

金丝桃苷对高脂饮食联合链脲佐菌素所致糖尿病肾病小鼠的干预作用

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摘要:采用高脂饲料喂养联合腹腔注射链脲佐菌素(streptozotocin, STZ)复制糖尿病肾病(diabetic kidney disease, DKD)模型,探讨金丝桃苷(hyperoside, Hyp)对C57BL/6J小鼠DKD的干预作用。选用8周龄雄性C57BL/6J小鼠32只,体重(20 ± 2)g,适应性喂养一周后,随机选取8只作为空白对照组(N组),其余24只采用高脂饲料喂养联合腹腔注射STZ复制DKD模型。将造模成功的小鼠随机分为模型组(M组)、金丝桃苷组(H组,200 mg/kg)和辛伐他汀组(S组,5.2 mg/kg)。H组和S组灌胃给予相应药物16周后,采集小鼠尿液、血清及肾脏组织,采用HE染色法、Masson染色法和PAS染色法观察小鼠肾脏组织病理学变化;生化法检测小鼠血清中总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、血糖(glucose, GLU)、血尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、血肌酐(serum creatinine, Scr)含量和尿液中尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、尿肌酐(urine creatinine, Ucr)含量;ELISA法检测小鼠血清中胰岛素(insulin, INS)、胱抑素C(cystatinC, CysC)、急性C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)含量和尿液中尿蛋白(urinary protein, UP)、尿微量白蛋白(microalbuminuria, mALB)含量;计算胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)。结果显示与N组相比,M组炎性因子浸润明显,部分肾小球荒废,肾脏组织纤维化及糖原沉积明显;血清中TC、HDL-C、LDL-C、GLU、BUN、CRP水平非常显著升高($P < 0.01$),CysC水平显著上升($P < 0.05$);尿液中UP、mALB水平非常显著升高($P < 0.01$);HOMA-IR非常显著升高($P < 0.01$)。与M组相比,H组炎性因子浸润减轻,肾脏组织纤维化及糖原沉积明显减少;血清中TC、LDL-C、GLU、CysC、CRP水平显著下降($P < 0.05$),BUN水平非常显著降低($P < 0.01$);尿液中UP水平显著降低($P < 0.05$),mALB水平非常显著下降($P < 0.01$);HOMA-IR显著下降($P < 0.05$)。综上所述,Hyp对高脂饲料联合腹腔注射STZ诱导的C57BL/6J小鼠DKD具有干预作用,可能通过降低DKD小鼠尿蛋白,调节糖脂代谢,抑制炎性反应,改善肾小球滤过功能,减轻肾脏组织纤维化等实现。

关键词:金丝桃苷;链脲佐菌素;糖尿病肾病

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Interventional effects of hyperoside on diabetic kidney disease mice induced by high-fat feed combined streptozotocin

