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· 基础研究 ·

## 腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶活化 cofilin 诱导小动脉舒张的机制研究

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### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (AMPK) 对循环系统的调控作用已获得大量研究, 并证实 AMPK 可以通过调控血管平滑肌细胞 (VSMC) 内游离  $Ca^{2+}$  浓度来调节小动脉舒缩。前期研究发现, AMPK 可通过增加 cofilin 活性导致细胞骨架链状肌动蛋白 (F-actin) 降解为单体肌动蛋白 (G-actin) 而扩张血管, 本研究目的为进一步探讨 AMPK 活化 cofilin 的分子机制。

**方法:** 取 C57BL/6/N 小鼠肠系膜上动脉的 II、III 级分支, 在压力 myograph 模型上, 检测离体动脉血管对肾上腺素和乙酰胆碱的反应, 取收缩率 >30% 且舒张率 >90% 的血管用于实验; 然后将血管分为两组, 在预处理及高钾 MOPS 溶液预收缩后分别加入 AMPK 激活剂 PT1 (PT1 组) 和溶剂 DMSO (对照组), 比较两组血管的扩张情况。然后采用 Western blot 法与免疫荧光 Western blot 法检测两组动脉组织中磷酸化 AMPK (p-AMPK) 及 AMPK 下游相关蛋白的表达。

**结果:** 所有实验动脉血管活性均符合要求, 且两组血管之间的收缩与舒张能力差异无统计学意义 (均  $P>0.05$ )。两组动脉血管直径在预处理及预收缩时差异均无统计学意义 (均  $P>0.05$ )。在相应的处理后, PT1 组血管逐渐扩张, 而对照组无明显扩张, 60 min 后, PT1 组血管扩张至  $(196.6 \pm 11.5) \mu\text{m}$ , 而对照组直径为  $(136.1 \pm 8.1) \mu\text{m}$ , 差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.001$ )。与对照组比较, PT1 组血管组织中 p-AMPK、G-actin 水平升高, 分别为对照组的  $(3.25 \pm 0.52)$  倍、 $(2.26 \pm 0.64)$  倍, 而磷酸化 cofilin (p-cofilin) 水平降低, 为对照组的  $(0.48 \pm 0.19)$  倍, 差异均有统计学意义 (均  $P<0.05$ ); 总热休克蛋白 20 (t-HSP20) 无明显变化 ( $P>0.05$ ), 但磷酸化 HSP20 (p-HSP20) 水平升高, 为对照组的  $(2.45 \pm 0.52)$  倍, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.001$ )。

**结论:** 本研究结果提示, HSP20 参与协助了 AMPK 对 cofilin 的活化, 机制可能为活化的 AMPK 通过增加 p-HSP20 水平, 竞争结合 p-cofilin 位点, 促进其去磷酸化, 增加 cofilin 活性, 从而降低细胞骨架 actin 稳态, 致血管舒张。

### 关键词

小动脉; AMP 活化蛋白激酶类; 肌动蛋白解聚因子类; HSP20 热休克蛋白质类  
中图分类号: R654.3

## Mechanism of adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase inducing arteriolar relaxation via cofilin activation

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**Abstract**

**Background and Aims:** A large number of studies have been carried out on the regulatory action of adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (AMPK) on circulation system, and it is confirmed that AMPK can modulate the relaxation and contraction of arterioles by regulating the concentration of free calcium ions in the vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). Previous studies found that AMPK can help the arterial relaxation through increasing cofilin activity that can cause the depolymerization of cytoskeletal protein filamentous actin (F-actin) into the monomer, globular actin (G-actin). Therefore, this study was conducted to further investigate the molecular mechanism for AMPK-induced cofilin activation.

**Methods:** The second- and third-order branches of the superior mesenteric artery of C57BL6/N mice were harvested. Using the pressure myograph model, the responses of the isolated arteries to epinephrine and acetylcholine were determined, and the vessels with a contraction rate  $>30\%$  and a relaxation rate  $>90\%$  were used for the experiment. Then, the vessels were divided into two groups and added with AMPK activator PT1 (PT1 group) or vehicle DMSO (control group) after pretreatment and pre-contraction with high potassium MOPS solution. The vascular relaxation responses of the two groups of vessels were compared. After that, the expressions of phosphorylated AMPK (p-AMPK) and other relevant downstream proteins of AMPK in the vascular tissues of the two groups were detected by Western blot or immunofluorescent Western blot.

