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· 基础研究 ·

杜仲不同部位及不同提取方法的提取物对大鼠肝脏缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用

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摘要

背景与目的: 已有研究证实杜仲提取物具有抗炎、抗氧化作用, 且对器官缺血再灌注损伤具有保护作用, 但杜仲的不同部位及不同提取方法所得提取物的药理效应有所不同。本研究对比性研究杜仲叶与皮的不同提取物对大鼠肝缺血再灌注损伤 (HIRI) 的保护作用, 以期为临床 HIRI 的防治提供参考。

方法: 48 只雄性 SD 大鼠随机分为假手术组、HIRI 模型组与 4 个预处理组。4 个预处理组大鼠分别用杜仲皮水提取物、杜仲皮醇提取物、杜仲叶水提取物、杜仲叶醇提取物灌胃, 1 次/d, 连续 10 d, 提取物浓度 80 g 生药/kg; 假手术组、HIRI 模型组用等体积生理盐水按相同的方式灌胃, 第 11 天, 除假手术组行假手术外, 其余各组采用阻断左肝叶及肝中叶血供 1 h 后再灌 4 h 的方式诱导 HIRI, 随后采集各组大鼠左肝叶与下腔静脉取血标本, 用 HE 染色法观察肝脏病理变化, 检测血清肝功能指标丙转氨酶 (ALT)、谷草转氨酶 (AST) 以及肝组织中炎性指标肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素 1 β (IL-1 β) 与氧化应激指标丙二醛 (MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD)。

结果: 除假手术组外, 其余各组大鼠肝组织均有不同程度的病理改变, 但各预处理组的肝损伤情况均较 HIRI 组有明显改善, 其中杜仲叶醇提取物预处理的作用最为明显。与假手术组比较, HIRI 模型组及各预处理组大鼠血清 ALT、AST 活性明显升高, 肝组织 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 水平及 MDA 浓度明显升高, SOD 活性明显降低, 而各预处理组以上指标的变化程度均较 HIRI 模型组降低, 其中杜仲叶醇提取物预处理最为明显 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

结论: 杜仲不同部位及不同提取方法的提取物对 HIRI 的保护作用, 尤以杜仲叶醇提取物保护作用最为显著, 提示杜仲叶中的黄酮类化合物可能是抗 HIRI 最有效的成分, 值得进一步的研究与开发。

关键词

再灌注损伤; 肝; 杜仲; 植物提取物

中图分类号: R657.3

Protective effects of extracts from different parts of *Eucommia ulmoides* and by different extraction methods against hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury in rats

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Studies have confirmed that the extracts of *Eucommia ulmoides* have anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, and offer a protective effect against organ ischemia-reperfusion injury. However, the pharmacological effects will vary among the extracts from different parts of *Eucommia ulmoides* and by different extraction methods. This study was conducted to compare the protective effects of the extracts from *Eucommia* bark and bark as well as by different extraction methods on liver ischemia-reperfusion injury (HIRI), so as to provide reference for the prevention and treatment of HIRI in clinical practice.

Methods: Forty-eight male SD rats were equally randomized into sham operation group, HIRI model group, and 4 different pretreatment groups. Rats in the 4 pretreatment groups underwent gavage with *Eucommia* bark water extract, *Eucommia* bark ethanol extract, *Eucommia* leaf water extract and *Eucommia* leaf ethanol extract, respectively, once per day, for 10 d, and the concentration of each extract was 80 g crude drug/kg. Rats in sham operation group and HIRI model group were given the saline of the same volume in the same fashion. On the 11th day, except the rats in sham operation group HIRI was induced in all rats in the other groups by means of 1-h occlusion of the blood supply for the left hepatic lobe and the middle hepatic lobe followed by 4-h reperfusion. After that, the specimens of left hepatic lobe and blood sample from the inferior vena cava were harvested. Then, the pathological changes of the liver were observed by HE staining, and the serum liver function parameters alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and the inflammatory index tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) as well as the oxidative stress variables malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) in the liver tissue were determined.

