 I/R 组在 6 h 时 TNF- α 和

IL-6 均处于高表达水平, 随着时间推移表达水平逐渐降低, 但仍显著高于 Sham 组 (均 $P<0.01$); Cur+I/R 组的 TNF- α 和 IL-6 与 I/R 组比较, 均显著降低 (均 $P<0.05$, 图 1)。



Note: A. TNF- α concentration in serum. B. IL-6 concentration in serum. ^① $P=0.000$, ^② $P=0.004$, ^③ $P=0.016$, compared with Sham group; ^④ $P=0.000$, ^⑤ $P=0.004$, ^⑥ $P=0.025$, compared with Cur+I/R group.

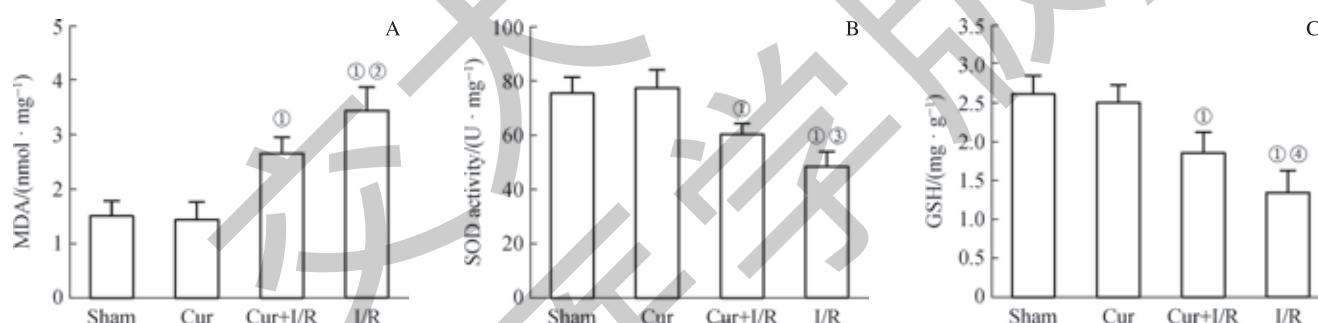
图 1 大鼠 ROSC 后不同时间血清中炎症因子 TNF- α 和 IL-6 的浓度

Fig 1 Concentrations of inflammatory factors TNF- α and IL-6 in rats serum in different periods after ROSC

2.3 肠组织中 MDA、GSH 浓度及 SOD 活力水平

通过检测肠组织中 MDA 浓度发现, Cur+I/R 组显著低于 I/R 组 ($P<0.05$), 但显著高于 Sham 组 ($P<0.01$);

而 Cur+I/R 组的 SOD 活力和 GSH 浓度显著高于 I/R 组 (均 $P<0.05$), 低于 Sham 组 (均 $P<0.01$, 图 2)。



Note: A. MDA concentration in ileum tissues. B. SOD activity in ileum tissues. C. GSH concentration in ileum tissues. ^① $P=0.006$, compared with Sham group; ^② $P=0.007$, ^③ $P=0.021$, ^④ $P=0.035$, compared with Cur+I/R group.

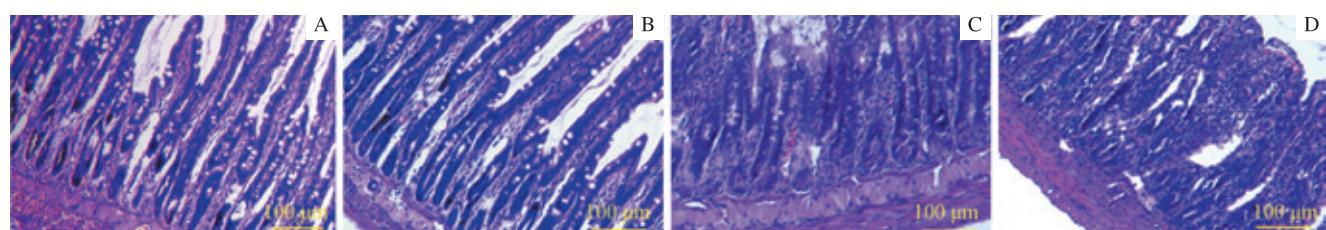
图 2 大鼠 ROSC 后 24 h 肠组织中 MDA 和 GSH 浓度及 SOD 活力水平