**Results:** The vascular activity of all experimental arteries met the requirements. There were no significant differences in contraction and relaxation abilities between the two groups of vessels (both  $P>0.05$ ), and there were no significant differences in blood vessel diameters during pretreatment and pre-contraction between the two groups of vessels (both  $P>0.05$ ). After corresponding treatment, the blood vessels in PT1 group were gradually relaxed, while those in control group showed no obvious change, and 60 min later, the average vessel diameter in PT1 group expanded to  $(196.6\pm 11.5)\ \mu\text{m}$ , while it in control group was  $(136.1\pm 8.1)\ \mu\text{m}$ , and the difference had statistical significance ( $P<0.001$ ). In PT1 group compared with control group, the expressions of p-AMPK and G-actin in vascular tissue were increased, which were  $(3.25\pm 0.52)$  and  $(2.26\pm 0.64)$  folds of those in control group, while the expression of phosphorylated cofilin (p-cofilin) was decreased, which was  $(0.48\pm 0.19)$  folds of that in control group, and the differences had statistical significance (all  $P<0.05$ ); the expression of total heat shock protein 20 (t-HSP20) showed no obvious change ( $P>0.05$ ), but the expression of phosphorylated HSP20 (p-HSP20) was increased, which was  $(2.45\pm 0.52)$  folds of that in control group, and the difference had statistical significance ( $P<0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** The results of this study suggest that HSP20 participates in assisting AMPK activating the cofilin, and the mechanism may be associated with the activated AMPK increasing the level of p-HSP20 that competes the binding site of p-cofilin, and then causes its dephosphorylation and increased activity, and thereby reducing cytoskeletal actin homeostasis and promoting vascular relaxation.

**Key words**

Arterioles; AMP-Activated Protein Kinases; Actin Depolymerizing Factors; HSP20 Heat-Shock Proteins

**CLC number:** R654.3

小动脉为阻力动脉或阻力血管，一般是指直径  $200\sim 500\ \mu\text{m}$  的动脉，其在维持机体血压稳态和调节组织血供中发挥重要作用<sup>[1-4]</sup>。正常情况下，其具有一定的紧张性，从而维持机体正常血压<sup>[5]</sup>，

调节器官和组织的血液灌注，而病理状态将导致多种心血管系统疾病<sup>[6-7]</sup>。因此，小动脉功能调节机制的研究对心血管系统疾病的防治有非常重要价值。小动脉舒缩功能的调控取决于两个方面<sup>[8-9]</sup>，

第一、游离  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度; 第二、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  敏感性 (非  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  依赖), 其中包括细胞骨架肌动蛋白 (actin) 稳态的调节<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase, AMPK) 被称为“能量调节器”<sup>[12-15]</sup>, 机体中广泛分布, 在调节机体能量代谢和供需平衡方面发挥重要作用<sup>[16]</sup>。随着 AMPK 研究的深入, 近年来发现其下游靶蛋白的数量和种类众多, 具有多种生物学效应。动物体内实验研究<sup>[17]</sup>表明非特异性活化 AMPK 可以降低动脉血压。在最近的两项研究中发现, AMPK 可通过血管平滑肌肌浆/内质  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATP 酶 (sarcolemmal/endoplasmic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase, SERCA) 调节因子 phospholamban 和  $\text{BK}_{\text{Ca}}$  通道调节  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  浓度, 及通过调控细胞骨架 actin 的稳态来调节小动脉舒张 ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  敏感性)<sup>[10, 18-19]</sup>。

前期研究<sup>[10]</sup>发现 AMPK 通过 14-3-3 蛋白的协助增加 cofilin 去磷酸化, 从而增加 cofilin 活性, 促进细胞骨架链状肌动蛋白 (filamentous actin, F-actin) 蛋白降解为单体肌动蛋白 (globular actin, G-actin)。目前在小动脉中 14-3-3 蛋白协助 cofilin 去磷酸化的具体机制尚有待研究, 本研究通过小鼠肠系膜上动脉研究 AMPK 活化 cofilin 的机制。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验动物