Results: Except the sham operation group, pathological changes of the liver tissue of different degrees were presented in all remaining groups of rats, but the liver injuries were milder in all pretreatment group than that in HIRI model group, particularly in *Eucommia* leaf ethanol extract pretreatment group. Compared with sham operation group, the activities of serum ALT and AST were significantly increased, the TNF- α and IL-1 β levels and MDA concentrations in the liver tissue were significantly increased, while the SOD activities in the liver tissue were significantly decreased in HIRI group and all pretreatment group, but the changing amplitudes in all above parameters were lower in each pretreatment group than those in HIRI group, particularly those in *Eucommia* leaf ethanol extract pretreatment group (all $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The extracts from different parts of *Eucommia ulmoides* and by different extraction methods all have protective effects against HIRI, especially, the ethanol extract from *Eucommia* leaves has most evident protective effect, suggesting that the flavonoids in the *Eucommia* leaves is the most effective compounds against HIRI, which deserves to be further explored and developed.

Key words

Reperfusion Injury; Liver; EUCOMMIA ULMOIDES; Plant Extracts

CLC number: R657.3

肝脏缺血再灌注损伤 (hepatic ischemia reperfusion injury, HIRI) 是指肝脏在阻断血流一段时间后恢复血液灌注不仅不能减轻肝脏损伤反而加重的现象, 是肝脏外科面临的重要临床问题之一^[1]。内皮细胞和Kupffer细胞肿胀, 中性粒细胞浸润, 血管收缩是HIRI的特征性表现^[2]。在肝脏手术中阻断肝脏血流是不可避免的, 由缺血再灌注导致的肝损伤是影响术后患者恢复, 甚至导致死亡的重要因素^[3-5]。预防HIRI是改善患者预后及提高患者生存率的重要策略。

近年来, 药用植物在防治HIRI的研究越来越多, 许多药用植物提取物和从中分离得到的单体成分被证实具有保护作用^[6-7]。杜仲是中国的特有木本植物, 现广泛种植于中国中部及南部, 杜仲作为药用植物的历史已有2 000多年, 使用现代科技现已从杜仲中分离出204种天然化合物, 共分为7个大类, 这些化合物具有广泛的药理作用, 例如抗炎、抗氧化、免疫调节、降低血压等^[8-10], 而炎症和氧化应激反应是促进HIRI发生发展的两个重要因素。杜仲提取物在HIRI中是否具

有保护作用,目前鲜有报道,此外杜仲皮和杜仲叶在传统典籍中记载都可入药,但是不同药用部位所含成分不同,杜仲叶含有86种成分,其中有60种是其特有成分;杜仲皮含有107种成分,其中有78种是其特有成分。杜仲叶含有较多的环烯醚萜类成分,杜仲皮含有较多木脂素类成分^[11-13]。就单体成分而言,杜仲叶中绿原酸含量较杜仲皮偏高,而京尼平苷酸、京尼平苷、京尼平及松脂醇二葡萄糖苷含量较杜仲皮偏低^[14]。不同提取方式的提取物成分又有很大区别,多糖类化合物易溶于水,黄酮类化合物易溶于醇类溶剂^[15-16]。为比较杜仲不同部位以及不同提取方式在HIRI中的药理作用进行了以下研究,为杜仲防治HIRI提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

雄性SPF级大鼠48只,体质量(200±20)g,购自长沙市天勤生物技术有限公司,实验动物许可证号:SCXK(湘)2014-0011。饲养于遵义医科大学实验动物中心,室温22~26℃,明暗各12h。本次实验经遵义医科大学附属医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 试剂及仪器

脂质氧化丙二醛(MDA)试剂盒购自碧云天生物技术有限公司;总超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)测定试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所;肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素1 β (IL-1 β)ELISA试剂盒购自武汉云克隆科技股份有限公司;BCA蛋白浓度测定试剂盒购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司;水合氯醛购自北京麦瑞博生物科技有限公司;干式恒温器(杭州奥盛仪器有限公司);恒温培养箱(上海博迅实业有限公司),全波长酶标仪(Thermo,美国),高通量组织研磨器(宁波新芝生物科技股份有限公司),生物显微镜(Leica,德国)。