Fig 2 MDA and GSH concentrations and SOD activity 24 h after ROSC in intestinal tissues of rats

2.4 肠黏膜组织病理学变化

大鼠肠组织经 H-E 染色后在镜下观察发现, I/R 组可见肠黏膜水肿, 炎症细胞浸润, 绒毛顶端上皮脱落、粘连, 中央乳糜管扩张, 固有层裸露、破溃; 而 Cur+I/R 组

肠黏膜出现少量绒毛顶端上皮脱落, 固有层轻度水肿, 较 I/R 组明显减轻。Sham 组和 Cur 组肠各层结构清晰, 黏膜表层完整, 腺体排列整齐 (图 3)。



Note: A. Sham group. B. Cur group. C. Cur+I/R group. D. I/R group.

图 3 大鼠 ROSC 后 24 h 肠组织 H-E 染色 ($\times 200$)

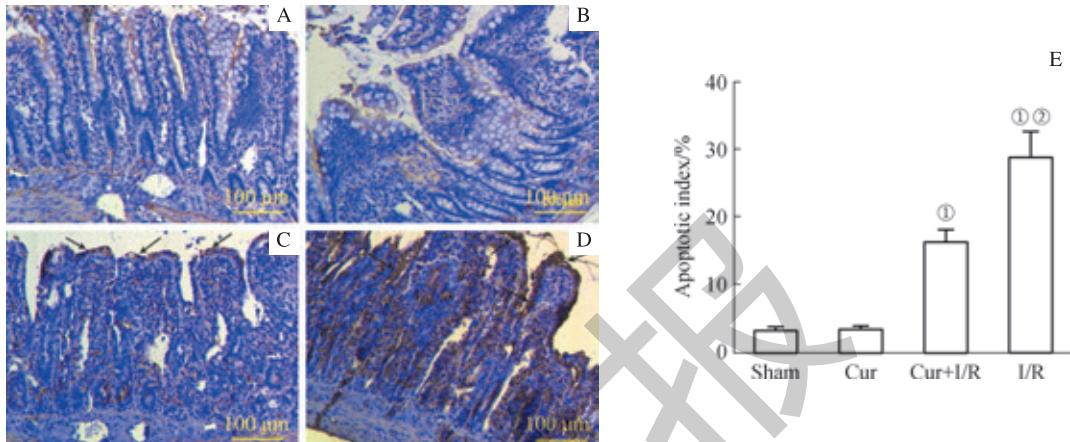
Fig 3 H-E staining results of intestinal tissues of rats 24 h after ROSC ($\times 200$)



2.5 肠黏膜上皮细胞凋亡情况

TUNEL 法检测大鼠回肠黏膜显示, Cur+I/R 组肠黏膜凋亡细胞多集中于缺血、缺氧敏感的肠绒毛的顶部, I/R 组肠黏膜上皮凋亡细胞呈棕褐色, 在肠绒毛表面均有

分布; Cur+I/R 组的凋亡指数较 I/R 组显著降低 ($P<0.05$), 但仍较 Sham 组显著升高 ($P<0.01$)。Sham 组和 Cur 组肠黏膜凋亡细胞较少 (图 4)。



Note: A. Sham group. B. Cur group. C. Cur+I/R group. D. I/R group. E. Apoptotic indexes of the four groups. The arrows point at the apoptosis of intestinal epithelial cells.
① $P=0.000$, compared with Sham group; ② $P=0.002$, compared with Cur+I/R group.