C57BL6/N 小鼠 20 只 (上海宝牧实验动物养殖场), 雌雄不限, 年龄 8~12 周。所有操作均严格遵循动物实验相关规程。

### 1.2 动脉的分离和处理

方法如文献<sup>[18]</sup>报道。简要如下: 断头处理小鼠, 固定四肢, 酒精喷洒消毒, 切开皮肤皮下组织及腹壁, 于肠系膜上动脉根部切断, 完整解剖游离肠系膜, 用冷冻 MOPS 缓冲液保存。在显微镜下按动脉分级分离肠系膜上动脉。取第 II、III 级动脉用于实验。

### 1.3 血管功能实验

按照文献<sup>[10]</sup>的方法进行实验: 采用压力 myograph 模型, MOPS 液为缓冲液、血管压力维持在 60  $\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$  (1  $\text{cmH}_2\text{O}$ =0.098 kPa), 水浴加温至 37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 并确保后续实验均在 37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  恒温下进行。首先, 采用 1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  肾上腺素和 30  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  乙酰胆碱

(acetylcholine, Ach) 处理进行功能检测, 选取收缩率 [(血管起始直径-收缩后直径)/血管起始直径]>30% 及舒张率 [(舒张后血管直径-收缩后直径)/(血管起始直径-收缩后直径)]>90% 的动脉用于后续实验。主要实验步骤如下: (1) 用含 SERCA 抑制剂 Thapsigargin (1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) 且无  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  的 MOPS 预处理血管 5 min; (2) 采用高钾 (125  $\text{mmol/L}$ ) +  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (0.5  $\text{mmol/L}$ ) + Thapsigargin (1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) 的 MOPS 溶液预收缩肠系膜上动脉 5 min; (3) 分别加入 AMPK 激活剂 PT1 30  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  和 DMSO (PT1 溶剂) 处理血管 60 min, 比较激活与非激活 AMPK 状态下肠系膜上动脉扩张程度; (4) 血管功能实验后收集各组血管, 快速液氮处理, -80  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  保存, 用于后续的实验。

### 1.4 AMPK 下游靶蛋白检测

收集的标本在液氮下碾成粉末状, 1  $\times$  SDS 液裂解蛋白, Bradford 法蛋白定量, 用 Western blot 法检测 GAPDH、磷酸化 AMPK (p-AMPK)、磷酸化 cofilin (p-cofilin) 的表达。用免疫荧光 Western blot 法检测  $\beta$ -actin、热休克蛋白 20 (heat shock protein 20, HSP20) 及磷酸化 HSP20 (p-HSP20)。实验血管中 G-actin 水平检测: 标本按照 G-actin/F-actin In Vivo Assay 试剂盒的说明步骤进行处理 (Cytoskeleton, Inc., 美国)<sup>[20]</sup>。

### 1.5 统计学处理

各种检测蛋白表达量均为与内参 GAPDH 或  $\beta$ -actin 标准化值, 采用 SPSS 10.0 软件进行数据分析, 所有数据均以均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示, 组间比较采用 *t* 检验,  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 血管功能实验结果

血管活性功能检测显示两组血管活性功能无显著差异: PT1 组与对照组对 1  $\text{mmol}$  肾上腺素收缩率分别为 (37.25  $\pm$  1.86) %、(36.83  $\pm$  2.12) %, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ) (图 1A)。PT1 组与对照组对 30  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  Ach 舒张率分别为 (98.92  $\pm$  1.68) %、(97.83  $\pm$  1.95) %, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ) (图 1B)。1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  Thapsigargin 无  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  的 MOPS 预处理后 PT1 组和对照组血管直径分别为 (261.4  $\pm$  12.4)  $\mu\text{m}$  和 (260.3  $\pm$  12.5)  $\mu\text{m}$ , 差异无统

计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。预收缩 5 min 后, PT1 组和对  
照组血管直径分别为  $(134.5 \pm 6.3) \mu\text{m}$ 、 $(135.3 \pm$   
 $7.7) \mu\text{m}$ , 差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。PT1 或

DMSO 处理 60 min 后, PT1 组血管明显扩张至  
 $(196.6 \pm 11.5) \mu\text{m}$ , 对照组血管直径为  $(136.1 \pm$   
 $8.1) \mu\text{m}$ , 差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.001$ ) (图 1C)。