1.3 杜仲提取物的制备

杜仲叶及皮购自当地药材市场,经遵义医科大学姚秋阳副教授鉴定为杜仲正品。提取物制备方法参照高银辉等^[17]的方法进行,杜仲叶及杜仲皮水提取物制备方式为:将杜仲叶及皮分别磨成细粉,加入8倍体积蒸馏水后浸泡药材2h,之后加热回流煮沸2h,抽取溶剂留存,再加入8倍体积蒸馏水重复相同步骤1次,合并2次溶剂,过滤后使

用旋转蒸发仪浓缩提取物。杜仲叶及皮醇提取物制备方法同水提取物类似,仅将蒸馏水替换为60%乙醇,旋转蒸发浓缩至无醇味。将提取所得4种提取物保存于4℃冰箱中用于后续实验。

1.4 动物分组及肝脏缺血再灌注模型的建立

48只雄性大鼠随机分为6组:假手术组、HIRI模型组、杜仲皮水提取物预处理组、杜仲叶水提取物预处理组、杜仲叶醇提取物预处理组、杜仲皮醇提取物预处理组。4个预处理组分别使用对应的提取物于建立I/R模型前灌胃预处理10d,1次/d,提取物使用浓度依据前期研究结果设置为80g生药/kg^[18]。假手术组及HIRI模型组使用相同剂量生理盐水按照相同方式灌胃操作。于灌胃开始第11天建立HIRI模型。具体方法为:术前12h禁食,4h禁水,使用10%水合氯醛(400mg/kg)麻醉腹腔注射麻醉大鼠,待麻醉生效后将大鼠仰卧位固定于手术台面,打开腹腔解剖肝胃韧带暴露第一肝门,除假手术组外,其余5组使用显微止血夹阻断左肝叶及肝中叶血液供应,观察缺血区域肝脏颜色变化,由鲜红色转为苍白开始计时,1h后取下止血夹,观察大鼠缺血肝脏颜色开始恢复为红色时关闭腹腔,再灌注时间为4h。

1.5 标本采集

各组大鼠于肝脏再灌注4h时(假手术组为开腹后5h)处死大鼠,下腔静脉取血后室温静置2h后4℃1500r/min离心15min,取上层血清冻存于-80℃冰箱,送由遵义医科大学附属医院检验科测定血清丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)。统一取大鼠左肝叶,部分缺血肝脏使用10%中性福尔马林固定24h后,送由遵义医科大学附属医院病理科制作石蜡切片及HE染色,其余缺血肝脏存放于-80℃冰箱用于后续检测MDA,SOD,TNF- α 、IL-1 β 。

1.6 统计学处理

使用SPSS 16.0进行分析,结果以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较,方差齐使用LSD检验,方差不齐使用Dunnett's T3检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠HIRI模型建立情况