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Abstract: This study aims to investigate the intervention effect of hyperoside (Hyp) on diabetic kidney disease (DKD) mice induced by combining high-fat feed with intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin (STZ). Thirty-two eight-week-old male C57BL/6J mice, weighing (20 ± 2) g, were randomly divided into two groups: control group ($n = 8$) were fed basal diet and DKD group ($n = 24$) fed with high-fat diet for six weeks. Twenty-four DKD mice were randomly selected as the model group (group M), Hyp group (group H, 200 mg/kg) and simvastatin group (group S, 5.2 mg/kg). After 16 weeks intragastric administration of the corresponding drugs, urine, serum, and renal tissues were collected, and the histopathological changes of the kidneys were observed by using HE, Masson, and PAS; Total cholesterol (total cholesterol, TC), triglyceride (triglyceride, TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C), glucose (glucose, GLU), blood urea nitrogen (blood urea nitrogen, BUN), creatinine (serum creatinine, Scr) in serum, urea nitrogen (blood urea nitrogen, BUN) and creatinine (urine creatinine, Ucr) in urine were detected by biochemical assays; insulin (insulin, INS), cystatin C (cystatinC, CysC), acute C-reactive protein (C-reactive protein, CRP) in serum and urinary protein (urinary protein, UP), microalbumin (microalbuminuria, mALB) in urine were examined by ELISA; and the insulin resistance index (homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance, HOMA-IR) was calculated. Compared with group N, group M showed obvious infiltration of inflammatory factors, partial glomerular desorption, and obvious fibrosis and glycogen deposition in renal tissues; TC, HDL-C, LDL-C, GLU, BUN, and CRP in serum were significantly higher ($P < 0.01$), and the CysC in serum increased ($P < 0.05$); UP and mALB in urine were significantly higher ($P < 0.01$); and the HOMA-IR obviously higher ($P < 0.01$). Compared with group M, group H reduced the infiltration of inflammatory factors, significantly decreased renal tissue fibrosis and glycogen deposition; diminished the levels of TC, LDL-C, GLU, CysC, CRP ($P < 0.05$) in serum, and significantly decreased the levels of BUN ($P < 0.01$), UP ($P < 0.05$), and mALB ($P < 0.01$) in urine; and HOMA-IR decreased ($P < 0.05$). In conclusion, Hyp can intervene C57BL/6J mice DKD induced by high-fat feed combined with intraperitoneal injection of STZ, possibly achieved by regulating glucose and lipid metabolism, inhibiting inflammatory responses, reducing early kidney injury, improving glomerular filtration function, and reducing renal tissue fibrosis.

Key words: hyperoside; streptozotocin; diabetic nephropathy

糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)是危害人类健康的重要疾病之一,在全球范围内发病率逐年增高。WHO 2016 年有关中国糖尿病的相关数据统计显示,中国糖尿病患者的发病率约为 9.4%,达 1.1 亿人^[1]。糖尿病肾病(diabetic kidney disease, DKD)是由 DM 所致的慢性肾脏病,是糖尿病患者最严重的微血管并发症及致死原因之一。我国成年人糖尿病肾脏疾病的患病率为 33.6%^[2-5],目前发病机制尚未完全清楚,尚无完全有效的治疗措施,探索新的治疗药物具有重要意义。

金丝桃苷(hyperoside, Hyp),又名槲皮素-3-O- β -D-吡喃半乳糖苷,广泛分布于天然植物中,是山楂的主要化学成分和药效物质基础之一,大量文献报道山楂及其提取物具有降脂、抗炎作用,我们在研究山楂总黄酮对大鼠心肌缺血影响的过程中观察到山楂总黄酮对降低血脂、抗炎效果显著。文献报道,Hyp 可治疗内毒素所致的急性肾损伤^[6],同时能下调 TNF- α 等炎症因子,减轻肾脏纤维化,通过抗炎作用延缓肾脏损伤^[7]。Hyp 通过抑制炎症因子的活化产生抗炎作用,同时具有抑制高糖诱导人静脉内

皮细胞炎症的发生,减缓细胞凋亡的作用,提示 Hyp 是糖尿病潜在有效治疗药物^[8-11]。

现代医学认为,DKD 早期的临床表现为微量蛋白尿,逐渐进展至大量蛋白尿,并最终发展至慢性肾衰竭。以肾小球对蛋白质的通透性增加,肾小球基底膜增厚,肾小球系膜细胞外基质过度沉积等病理改变为特征^[12-14]。近年来越来越多的研究证实,在糖脂代谢紊乱的基础上,随着炎症的不断发展,导致肾脏中产生一系列病理改变而引发 DKD^[15]。本文采用高脂饲料喂养联合腹腔注射链脲佐菌素(streptozotocin, STZ)复制 DKD 模型,探讨 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠 DKD 的干预作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 药物和试剂

金丝桃苷(质量分数 $\geq 98\%$,批号:wkq17031007,四川省维克奇生物科技);辛伐他汀(批号:N022449,杭州默沙东制药有限公司);INS 酶联免疫试剂盒(批号:E20230906-20778B,上海酶联生物科技有限公司);CRP 酶联免疫试剂盒(批号:E20230906-20051B,上海酶联生物科技有限公司);