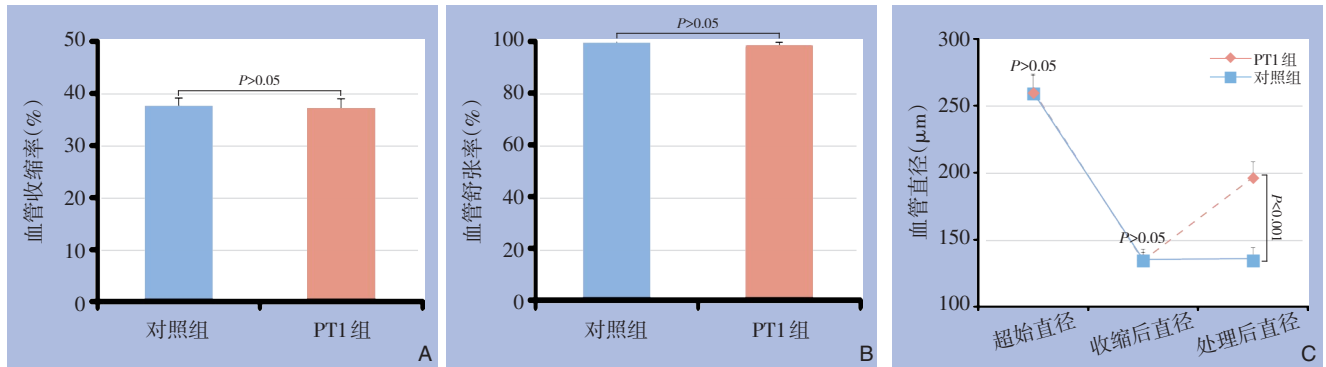


图 1 血管功能实验 A: 肾上腺素诱导血管收缩反应; B: Ach 诱导血管扩张反应; C: 两组血管直径变化

Figure 1 Vascular function test A: Epinephrine-induced vascular contraction response; B: Ach-induced vascular relaxation response; C: Changes in vessel diameters of the two groups

## 2.2 相关蛋白表达情况

与对照组比较, PT1 组血管组织中 p-AMPK 水  
平明显升高, 而 p-cofilin 水平明显降低分别为对照  
组的  $(3.25 \pm 0.52)$  倍、 $(0.48 \pm 0.19)$  倍, 差异均  
有统计学意义 (均  $P<0.05$ ) (图 2); 与对照组比  
较, PT1 组血管组织中 G-actin 水平明显升高, 为对

照组的  $(2.26 \pm 0.64)$  倍, 差异有统计学意义  
( $P<0.01$ ) (图 3); 与对照组比较, PT1 组血管组织  
中总 HSP20 (t-HSP20) 水平无明显变化, 但 p-  
HSP20 水平明显升高, 为对照组的  $(2.45 \pm 0.52)$   
倍, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.001$ ) (图 4)。

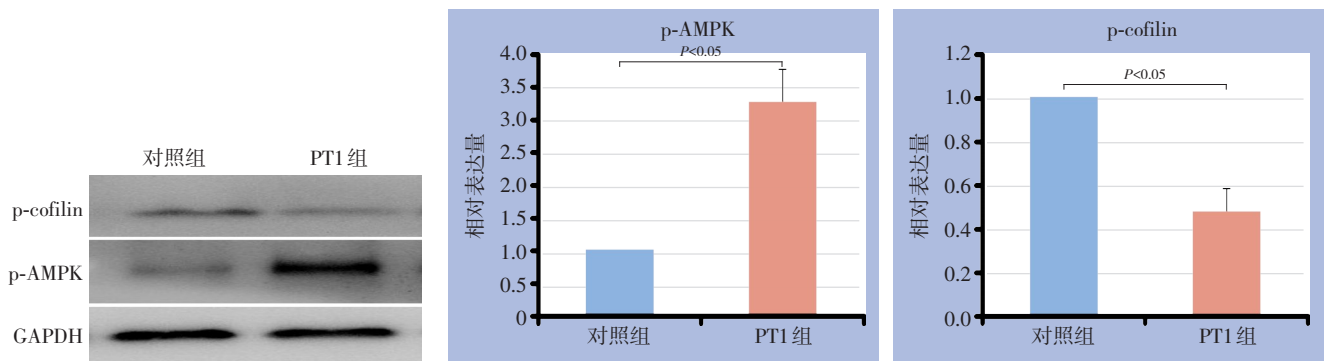


图 2 Western blot 检测两组血管组织中 p-AMPK 和 p-cofilin 表达

Figure 2 Western blot analysis of expressions of p-AMPK and p-cofilin in the vascular tissues of the two groups

