

表 2 对照组、哮喘组、孟鲁司特组 MAPK、ERK、Beclin1、LC3 II 的蛋白 Western blotting 检测结果比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n	MAPK	ERK	Beclin1	LC3II
对照组	15	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00
哮喘组	15	2.15±0.24 ^a	2.83±0.13 ^a	3.00±0.18 ^a	2.60±0.18 ^a
孟鲁司特组	15	1.56±0.09 ^b	2.00±0.18 ^b	2.15±0.21 ^b	1.85±0.26 ^b
F		60.27	203.80	157.70	74.42
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注:与对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与哮喘组比较,^b $P<0.05$ 。

表 3 对照组、哮喘组、Selumetinib 组小鼠 MAPK、ERK、Beclin1、LC3 II 的蛋白表达水平($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n	FEV _{0.15} (mL)	PEF(mL/s)	Beclin1	LC3 II	MAPK	ERK
对照组	15	1.18±0.25	10.75±1.30	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00
哮喘组	15	0.50±0.10 ^a	4.94±1.25 ^a	3.18±0.22 ^a	3.10±0.18 ^a	6.56±1.04 ^a	4.32±0.65 ^a
Selumetinib 组	15	0.77±0.08 ^b	8.42±0.82 ^b	2.18±0.22 ^b	1.98±0.36 ^b	2.43±0.35 ^b	1.86±0.47 ^b
F		15.28	22.33	114.60	81.55	261.50	154.71
P		<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注:与对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与哮喘组比较,^b $P<0.05$ 。

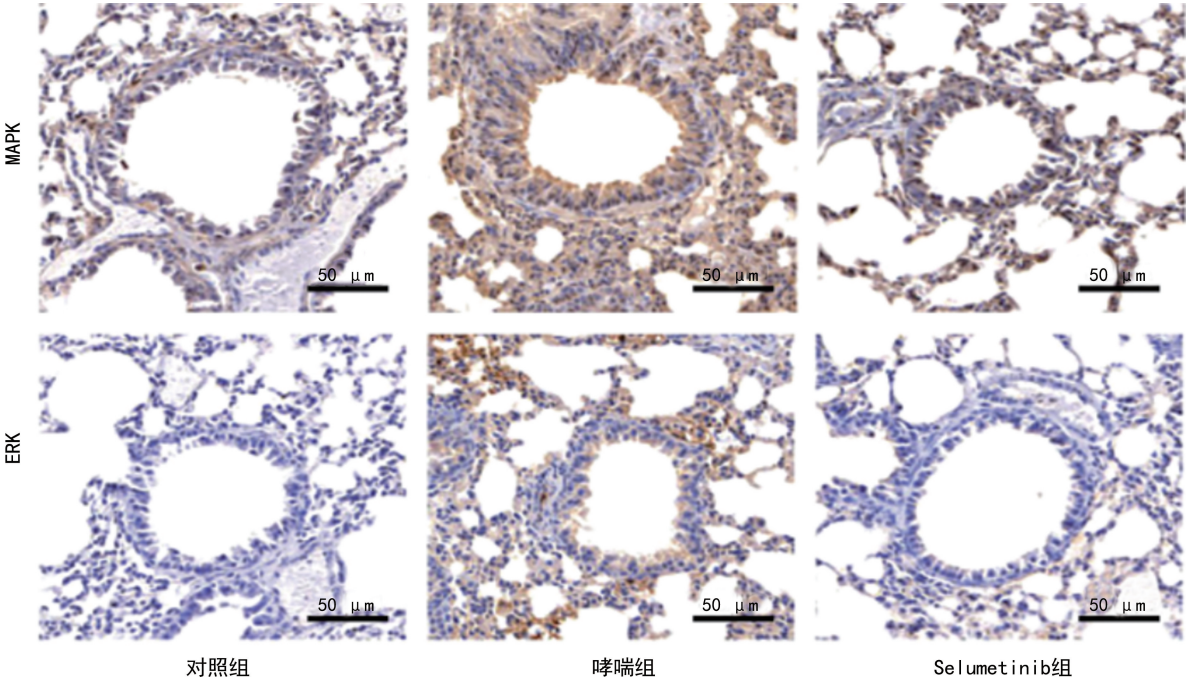


图 2 各组小鼠肺组织中 MAPK、ERK、Beclin1、LC3 II 的蛋白表达(20×,标尺 50 μm)