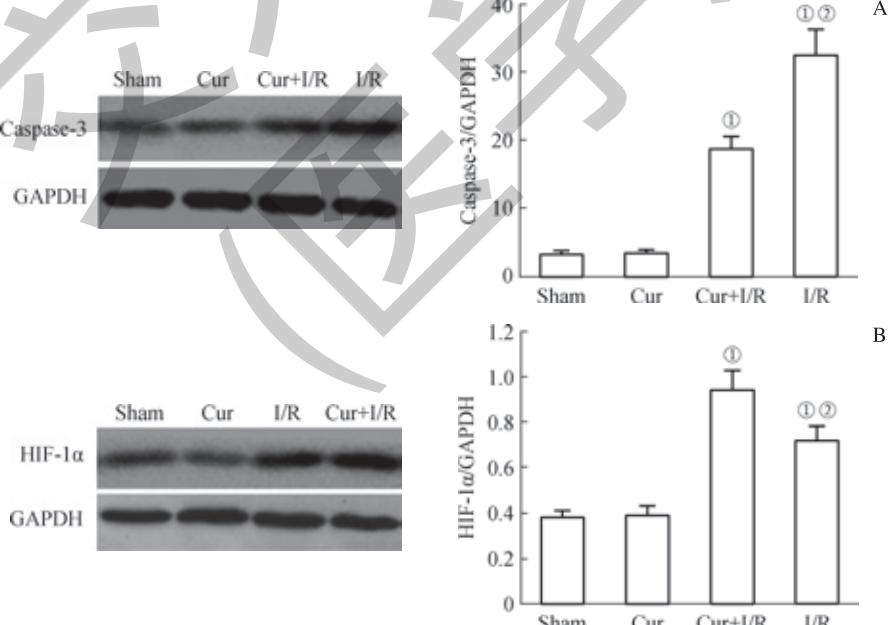
图 4 TUNEL 法检测大鼠 ROSC 后 24 h 肠黏膜上皮细胞凋亡情况与凋亡指数 ($\times 200$)

Fig 4 TUNEL detection of intestinal mucosal epithelial cell apoptosis and apoptotic indexes of rats 24 h after ROSC ($\times 200$)

2.6 肠组织中 caspase-3 和 HIF-1 α 的表达

Sham 组和 Cur 组 caspase-3 蛋白表达较低; Cur+I/R 组 caspase-3 蛋白表达显著低于 I/R 组 ($P<0.05$), 高于

Sham 组 ($P<0.01$)。Sham 组和 Cur 组 HIF-1 α 蛋白表达较低; Cur+I/R 组 HIF-1 α 蛋白表达显著高于 I/R 组和 Sham 组 (均 $P<0.05$, 图 5)。



Note: A. Caspase-3 protein expression. B. HIF-1 α protein expression. ① $P=0.000$, compared with Sham group; ② $P=0.000$, compared with Cur+I/R group.

图 5 Western blotting 检测大鼠 ROSC 后 24 h 肠组织中 caspase-3 和 HIF-1 α 蛋白表达

Fig 5 Detection of caspase-3 protein expression in intestinal tissues of rats 24 h after ROSC by Western blotting

2.7 肠组织超微结构变化

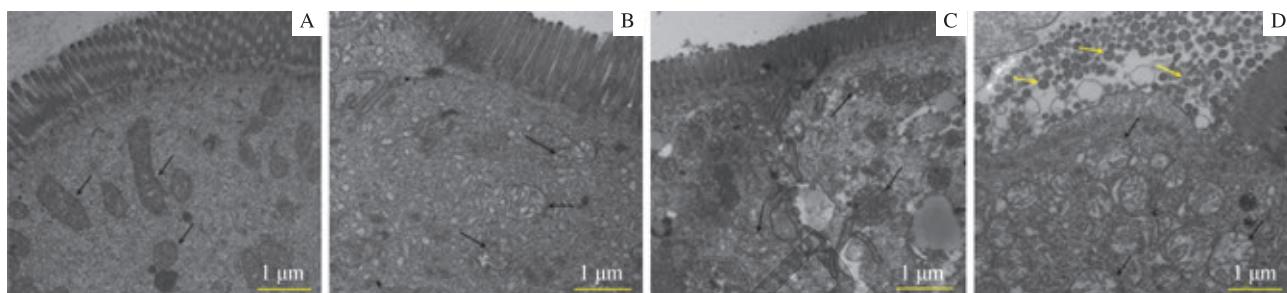
TEM 下观察, Sham 组肠黏膜上皮细胞排列紧密, 细

胞表面微绒毛丰富, 排列有序, 下方桥粒结构清晰, 连接紧密, 游离面细胞器丰富, 有大量线粒体分布, 细胞侧



面连接复合体结构完整; Cur 组上皮细胞呈高柱状, 表面微绒毛排列规则, 桥粒结构清晰, 特点与 Sham 组相似; Cur+I/R 组肠黏膜上皮细胞微绒毛排列密集、有序, 结构清晰, 细胞间的连接复合体完整, 细胞器形态大致正常;

I/R 组肠黏膜上皮细胞微绒毛排列稀疏, 欠规则, 绒毛倒伏, 彼此紧密连接的肠黏膜上皮结构被破坏, 出现内质网脱颗粒现象, 线粒体空化、嵴断裂 (图 6)。



Note: A. Sham group. B. Cur group. C. Cur+I/R group. D. I/R group. The black arrows point at mitochondria; the yellow arrows point at degranulation.