各组大鼠均成功建立HIRI模型,建模过程中

无大鼠死亡。左肝叶及肝中叶血流阻断1 h后较未阻断部分肝脏颜色明显变暗,恢复灌注4 h后,原

缺血区域血供恢复,和未缺血肝脏颜色无明显差别(图1)。

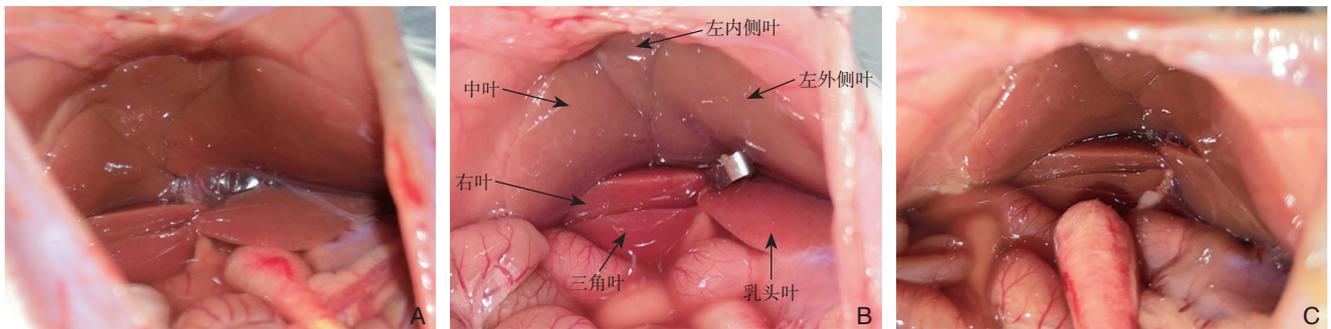


图1 造模期间肝脏颜色变化 A: 未缺血时肝脏; B: 部分肝脏阻断1 h时; C: 再灌注4 h时

Figure 1 Color changes in the liver during model creation A: Liver before ischemia; B: Partial liver ischemia for 1 h; C: Reperfusion for 4 h