3 讨 论

哮喘是一种受遗传、环境、饮食等多种因素影响的慢性炎症性疾病,发病率呈上升趋势^[11]。临床上支气管扩张剂、糖皮质激素可用于控制哮喘症状,虽具有显著的疗效,但不良反应较大,给患者带来诸多不适^[12]。哮喘在症状、患病程度及疗效方面具有高度异质性,所以该病的预后多不良,严重时可导致患者残疾甚至死亡^[13-14]。因此,深入探究治疗哮喘的有效分子机制至关重要。孟鲁司特是一种白三烯受体拮抗剂,对哮喘的主要症状有预防作用,被用于治疗哮喘,其机制是通过抑制白三烯活性阻断其导致的气道嗜

2.3 对照组、哮喘组、Selumetinib 组 FEV_{0.15}、PEF、Beclin1、LC3 II、MAPK、ERK 蛋白表达水平比较 与对照组比较,哮喘组小鼠 FEV_{0.15}、PEF 降低,MAPK、ERK、Beclin1、LC3 II 蛋白表达水平均增加,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与哮喘组比较,Selumetinib 组 FEV_{0.15}、PEF 均增加,MAPK、ERK、Beclin1、LC3 II 蛋白表达水平均降低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 3、图 2。

酸粒细胞浸润、支气管痉挛等作用^[15-16]。这提示深入挖掘孟鲁司特治疗哮喘的潜在分子机制,可能为临床中治疗哮喘提供新理论基础。

MAPK 是调节各种细胞过程的关键信号通路,包括增殖、分化、凋亡和应激反应,且 MAPK/ERK 通路在肿瘤细胞的生存和发育中起着至关重要的作用^[17]。近年来,有研究表明,MAPK 信号通路参与哮喘的病理生理学过程,受环境等因素刺激时可激活 JNK、ERK 和 p38MAPK^[18]。研究表明,调节 MAPK 信号通路是预防哮喘的有效途径之一^[19]。WANG 等^[20]研究发现,穿山龙可通过下调 Raf-1/MEK/MAPK/

ERK 途径缓解小鼠哮喘。刘晓菲^[21]研究发现,激活 MAPK/ERK 通路可促进哮喘小鼠的气道炎症反应。由此可见,MAPK/ERK 信号通路在哮喘发生发展中挥重要作用。本研究结果显示,哮喘小鼠肺功能、结构明显损伤,且 MAPK/ERK 信号通路被激活。这与既往研究结果保持一致。自噬是维持细胞和生物体内稳态的核心分子途径,参与机体多种病理生理过程^[22]。有研究表明,自噬主要通过调节身体的先天和适应性免疫反应来参与哮喘的发病机制^[23]。MAPK/ERK 信号通路可通过上调 Beclin1、LC3 II 蛋白水平诱导细胞自噬^[10]。MAPK/ERK 信号通路途径介导自噬参与黑色素瘤进展^[24]。然而 MAPK/ERK 信号通路诱导的细胞自噬是否哮喘过程,目前相关报道较少见。

孟鲁司特是一种高度选择性和特异性的半胱氨酸白三烯受体拮抗剂,用于治疗哮喘^[25],其可通过其抗氧化、抗炎、抗自噬和抗凋亡改善自身免疫性肝炎^[26]。TSAI 等^[27]研究发现,孟鲁司特可通过调控 MAPK/ERK 信号通路参与抗肺癌过程。近年来,有研究表明,孟鲁司特可通过多信号途径抗炎、抗纤维化、逆转气道重塑,从而改善哮喘损伤,然而,关于其对 MAPK/ERK 信号介导的自噬的调控作用,目前尚未阐明^[24]。本研究发现,孟鲁司特在改善哮喘小鼠肺功能、结构损伤过程中可下调自噬水平,且与 MAPK/ERK 信号通路相关。本研究结果显示,即 Selumetinib 可改善哮喘小鼠肺功能,并下调自噬水平。

综上所述,孟鲁司特在治疗哮喘小鼠肺损伤的过程中,MAPK/ERK 信号通路介导的自噬可能发挥重要作用,可为临床治疗哮喘提供新线索。但孟鲁司特对哮喘小鼠的治疗过程中存在的分子机制较复杂,更多可能存在的机制仍需要进一步挖掘。

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枸橼酸钠对维持性血液透析患者 chemerin2 介导的炎症反应和血管内皮细胞损伤的影响^{*}