图 6 TEM 下大鼠 ROSC 后 24 h 肠组织超微结构 ($\times 20\,000$)

Fig 6 Ultrastructure of intestinal tissues of rats 24 h after ROSC under TEM ($\times 20\,000$)

3 讨论

临幊上 CPR 的成功率近年来逐渐升高, 但复苏后的 I/R 损伤及感染仍是死亡的主要原因, 其中机制与肠道菌群失调、易位, 炎症因子、氧自由基及内毒素释放导致肠黏膜上皮细胞凋亡及自主神经功能紊乱等密不可分^[9-11]。CPR 后肠黏膜处于缺血再灌注状态, 绒毛顶端最敏感、易受损伤, 可出现绒毛脱落、细胞变性坏死及黏膜损伤出血, 肠道通透性增加, 继而细菌及其毒素移位至血液循环诱发脓毒症甚至多脏器功能衰竭^[12-14]。姜黄素是从姜科植物的根茎中提取的一种天然化合物, 它可以抑制炎症反应、降低活性氧簇、抑制巨噬细胞活性和蛋白激酶的表达, 对机体组织炎症损伤有着显著的治疗作用^[15-19]。本实验发现, ROCS 后 I/R 组大鼠回肠黏膜水肿, 炎症细胞浸润, 绒毛顶端上皮脱落、粘连, 上皮细胞结构损伤明显, 而 Cur+I/R 组肠黏膜出现少量绒毛顶端上皮脱落, 固有层轻度水肿, 较 I/R 组明显减轻, 说明姜黄素对大鼠 CA/CPR 后肠上皮细胞具有一定保护作用。

TNF- α 是由单核巨噬细胞和活化的 T 淋巴细胞分泌的早期炎症因子和免疫调节因子, 在肠道损伤炎症级联反应中起核心作用; IL-6 是二级炎症反应介质的诱导物, 能反映感染的严重程度及预后^[20]。相关研究^[8]表明, CPR 后 1~3 d, 心、脑等重要器官功能逐步得到改善, 而肠黏膜屏障损伤及血清中促炎介质 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-8 等表达却明显增加, 易继发全身炎症反应综合征 (systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS), 进而出现 MODS。本实验发现, CPR 后 I/R 组 6、12、24 h 血清中 TNF- α 和 IL-6 均呈高表达, 提示受损肠黏膜存在持续炎

症反应, 而 Cur+I/R 组中 TNF- α 、IL-6 的水平明显降低, 表明姜黄素可抑制促炎因子的释放。

在 ROSC 后, 微循环再灌注过程中产生大量氧自由基是器官损伤的重要环节。本研究显示, I/R 组脂质过氧化产物 MDA 含量显著升高, 而抗氧化应激相关的 SOD 活力和 GSH 含量明显降低, 说明 ROSC 后肠黏膜上皮细胞存在着显著的脂质过氧化现象, 且清除氧自由基的能力明显不足。而在姜黄素干预下 CPR 后大鼠肠黏膜组织中 MDA 含量下降, SOD 活力上升、GSH 含量上调, 证实了姜黄素可通过清除氧自由基, 抑制肠黏膜组织氧化应激反应, 改善细胞内氧化还原状态, 从而保护肠黏膜免受过度氧化应激引起的损伤。