CysC 酶联免疫试剂盒(批号:E20230906-20198B,上海酶联生物科技有限公司);UP 酶联免疫试剂盒(批号:E20230906-20529B,上海酶联生物科技有限公司);mALB 酶联免疫试剂盒(批号:E20230906-20536B,上海酶联生物科技有限公司)。

1.2 动物

8周龄雄性C57BL/6J小鼠32只,体重(20 ± 2)g,购自辽宁长生生物技术股份有限公司,合格证号SCXK(辽)2010-0001,本研究经辽宁中医药大学实验动物伦理委员会审批(伦理审批号:21000042018158),于辽宁中医药大学实验动物中心饲养观察一周,实验室温度:20~25℃,实验室湿度:50%~60%。

1.3 仪器

AU5811全自动生化分析仪(美国贝克曼);Epoch 酶标仪(美国伯腾仪器有限公司);5804R 高速冷冻离心机(德国艾本德股份公司)。

1.4 实验方法

1.4.1 动物模型建立与分组

取8周龄C57BL/6J雄性小鼠32只,体重(20 ± 2)g,适应性喂养一周,随机选取8只作为空白对照组(N组),其余用于制备DKD模型。N组给予普通饲料,造模小鼠给予高脂饲料,连续6周。禁食12 h,造模小鼠腹腔注射STZ(50 mg/(kg·d)),N组小鼠腹腔注射等体积枸橼酸缓冲液,连续5 d。72 h后,禁食不禁水,剪尾取血,测量空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose,FBG),以 $FBG > 11.1 \text{ mmol/L}$ 为糖尿病诊断标准。选择造模成功小鼠随机分为3组,每组8只,分别为模型组(M组)、金丝桃苷组(H组, $200 \text{ mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$)和辛伐他汀组(S组, $5.2 \text{ mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$),灌胃给药,每天1次,连续16周。

1.4.2 样本取材与处理

取材前一天将小鼠分别置于代谢笼内,禁食不禁水,收集24 h尿液。 3000 r/min 离心15 min后,取上清液,-80℃冰箱冻存备用。末次给药后,禁食不禁水12 h,经眼眶静脉丛采集血液,静置2 h后,3

000 r/min 离心20 min取上清液,-80℃冰箱冻存备用。取血后,颈椎脱臼法处死小鼠,取右侧肾脏于4%多聚甲醛溶液中固定72 h以上备用。

1.4.3 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织 HE、Masson、PAS 染色

取肾脏组织样本,进行常规石蜡包埋、切片、脱蜡、水化,分别进行HE染色、Masson染色和PAS染色,于显微镜下观察肾脏组织病理学变化并拍照。

1.4.4 C57BL/6J 小鼠血清中相关指标检测

取血清样本,用全自动生化分析仪检测血清中总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、血糖(glucose, GLU)、血尿氮素(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)和血肌酐(serum creatinine, Scr);按照ELISA试剂盒操作步骤检测血清中胰岛素(insulin, INS)、胱抑素C(cystatinC, CysC)、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)。

1.4.5 C57BL/6J 小鼠尿液中相关指标检测

取尿液样本,用全自动生化分析仪检测尿液中尿氮素(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)和尿肌酐(urine creatinine, Ucr)。按照ELISA试剂盒操作步骤检测尿蛋白(urinary protein, UP)、尿微量白蛋白(microalbuminuria, mALB)。

1.5 统计学分析方法

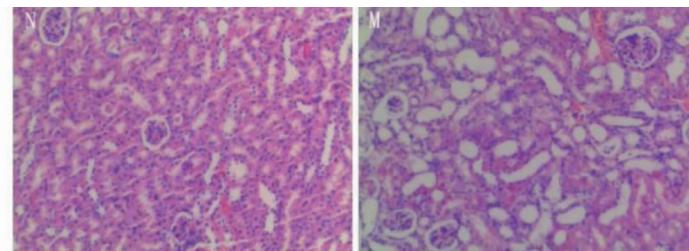
采用SPSS 17.0软件进行数据分析。所有数据资料以均值(标准差 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$)表示,多组比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用LSD检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织形态的影响