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摘 要:目的 探讨枸橼酸钠对维持性血液透析(MHD)患者视黄酸受体反应蛋白 2(chemerin2)介导的炎症反应和血管内皮细胞损伤的影响。方法 选取 2021 年 5 月至 2023 年 5 月在该院进行 MHD 的 98 例患者作为研究对象。按照随机数字表法将 98 例患者分为对照组与观察组, 每组 49 例。对照组采用低分子肝素全身抗凝, 观察组采用枸橼酸钠体外局部抗凝。比较两组研究前后血清 C-反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素(IL)-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、内皮素-1(ET-1)、一氧化氮(NO)、chemerin2、趋化因子样受体 1(CMKLR1)、G-蛋白偶联受体 1(GPR1)、趋化因子 C-C 基元受体样蛋白 2(CCRL2)水平。采用 Pearson 相关分析 chemerin2 水平与炎症因子及血管内皮损伤指标水平的相关性及炎症因子及血管损伤指标水平与 CMKLR1、GPR1、CCRL2 水平的相关性。结果 研究前两组各指标比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。研究后两组 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 、ET-1、chemerin2 水平均高于研究前, NO 水平均低于研究后, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。研究后观察组 CRP、TNF- α 、IL-6、ET-1 均低于对照组, NO 水平高于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Pearson 相关分析结果显示, 对照组研究前后 chemerin2 水平与 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 、ET-1 水平均呈正相关($P<0.05$), 与 NO 水平呈负相关($P<0.05$)。观察组研究前 chemerin2 水平与 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 、ET-1 水平呈正相关($P<0.05$), 与 NO 水平呈负相关($P<0.05$), 研究后 chemerin2 水平与 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 、ET-1 及 NO 水平均无相关性($P>0.05$)。研究后对照组 CMKLR1、GPR1、CCRL2 水平均高于研究前, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。研究后观察组 GPR1、CCRL2 水平均高于研究前, CMKLR1 水平低于研究前, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。研究后观察组 CMKLR1 水平低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Pearson 相关分析结果显示, 对照组 CMKLR1、GPR1、CCRL2 水平研究前后与 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 、ET-1 水平均呈正相关($P<0.05$), 与 NO 水平均呈负相关($P<0.05$)。观察组研究前 CMKLR1、GPR1、CCRL2 水平与 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 、ET-1 水平均呈正相关($P<0.05$), 与 NO 水平呈负相关($P<0.05$)。观察组研究后 CMKLR1 水平与 CRP、IL-6、ET-1 水平均呈正相关($P<0.05$), 与 TNF- α 、NO 水平呈负相关($P<0.05$), GPR1、CCRL2 水平与 CRP、IL-6、TNF- α 、ET-1 水平均呈正相关($P<0.05$), 与 NO 水平呈负相关($P<0.05$)。结论 枸橼酸钠可以降低血液透析所造成的 MHD 患者的体内炎症反应及血管内皮损伤, 其机制可能是枸橼酸钠降低 CMKLR1 的表达而抑制 chemerin2/CMKLR1 轴效应而发挥作用。

关键词:维持性血透; 枸橼酸钠; 视黄酸受体反应蛋白 2; 炎症反应; 血管内皮损伤

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Effect of sodium citrate on chemerin2 mediated inflammatory response and vascular endothelial cell injury in maintenance hemodialysis patients^{*}

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Abstract: Objective To explore the effect of sodium citrate on chemerin2 mediated inflammatory response and vascular endothelial cell injury in maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) patients. **Methods** A total of 98 patients who underwent MHD in this hospital from May 2021 to May 2023 were selected as the research objects. According to the random number table method, 98 patients were divided into control group and observation group, 49 cases in each group. The control group was treated with low molecular weight heparin systemic anticoagulation, and the observation group was treated with sodium citrate in vitro local anticoagulation. The serum levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin (IL) -6, tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), endothe-