肠黏膜上皮细胞凋亡是 ROSC 后肠道 I/R 损伤的另一个重要因素^[21-22]。本实验发现, I/R 组 TUNEL 染色后肠黏膜上皮和固有层细胞凋亡明显增加, 凋亡指数升高, 以及凋亡蛋白 caspase-3 的表达上调, 均提示肠上皮细胞发生凋亡; 而且 TEM 下可见 I/R 组肠上皮细胞内线粒体空化、嵴断裂, 以及脱颗粒现象。有研究^[23-24]证实, 姜黄素能通过上调肠上皮细胞中抗凋亡基因 B 淋巴细胞瘤-2 (B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2) 的表达, 抑制 caspase-3 的活化, 从而减轻肠上皮细胞的凋亡程度。本研究结果显示, Cur+I/R 组凋亡细胞数量减少, caspase-3 蛋白表达水平低于 I/R 组, TEM 下可见肠黏膜上皮细胞损伤程度较 I/R 组明显减轻, 说明姜黄素具有抑制 CA/CPR 后肠上皮细胞凋亡、保护肠黏膜屏障的作用。

在 CPR 过程中, 肠黏膜作为缺氧敏感器官, 往往是心脏停搏后缺血性损伤最早受累的部位。近年来, 研究^[25]表明, HIF-1 α 作为低氧适应和病理反应中的一种特异性中介因子, 在肠黏膜缺氧状态下持续激活, 其表达上调可

产生一系列病理生理变化,从而修复和维持肠黏膜屏障功能。姜黄素在缺氧条件下可调节 HIF-1 α 活性^[26-27]。在本实验中 Cur+I/R 组 HIF-1 α 活性明显高于 I/R 组,说明姜黄素可在 ROSC 后 24 h 的肠道内促 HIF-1 α 表达上升,对 CPR 后肠黏膜缺血给予保护性作用,而其中的机制尚未可知,需要在今后工作中进一步探索。

本实验研究表明,姜黄素能有效减轻 CA/CPR 后大鼠肠黏膜损伤,通过抑制炎症介质释放、清除氧自由基、抑制肠上皮细胞凋亡、上调 HIF-1 α 表达等方面对肠黏膜起保护作用,有望成为临幊上 CPR 后患者保护肠道屏障功能的潜在药物。但本研究样本数量偏少,检测炎症及凋亡指标有限,这有待于下一步的研究中完善。