2.2 肝脏 HE 染色

各组肝脏HE染色,HIRI模型组肝脏肝索结构较假手术组明显紊乱,细胞肿胀,使用4种提取物

预处理后均可明显改善肝脏病理损伤,肝索结构紊乱及肝细胞水肿情况明显改善,其中以杜仲叶醇提取物作用最为明显(图2)。

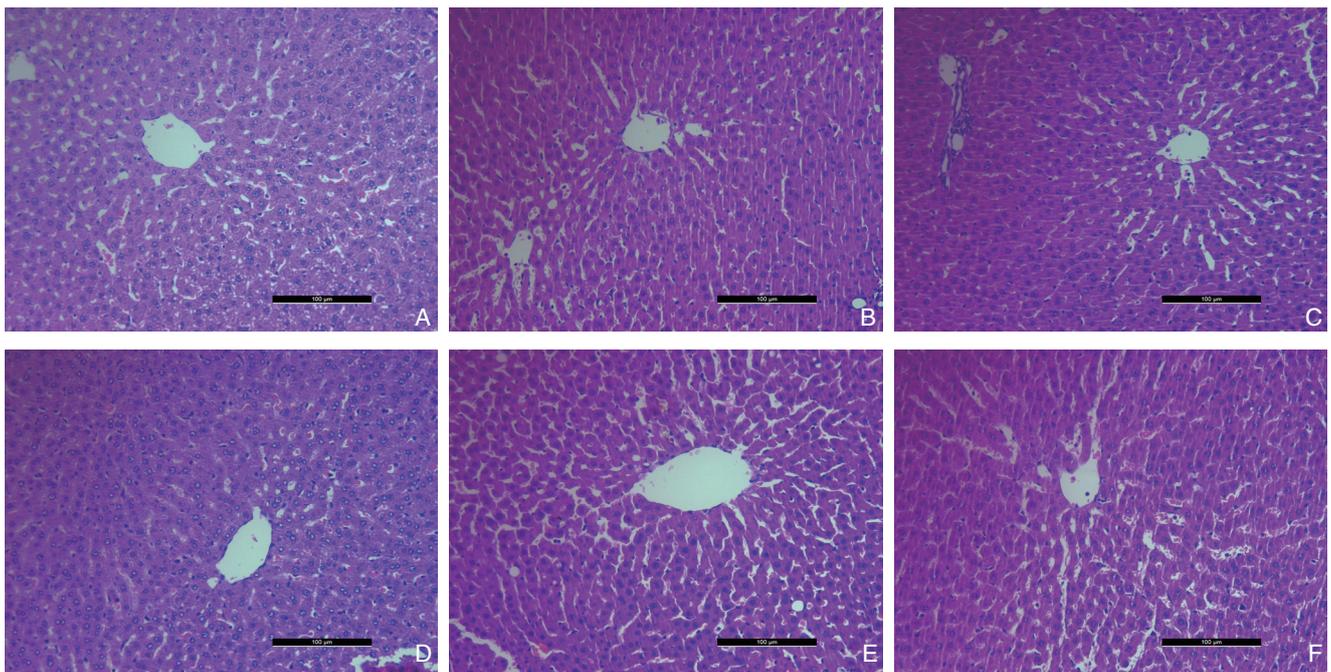


图2 大鼠肝脏 HE 染色($\times 200$) A: 假手术组; B: 杜仲皮醇提取物预处理组; C: 杜仲皮水提取物预处理组; D: HIRI 模型组; E: 杜仲叶醇提取物预处理组; F: 杜仲叶水提取物预处理组

Figure 2 HE staining of livers of rats($\times 200$) A: Sham operation group; B: Ethanol Eucommia bark extract pretreatment group; C: Water Eucommia bark extract pretreatment group; D: HIRI model group; E: Ethanol Eucommia leaf extract pretreatment group; F: Water Eucommia leaf extract pretreatment group

2.3 肝功能指标测定

4种杜仲提取物均可降低由HIRI导致的ALT、AST升高,尤以杜仲叶醇提取物作用效果最好,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)(图3)。

2.4 炎症指标

与HIRI模型组相比4种杜仲提取物均可降低由HIRI导致的TNF- α 、IL-1 β 升高,尤以杜仲叶醇提取物降低效果最为明显,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(图4)。

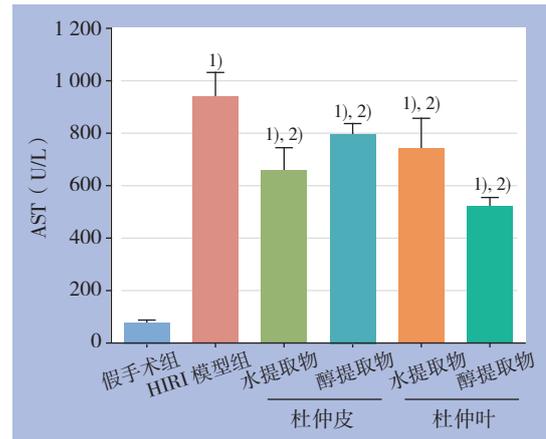
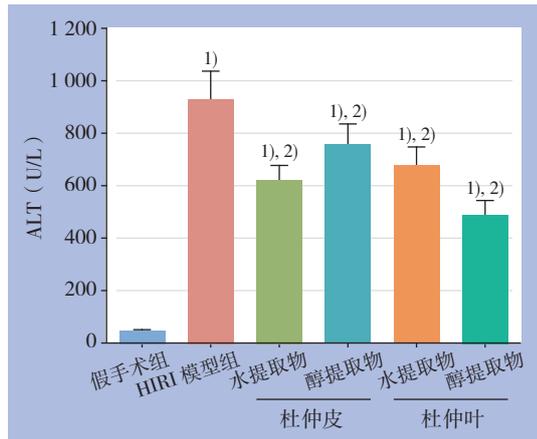


图 3 各组大鼠血清 ALT、AST 水平 注：1) 与假手术组比较, $P < 0.05$; 2) 与 HIRI 模型组比较, $P < 0.05$
 Figure 3 Serum ALT and AST levels in each group of rats Note: 1) $P < 0.05$ vs. sham operation group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. HIRI group