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lin-1 (ET-1), nitric oxide (NO), chemerin2, chemokine-like receptor 1 (CMKLR1), G-protein coupled receptor 1 (GPR1) and chemokine C-C-motif receptor-like protein 2 (CCRL2) levels were compared between the two groups before and after the study. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation of chemerin2 level with inflammatory factors and vascular endothelial injury indicators, and the correlation of inflammatory factors and vascular injury indicators with CMKLR1, GPR1 and CCRL2. **Results** There was no significant difference in each index between the two groups before the study ($P > 0.05$). After the study, the levels of CRP, IL-6, TNF- α , ET-1 and chemerin2 in the two groups were higher than those before the study, and the level of NO was lower than that after the study, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). After the study, the levels of CRP, TNF- α , IL-6 and ET-1 in the observation group were lower than those in the control group, and the level of NO was higher than that in the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the level of chemerin2 before and after study in the control group was positively correlated with the levels of CRP, IL-6, TNF- α and ET-1 ($P < 0.05$), and negatively correlated with NO level ($P < 0.05$). In the observation group, the level of chemerin2 was positively correlated with the levels of CRP, IL-6, TNF- α and ET-1 ($P < 0.05$), and negatively correlated with NO level ($P < 0.05$) before the study. After the study, the level of chemerin2 was not correlated with the levels of CRP, IL-6, TNF- α , ET-1 and NO ($P > 0.05$). After the study, the levels of CMKLR1, GPR1 and CCRL2 in the control group were higher than those before the study, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). After the study, the levels of GPR1 and CCRL2 in the observation group were higher than those before the study, and the level of CMKLR1 was lower than that before the study, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). After the study, the level of CMKLR1 in the observation group was lower than that in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The results of Pearson correlation analysis showed that CMKLR1, GPR1 and CCRL2 levels in the control group were positively correlated with CRP, IL-6, TNF- α and ET-1 levels before and after the study ($P < 0.05$), and negatively correlated with NO level ($P < 0.05$). Before the study, CMKLR1, GPR1 and CCRL2 in the observation group were positively correlated with CRP, IL-6, TNF- α and ET-1 ($P < 0.05$), and negatively correlated with NO level ($P < 0.05$). After the study, CMKLR1 in the observation group was positively correlated with CRP, IL-6 and ET-1 levels ($P < 0.05$), and negatively correlated with TNF- α and NO levels ($P < 0.05$), while GPR1 and CCRL2 levels were positively correlated with CRP, IL-6, TNF- α and ET-1 levels ($P < 0.05$), and it was negatively correlated with NO level ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Sodium citrate can reduce the inflammatory response and vascular endothelial injury in MHD patients caused by hemodialysis. The mechanism may be that sodium citrate reduces the expression of CMKLR1 and inhibits the chemerin2/CMKLR1 axis effect.

Key words: maintenance hemodialysis; sodium citrate; retinoic acid receptor reactive protein 2; inflammatory response; vascular endothelial injury

由于人们生活方式的改变,慢性肾脏病(CKD)及终末期肾脏病(ESRD)的发病率逐年上升,已成为一个全球性的公共卫生问题^[1-2]。国内成人 CKD 的患病率已经达到 10.8%, ESRD 发病率为 237.3/1 000 000,成为继心脑血管疾病、糖尿病及肿瘤后又一严重威胁人类健康的疾病^[3]。对于大多数患者而言,维持性血液透析(MHD)是 ESRD 赖以生存的唯一方式,但长期的 CKD 状态及 MHD 本身容易造成患者的血管内皮损伤,由此引起的心脑血管疾病是 MHD 患者最常见的并发症^[4],也是影响 MHD 患者预后的主要因素,血管保护对于改善 MHD 患者的预后具有积极意义^[5]。视黄酸受体反应蛋白 2(chemerin2)是一种趋化因子,由 143 个氨基酸组成的具有活性的多肽,作为一种脂肪因子在人体广泛分布,其中在脂肪组织、肾脏及肝脏中表达最多^[6-7]。chemerin2

参与炎症的发生及发展过程,其水平与体内的炎症因子水平的高低呈高度相关,可促进白细胞介素(IL)-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)释放以提高患者体内炎症因子水平^[8-9],也可以通过调节内皮素-1(ET-1)及丝裂原激活蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路增加细胞内钙离子的释放,抑制一氧化氮(NO)的释放,再加上各类炎症因子的影响,易造成血管内皮的损伤,进而引发高血压及一系列心脑血管疾病^[10]。枸橼酸钠是一种临床常用的抗凝剂,主要通过形成枸橼酸钙络合物而影响凝血途径达到抗凝效果,是高出血风险 MHD 患者理想的抗凝剂,当前的研究均支持枸橼酸钠作为高危出血风险的急性肾损伤患者血液透析的首选抗凝方法^[11]。相关动物实验表明,枸橼酸钠除了具有抗凝作用外,也可以改变全身的炎症状态,发挥对机体的保护作用,但仅停留在动物实验阶段,临床相关的研究