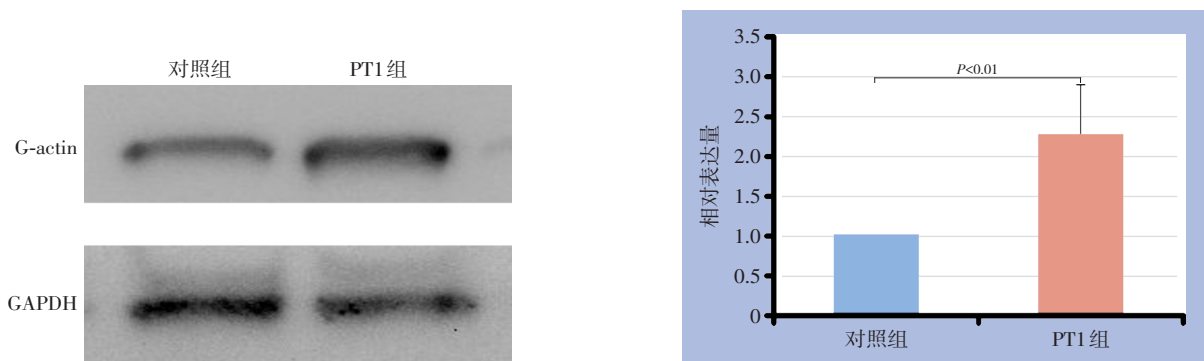


图 3 Western blot 检测两组血管组织中 G-actin 表达

Figure 3 Western blot analysis of expressions of G-actin in the vascular tissues of the two groups

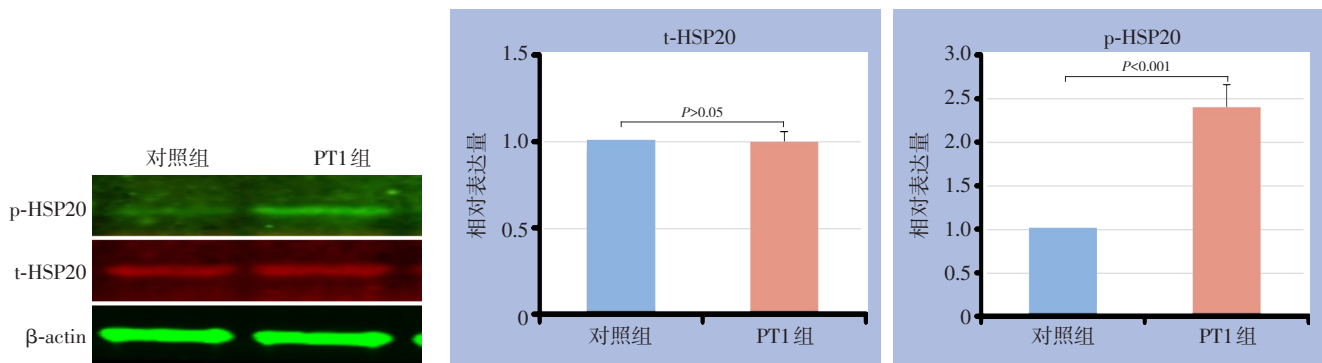


图4 荧光 Western blot检测两组血管组织中 HSP20 表达

Figure 4 Immunofluorescent Western blot analysis of expressions of HSP20 in the vascular tissues of the two groups

### 3 讨论

小动脉在机体血压稳态和调节组织血供中发挥重要作用<sup>[16]</sup>。前期通过体外完整小动脉(小鼠肠系膜上动脉)研究证实 AMPK 可以通过非血管内皮细胞依赖的两种不同通路调节 VSMC 胞浆游离  $Ca^{2+}$  浓度从而调节 VSMC/血管的舒缩<sup>[18]</sup>、也可以通过增加 cofilin 活性降低细胞骨架 F-actin 稳态而扩张血管<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究进一步揭示 AMPK 是通过 HSP20 活化 cofilin, 从而发挥其促进 F-actin 去聚化功能, 降低细胞骨架稳态, 降低 VSMC 对  $Ca^{2+}$  敏感性, 从而导致血管扩张。