2.1.1 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织 HE 染色结果

HE染色结果如图1所示。与N组比较,M组系膜细胞及系膜基质增生,基底膜显著增厚,大量肾小管上皮细胞空泡变性,炎性细胞浸润明显。与M



续图 1(Continued Fig.1)

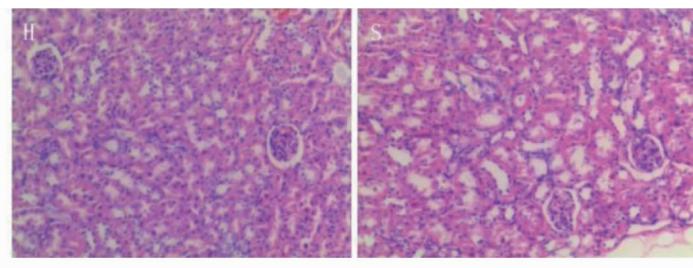


图 1 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织 HE 染色结果 ($\times 200$)

Fig. 1 HE staining results of kidney tissue from C57BL/6J mice ($\times 200$)

组比较,H 组系膜细胞及系膜基质部分增生,基底膜部分增厚,无肾小管上皮细胞空泡变性,炎性细胞部分浸润。

2.1.2 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织 Masson 染色结果

Masson 染色结果如图 2 所示。与 N 组比较,M

组肾间质明显纤维化,肾小球系膜区增生,肾小管管腔闭塞、萎缩,胶原纤维组织增生,细胞空泡变性明显。与 M 组比较,H 组肾间无纤维化,肾小球系膜区部分增生,偶有肾小管管腔闭塞,胶原纤维组织增生,无细胞空泡变性。

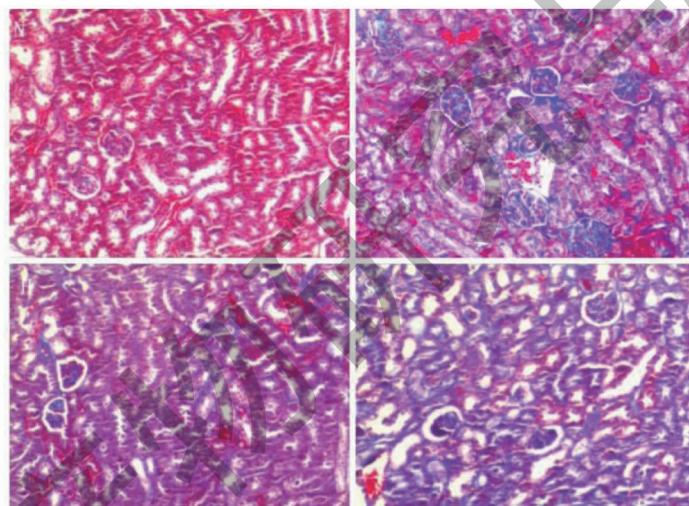


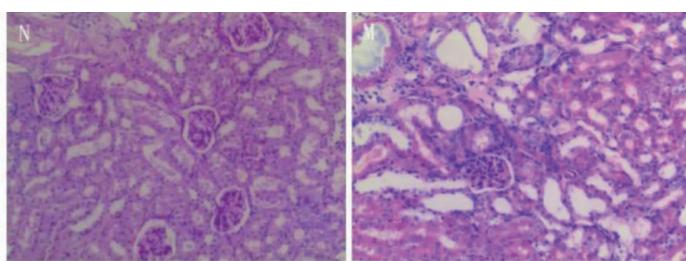
图 2 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织 Masson 染色结果 ($\times 200$)

Fig. 2 Masson staining results of C57BL/6J mouse kidney tissue ($\times 200$)