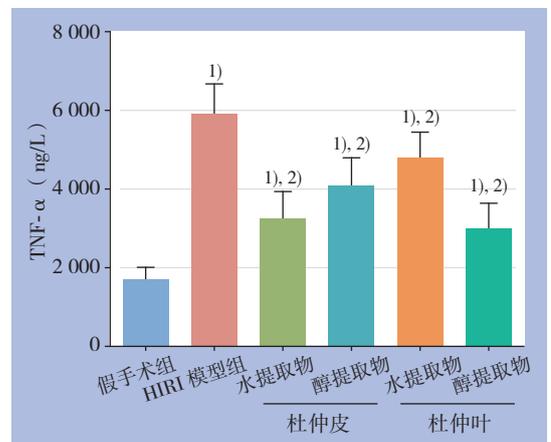
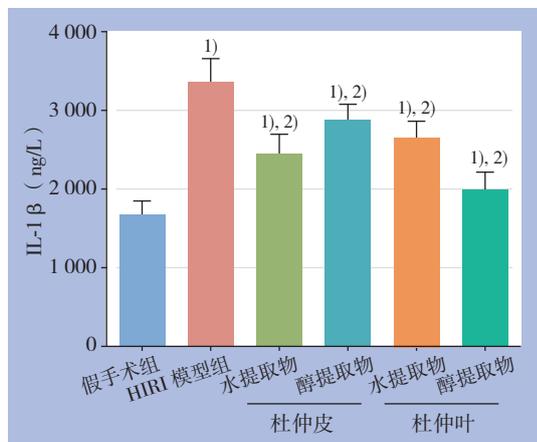


图 4 各组大鼠肝组织 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 表达水平 注：1) 与假手术组比较, $P < 0.05$; 2) 与 HIRI 模型组比较, $P < 0.05$
 Figure 4 Expression levels of TNF- α and IL-1 β in liver tissue from each group of rats Note: 1) $P < 0.05$ vs. sham operation group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. HIRI group

2.5 氧化应激指标测定

与 HIRI 模型组比较, 4 种杜仲提取物都可以
 通过降低 MDA 水平、升高 SOD 水平改善由 HIRI 导

致的氧化应激损伤, 尤以杜仲叶醇提取物改善作
 用最为明显, 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$)
 (图 5)。

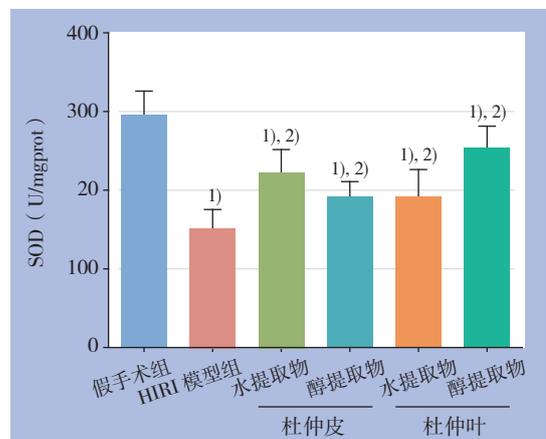
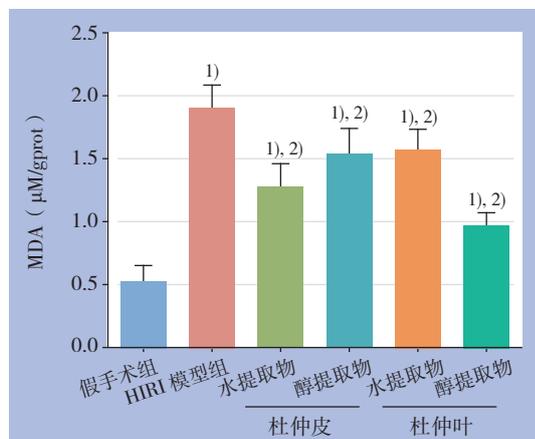


图 5 各组大鼠肝组织 MDA、SOD 水平 注：1) 与假手术组比较, $P < 0.05$; 2) 与 HIRI 模型组比较, $P < 0.05$
 Figure 5 MDA and SOD levels in liver tissue from each group of rats Note: 1) $P < 0.05$ vs. sham operation group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. HIRI group