参 · 考 · 文 · 献

- [1] Li X, Ling YH, Cao ZM, et al. Targeting intestinal epithelial cell-programmed necrosis alleviates tissue injury after intestinal ischemia/reperfusion in rats[J]. J Surg Res, 2018, 225: 108-117.
- [2] Bertoni S, Ballabeni V, Barocelli E, et al. Mesenteric ischemia-reperfusion: an overview of preclinical drug strategies[J]. Drug Discov Today, 2018, 23(7): 1416-1425.
- [3] Ueda T, Takagi T, Katada K, et al. The protective effect of orally administered redox nanoparticle on intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury in mice[J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2018, 495(2): 2044-2049.
- [4] Cagin YF, Atayan Y, Sahin N, et al. Beneficial effects of dexamphenol on mesenteric ischemia and reperfusion injury in experimental rat model[J]. Free Radic Res, 2016, 50(3): 354-365.
- [5] Yucel AF, Kanter M, Pergel A, et al. The role of curcumin on intestinal oxidative stress, cell proliferation and apoptosis after ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats[J]. J Mol Histol, 2011, 42(6): 579-587.
- [6] Bereswill S, Muñoz M, Fischer A, et al. Anti-inflammatory effects of resveratrol, curcumin and simvastatin in acute small intestinal inflammation[J]. PLoS One, 2010, 5(12): e15099.
- [7] Larmonier CB, Midura-Kiela MT, Ramalingam R, et al. Modulation of neutrophil motility by curcumin: implications for inflammatory bowel disease[J]. Inflamm Bowel Dis, 2011, 17(2): 503-515.
- [8] Pan H, Chen D, Liu BB, et al. Effects of sodium hydrosulfide on intestinal mucosal injury in a rat model of cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation[J]. Life Sci, 2013, 93(1): 24-29.
- [9] Wang GZ, Yao JH, Li ZL, et al. miR-34a-5p inhibition alleviates intestinal ischemia/reperfusion-induced reactive oxygen species accumulation and apoptosis via activation of SIRT1 signaling[J]. Antioxid Redox Signal, 2016, 24(17): 961-973.
- [10] Xing JH, Lu J. HIF-1 α activation attenuates IL-6 and TNF- α pathways in hippocampus of rats following transient global ischemia[J]. Cell Physiol Biochem, 2016, 39(2): 511-520.
- [11] Kocael A, Inal BB, Gunatas G, et al. Evaluation of matrix metalloproteinase, myeloperoxidase, and oxidative damage in mesenteric ischemia-reperfusion injury[J]. Hum Exp Toxicol, 2016, 35(8): 851-860.
- [12] Nadatani Y, Watanabe T, Shimada S, et al. Microbiome and intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury[J]. J Clin Biochem Nutr, 2018, 63(1): 26-32.
- [13] Santos CH, Aydos RD, Nogueira Neto E, et al. Evaluation of pulmonary reperfusion injury in rats undergoing mesenteric ischemia and reperfusion and protective effect of postconditioning on this process[J]. Braz J Cardiovasc Surg, 2015, 30(5): 533-537.
- [14] He XM, Zheng YQ, Liu SZ, et al. MiR-146a protects small intestine against ischemia/reperfusion injury by down-regulating TLR4/TRAF6/NF- κ B pathway[J]. J Cell Physiol, 2018, 233(3): 2476-2488.
- [15] Onder A, Kapan M, Gümrük M, et al. The protective effects of curcumin on intestine and remote organs against mesenteric ischemia/reperfusion injury[J]. Turk J Gastroenterol, 2012, 23(2): 141-147.
- [16] Nurullahoglu-Atalik KE, Okudan N, Belviranli M, et al. Role of curcumin in mesenteric ischemia-reperfusion injury in rats[J]. Bratisl Lek Listy, 2012, 113(8): 465-470.
- [17] Zu G, Zhou TT, Che NW, et al. Salvianolic acid A protects against oxidative stress and apoptosis induced by intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury through activation of Nrf2/HO-1 pathways[J]. Cell Physiol Biochem, 2018, 49(6): 2320-2332.
- [18] McFadden RM, Larmonier CB, Shehab KW, et al. The role of curcumin in modulating colonic microbiota during colitis and colon cancer prevention[J]. Inflamm Bowel Dis, 2015, 21(11): 2483-2494.
- [19] Meng Z, Yan C, Deng Q, et al. Curcumin inhibits LPS-induced inflammation in rat vascular smooth muscle cells in vitro via ROS-relative TLR4-MAPK/NF- κ B pathways[J]. Acta Pharmacol Sin, 2013, 34(7): 901-911.
- [20] Yang Z, Zhang XR, Zhao Q, et al. Knockdown of TNF- α alleviates acute lung injury in rats with intestinal ischemia and reperfusion injury by upregulating IL-10 expression[J]. Int J Mol Med, 2018, 42(2): 926-934.
- [21] Hu QY, Ren HJ, Ren JN, et al. Released mitochondrial DNA following intestinal ischemia reperfusion induces the inflammatory response and gut barrier dysfunction[J]. Sci Rep, 2018, 8(1): 7350.
- [22] Yang K, Luo Y, Lu S, et al. Salvianolic acid B and ginsenoside Re synergistically protect against Ox-LDL-induced endothelial apoptosis through the antioxidative and antiinflammatory mechanisms[J]. Front Pharmacol, 2018, 9: 662.
- [23] Song WB, Wang YY, Meng FS, et al. Curcumin protects intestinal mucosal barrier function of rat enteritis via activation of MKP-1 and attenuation of p38 and NF- κ B activation[J]. PLoS One, 2010, 5(9): e12969.
- [24] Jia ZZ, Lian WS, Shi HF, et al. Ischemic postconditioning protects against intestinal ischemia/reperfusion injury via the HIF-1 α /miR-21 axis[J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7(1): 16190.
- [25] Shi YH, Fang WG. Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 in tumour angiogenesis[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2004, 10(8): 1082-1087.
- [26] Kannan KB, Colorado I, Reino D, et al. Hypoxia-inducible factor plays a gut-injurious role in intestinal ischemia reperfusion injury[J]. Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol, 2011, 300(5): G853-G861.
- [27] Kai S, Tanaka T, Daijo H, et al. Hydrogen sulfide inhibits hypoxia- but not anoxia-induced hypoxia-inducible factor 1 activation in a von Hippel-Lindau-and mitochondria-dependent manner[J]. Antioxid Redox Signal, 2012, 16(3): 203-216.

[收稿日期] 2020-01-06

[本文编辑] 翟麟平