2.1.3 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织 PAS 染色结果

PAS 染色结果如图 3 所示。与 N 组比较,M 组肾小球体积增大,毛细血管腔狭窄甚至闭塞。肾间质浸润细胞增加,肾小管上皮细胞肿胀,部分肾小球可见 K-W 结节(K-W 结节又称为结节性肾小球硬

化症,是糖尿病肾病中晚期典型的肾脏病理改变)。与 M 组比较,H 组肾小球体积较大,毛细血管腔狭窄。肾间质浸润细胞减少,肾小管上皮细胞肿胀减轻,无 K-W 结节。



续图 3(Continued Fig.3)

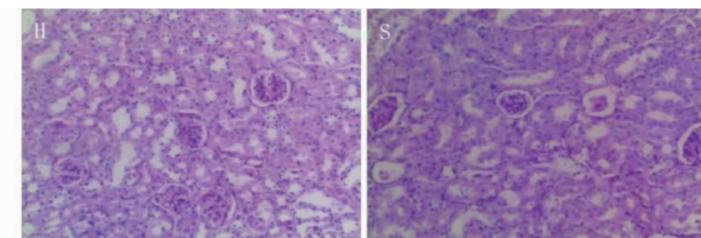


图3 C57BL/6J 小鼠肾脏组织 PAS 染色结果 ($\times 200$)

Fig. 3 PAS staining results of kidney tissue from C57BL/6J mice ($\times 200$)

2.2 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠血清中血脂各指标水平和 HOMA-IR 的影响

血清生化检测结果和 HOMA-IR 计算结果如图 4 所示。与 N 组比较, M 组 TC、HDL-C、LDL-C、

GLU、BUN 水平非常显著升高 ($P < 0.01$);与 M 组比较, H 组的 TC、LDL-C、GLU 水平显著下降 ($P < 0.05$), BUN 水平非常显著降低 ($P < 0.01$)。M 组 HOMA-IR 非常显著升高 ($P < 0.01$), 与 M 组比较,