通过各种条件刺激 VSMC, 使膜电位改变<sup>[21]</sup>, 其胞浆游离  $Ca^{2+}$  浓度升高,  $Ca^{2+}$  与肌钙蛋白结合, 从而激活收缩单位: 肌动蛋白(主要为 F-actin)、肌球蛋白沿 F-actin 长轴滑行, 从而导致肌细胞收缩<sup>[22-23]</sup>。当胞浆游离  $Ca^{2+}$  浓度维持不变, 如本研究采用高渗钾溶液诱导细胞膜电位改变, VSMC 收缩能力的强弱主要由 F-actin 稳态决定。血管功能实验发现, 当激活 AMPK 时, 血管获得缓慢扩张, 说明 VSMC 收缩能力降低, 即细胞骨架稳态发生改变, 主要表现为 F-actin 去聚化加强。此也间接表明促进 F-actin 去聚化相关因子活性提高。

越来越多的证据<sup>[24-25]</sup>表明细胞骨架稳态在调节肌细胞舒缩中发挥重要作用。细胞骨架主要由 actin 构成, 其为微丝的结构蛋白, 它是真核细胞中表达最丰富的蛋白质, 以两种形式存在, 即单体(G-actin)和多聚体(F-actin)<sup>[25-26]</sup>。细胞骨架稳态主要为 F-actin 的稳态, 肌细胞收缩的重要环节为磷酸化的肌球蛋白轻链与 F-actin 发生桥接反应, 从而使肌细胞收缩<sup>[22]</sup>。F/G-actin 处于聚化和去

聚化动态平衡, 受到多种 actin 结合蛋白和去聚化蛋白调节, 如 cofilin、VASP、Arp2/3 complex 及 paxillin 等<sup>[25]</sup>。Miranda 等<sup>[27]</sup>在上皮细胞中证实 AMPK 可以通过 Rho/ROK-cofilin 通路调控细胞骨架稳态。近期在血小板的研究也发现 AMPK 通过调节 VASP 及 cofilin 磷酸化水平来调控细胞骨架的重组<sup>[28-29]</sup>。同时有研究<sup>[28]</sup>表明 AMPK 调节 actin 稳态在细胞移行功能中发挥重要作用, 发现 AMPK 可以通过其新型靶点 Pdlm5, 抑制 Arp2/3 信号途径, 从而降低 G-actin 聚化抑制细胞移行。前期研究发现活化 AMPK 能通过增加 cofilin 的活性(即非磷酸化 cofilin 水平)从而扩张肠系膜上动脉<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究延续前期研究, 进一步证实 AMPK 活化血管中 G-actin 含量显著升高, 而 p-cofilin 活化水平显著降低, 说明活化 AMPK 能增加 F-actin 去聚, 降低细胞骨架稳态, 且此机理为 cofilin 活性增强。

AMPK 为磷酸激酶, 其降低 cofilin 磷酸化水平依赖于间接途径。前期研究发现在小鼠肠系膜上动脉中主要依赖 14-3-3 蛋白来实现<sup>[10]</sup>。此外有研究<sup>[30-32]</sup>发现磷酸化转导 HSP20 可能通过与 p-cofilin 竞争结合 14-3-3 蛋白发挥调节 F-actin 稳态的功能。本研究在延续前期实验的基础上, 发现活化 AMPK 时, 血管 p-cofilin 水平降低的同时 p-HSP20 水平相应升高。增加的 p-HSP20 将与 p-cofilin 竞争 14-3-3 蛋白结合位点, 从而使 p-cofilin 游离、易于被去磷酸化, 增加其活性。活化 cofilin 促进 F-actin 去聚化, 降低细胞骨架稳态性, 从而诱导血管扩张。

总之, 在小鼠小动脉中, HSP20 参与协助 AMPK 活化 cofilin, 主要为活化 AMPK 可以增加 p-HSP20 水平, 竞争结合 p-cofilin 位点, 使其去磷酸化, 增加 cofilin 活性, 从而降低细胞骨架 actin 稳

态, 调节血管舒缩。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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