3 讨论

外科手术是治疗肝脏良恶性肿瘤和终末期肝病的有效方法,但伴随而来的HIRI对患者术后恢复产生不利影响,甚至会导致死亡。预防HIRI的发生和发展是肝脏外科面临的重大挑战。以往的研究发现HIRI可分为两个阶段。首先,细胞内氧水平随着缺血而降低,导致ATP合成紊乱和细胞代谢紊乱,同时ROS、细胞因子和黏附分子显著升高,造成进一步的损伤^[19-20]。其次,再灌注损伤,也是肝脏损伤和衰竭的主要时期。肝脏血流恢复后,缺血肝脏由代谢窘迫变为过度的先天免疫反应,在此阶段大量中性粒细胞浸润再灌注肝脏组织导致再灌注损伤^[21]。

因HIRI病理过程的最终结果是导致肝组织结构破坏及肝细胞功能受损,故观察肝组织结构及检测肝功能是了解杜仲提取物对HIRI保护作用最直接的指标。本次实验结果显示4种杜仲提取物都可以改善由HIRI导致的肝脏结构损伤以及降低ALT、AST水平,其中以杜仲叶醇提取物效果最强($P<0.05$)。炎症反应和氧化应激损伤是加重HIRI的两个重要因素。MDA和SOD是反应机体氧化应激状态的两个重要指标,MDA是在ROS的作用下膜脂过氧化生成的重要产物之一,可间接反映组织过氧化损伤程度,其生成量与细胞受损程度成正比;而SOD是生物体内的一种抗氧化酶,在机体氧化与抗氧化平衡中发挥重要作用它可清除机体内的ROS,其活性高低与细胞氧化损伤程度成反比^[22]。本次研究结果显示4种杜仲提取物都可以通过降低MDA生成以及提高SOD活性在HIRI中减轻氧化应激损伤,其中以杜仲叶醇提取物作用效果最为显著($P<0.05$)。HIRI发生发展过程中大量炎性因子产生,这些炎性因子可介导中性粒细胞黏附聚集,同时还参与肝组织结构损伤过程。IL-1 β 、TNF- α 是在此过程发挥重要作用的两种炎症介质,是检测机体炎症反应的重要指标,也是判断机体炎症程度最常检测的指标,其表达水平与机体炎症损伤程度呈正相关^[23]。本次结果显示和HIRI模型组相比,4种杜仲提取物均可降低肝脏IL-1 β 、TNF- α 表达水平($P<0.05$),尤以杜仲叶醇提取物效果较强。

本次实验结果表明4种杜仲提取物都具有改善HIRI的作用,其中以杜仲叶醇提取物效果最明显,杜仲抗炎、抗氧化作用主要由酚酸类和黄酮

类化合物介导。酚酸类化合物易溶于醇^[24],活性成分包含香草酸、咖啡酸、绿原酸等,尤以绿原酸报道较为常见,且杜仲叶中绿原酸含量远高于杜仲皮^[25]。现有研究^[26-27]表明,绿原酸和咖啡酸可通过抗炎、抗氧化作用在HIRI中发挥保护作用,香草酸可以减轻心肌缺血再灌注损伤^[28]。黄酮类化合物易溶于醇,主要存在于杜仲叶中,杜仲皮中含量较少,活性成分包括槲皮素和山柰酚等,杜仲中的黄酮类化合物可以提高SOD活性,是大多数氧自由基的清除剂^[29-30]。Atef等^[31]的研究表明槲皮素可以减轻中氧化应激反应对HIRI起到保护作用。

综上所述,杜仲叶醇提取物对HIRI具有最显著保护作用的原因可能为杜仲叶水提取物较其余三种提取物含有更多酚酸类及黄酮类化合物。本次实验虽证实了杜仲提取物在HIRI中应用的可行性,为临床防治HIRI提供一定参考,为开发传统药材提供一定依据,但亦存在一些缺点,未能确定各种提取物作用不同的准确原因,以及杜仲提取物在HIRI中发挥抗炎、抗氧化作用的具体途径。杜仲在传统典籍中一直习惯以杜仲皮入药,对于资源丰富的杜仲叶利用度不高,在本次实验结果中杜仲叶醇提取物在4种提取物中对HIRI保护效果最为显著,表明在抗炎、抗氧化作用方面杜仲叶可以替代杜仲皮入药,为杜仲叶的开发提供依据。

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