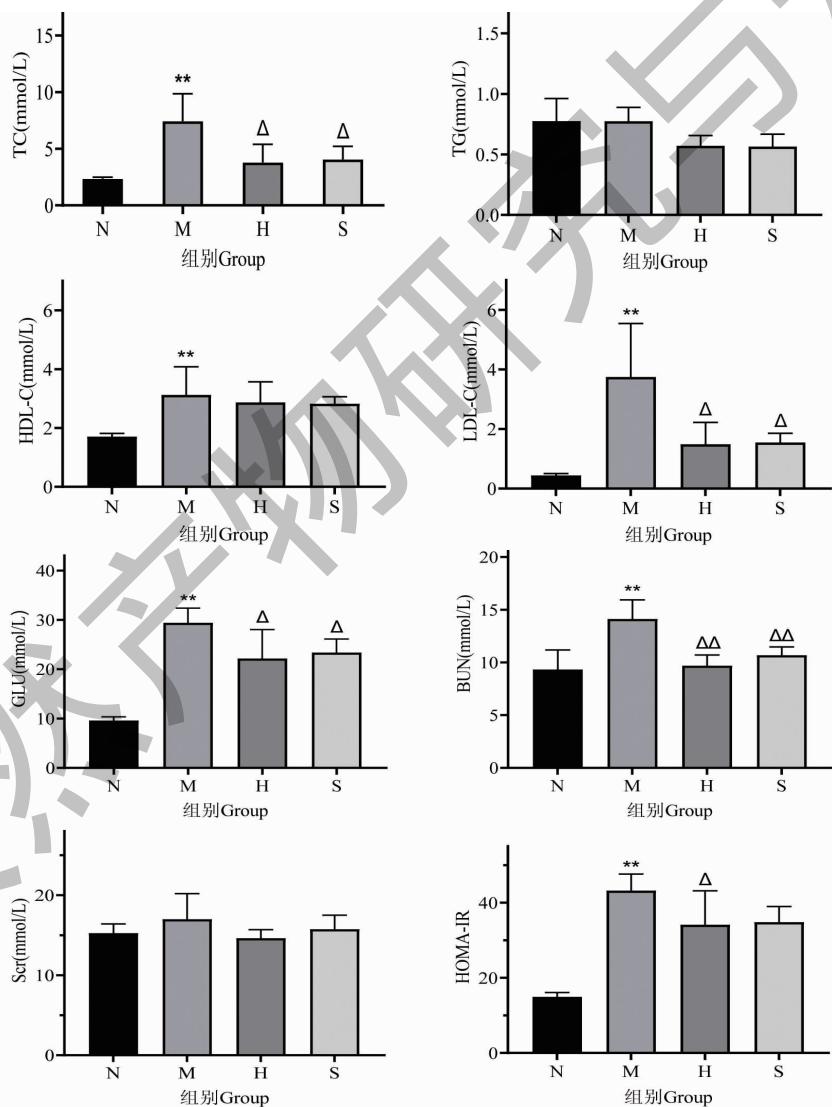


图4 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠血清中血脂四项及 GLU、BUN、Scr 水平和 HOMA-IR 的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)

Fig. 4 Effect of Hyp on four items of blood lipid tests and GLU, BUN, Scr levels in serum and HOMA-IR in C57BL/6J mice ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=8$)

注:与 N 组比较, $^* P < 0.05$, $^{**} P < 0.01$;与 M 组比较, $^{\Delta} P < 0.05$, $^{\Delta\Delta} P < 0.01$ 。Note: Compared with N group, $^* P < 0.05$, $^{**} P < 0.01$;

Compared with M group, $^{\Delta} P < 0.05$, $^{\Delta\Delta} P < 0.01$.

H 组 HOMA-IR 显著下降($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠血清中 CysC、CRP、INS 的影响

血清 ELISA 检测结果如表 1 所示。与 N 组比

表 1 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠血清中 CysC、CRP、INS 的影响($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 8$)
Table 1 Effects of Hyp on CysC, CRP, INS in serum of C57BL/6J mice ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 8$)

组别 Group	剂量 Dose (mg/kg)	CysC (ng/mL)	CRP (ng/mL)	INS (mIU/L)
N	-	1664.26 ± 72.54	250.26 ± 19.57	34.81 ± 3.38
M	-	1893.04 ± 158.10 [*]	284.60 ± 22.56 [*]	33.15 ± 4.14
H	200	1696.68 ± 33.07 ^Δ	258.88 ± 14.51 ^Δ	34.57 ± 3.48
S	5.2	1691.43 ± 56.95 ^Δ	256.30 ± 19.09 ^Δ	33.48 ± 2.01

注:与 N 组比较, $^* P < 0.05$, $^{**} P < 0.01$;与 M 组比较, $^{\Delta} P < 0.05$, $^{ΔΔ} P < 0.01$, 下同。

Note: Compared with N group, $^* P < 0.05$, $^{**} P < 0.01$; Compared with M group, $^{\Delta} P < 0.05$, $^{ΔΔ} P < 0.01$, the same below.

2.4 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠尿液中 Ucr、BUN、UP 和 mALB 的影响

尿液生化检测及 ELISA 检测结果如表 2 所示。与 N 组比较, M 组 Ucr、BUN 水平无明显改变($P >$

较, M 组 CysC 水平显著升高($P < 0.05$), CRP 水平非常显著升高($P < 0.01$), INS 水平无明显改变($P > 0.05$);与 M 组比较, H 组 CysC、CRP 水平显著降低($P < 0.05$), INS 水平无明显改变($P > 0.05$)。

表 2 Hyp 对 C57BL/6J 小鼠尿液中 Ucr、BUN、UP 和 mALB 的影响($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 8$)
Table 2 Effects of Hyp on Ucr, BUN, UP and mALB in urine of C57BL/6J mice ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 8$)

组别 Group	剂量 Dose (mg/kg)	Ucr (μmol/L)	BUN (mmol/L)	UP (mg/L)	mALB (μg/mL)
N	-	1 252.75 ± 198.05	210.28 ± 19.99	13.34 ± 0.83	29.85 ± 2.35
M	-	1 712.40 ± 547.56	214.64 ± 20.80	16.38 ± 0.81 ^{**}	37.30 ± 3.41 ^{**}
H	200	1 656.00 ± 245.11	207.63 ± 12.00	11.15 ± 2.30 ^Δ	29.87 ± 2.04 ^{ΔΔ}
S	5.2	1 639.50 ± 203.96	204.76 ± 10.39	12.86 ± 1.33 ^Δ	31.94 ± 1.50 ^Δ

3 讨论与结论

尽管 DKD 动物模型开发已取得重大进展,但目前仍缺少统一的 DKD 动物模型制备及评价标准。高脂饮食联合腹腔注射 STZ 诱导建立 DKD 模型是目前最经济、实用的方法。高脂饮食可以诱导模型动物产生肥胖、高血糖、高脂血症、胰岛素抵抗等与 2 型糖尿病患者相似的病理改变,再予以小剂量 STZ 即可使其成模^[16]。雄性 SD 大鼠、Wistar 大鼠和 C57BL/6 小鼠是 DKD 模型使用频率较高的动物,其中 C57BL/6 小鼠价廉易得,便于操作,予以高脂高糖饲料长期喂养的 C57BL/6 小鼠肾脏镜下可见肾小管空泡和肾小管扩张等肾损伤^[17];STZ 通过 β 细胞破坏导致糖尿病的同时,肝脏、肾脏等其他组织也容易受到其毒性影响,采用多次注射低剂量 STZ 的毒性作用更小^[18],因此本文选用 C57BL/6J

小鼠,高脂饲料喂养 6 周后,连续 5 天腹腔注射 STZ (50 mg/kg),成功建立了 C57BL/6J 小鼠 DKD 模型。

糖尿病肾病早期表现为肾小球肥大,肾小球滤过率增加,继续进展则出现微量白蛋白尿,继之出现大量蛋白尿,最后进展为终末期肾病。大量蛋白尿能加速肾小球硬化,而减少尿蛋白能延缓肾功的进展。目前有效的治疗措施^[19,20]包括对血糖、血脂、蛋白尿、贫血及血压的控制。Hyp (200 mg/(kg · d)) 灌胃 16 周,尿 mALB、UP 水平显著下降($P < 0.01$);血清 GLU、TC、LDL-C 水平均显著下降($P < 0.05$);炎性因子浸润减轻,肾脏组织纤维化及糖原沉积明显减少。表明 Hyp 可明显降低 C57BL/6J DKD 小鼠尿蛋白,调节糖脂代谢紊乱,减轻肾脏组织病理损伤,从而干预 DKD 的发生和发展。

尿微量白蛋白(mALB)是反映肾小球早期损伤的敏感指标,能够作为特异性指标表明肾小球滤过膜受损情况,对糖尿病肾脏损伤程度的评价有重要意义^[21]。血清胱抑素C(Cystatin C,CysC)是一种广泛存在于组织中的胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂,因其具有很好的特异度和灵敏度,故可作为反映患者肾小球滤过功能受损的内源性标记物^[22]。研究表明,在早期DKD诊断中CysC及mALB的联合检测阳性率可高达93.59%,提示多指标联合检测可作为DKD的检测依据^[23]。Hyp能够明显降低DKD小鼠血清CysC水平、尿液mALB水平,提示Hyp可以改善肾小球滤过功能,减轻肾损伤。此外,Hyp能够降低C57BL/6J DKD小鼠CRP水平,表明Hyp能够抑制DKD炎症发展。

综上所述,Hyp对高脂饲料联合腹腔注射STZ诱导的C57BL/6J小鼠DKD具有干预作用,能够降低DKD小鼠尿蛋白,调节糖脂代谢,抑制炎性反应,改善肾小球滤过功能,减轻肾脏组织纤维化。本文为Hyp应用DKD防治及进一步研究开发提供了参考。

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