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靶向沉默 HIF-1 α 信号通路抑制百草枯中毒诱导的肺泡上皮细胞上皮间质转化*

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摘要 目的:探讨 HIF-1 α 信号通路在百草枯(paraquat, PQ)诱导大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮细胞上皮间质转化(Epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)中的作用机制。**方法:**使用 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 浓度的百草枯溶剂对大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮 RLE-6TN 细胞干预 24 h, 随后在倒置光学显微镜观察各组细胞形态学变化; 用 real-time PCR 与 Western blot 法检测 RLE-6TN 细胞中 HIF-1 α 、上皮表型标记蛋白 E-cadherin 及间质表型标记蛋白 Vimentin 的表达, Transwell 侵袭实验检测各处理组细胞侵袭能力的改变; 使用 HIF-1 α 靶向 siRNA 抑制其表达后, 进一步采用 RT-PCR 和 Western blot 检测 HIF-1 α 、E-cadherin 和 Vimentin 的表达水平, Transwell 法检测细胞侵袭能力变化。**结果:**体外百草枯溶液可显著诱导大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮细胞 RLE-6TN 细胞 HIF-1 α 表达升高和上皮间质转化的发生, 同时细胞的体外侵袭能力也增强。靶向沉默 HIF-1 α 基因后, 百草枯诱导的上皮间质转化过程被逆转, 同时细胞侵袭能力显著减弱。**结论:**百草枯通过调控 HIF-1 α 信号通路来诱导 RLE-6TN 细胞上皮间质转化的发生, 进而促进肺纤维化的形成。

关键词:百草枯;肺纤维化;缺氧诱导因子-1A;上皮-间质转化

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Paraquat Promotes Epithelial-mesenchymal Transition of Alveolar Epithelial Cells through HIF-1 α Signaling Pathway*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of HIF-1 α signaling pathway on paraquat (PQ)-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in rat alveolar type II cells (RLE-6TN) and explore the underlying molecular mechanisms. **Methods:** RLE-6TN cells were treated by 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ PQ, then the morphology was observed by invert light microscope; RT-PCR and Western blot were performed to detect the expression level of EMT related markers, E-cadherin and vimentin as well as HIF-1 α signaling. Then the Transwell invasion assays was performed to detect the ability of cell invasion. **Results:** PQ was able to induce the transition of RLE-6TN cells from epithelial morphology to fibroblast-like morphology, associated with the acquisition of migratory properties. Phenotypically, PQ induced-EMT was characterized by loss of epithelial cell markers including E-cadherin, while upregulation of mesenchymal cell markers including vimentin, concurrent with the activation of HIF-1 α signaling pathway. Furthermore, knockdown of HIF-1 α by using specific siRNA could reverse PQ triggered EMT process and attenuated cell migration ability. **Conclusion:** PQ promoted EMT in rat alveolar type II cells (RLE-6TN) by upregulating the expression of HIF-1 α .

Key words: Paraquat; Pulmonary fibrosis; HIF-1 α ; Epithelial-mesenchymal transition**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R-33; R595.4; R322.35 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2018)13-2419-05

前言

目前我国对农药的管理日趋严格,但是在日常生产生活中仍旧经常发生农药中毒事件^[1]。百草枯(Paraquat, PQ)是一种日常农业生产活动中经常用到的有机杂环类速效型除草剂,该药物具有对农作物毒性低且在土壤中能够快速降解,因此在农业生产活动中应用极其广泛^[2]。百草枯可经多种途径,如皮肤、黏膜以及呼吸道吸收进入人体,其能够被人体肺组织特异性吸收且毒性极大尚无有效解毒药物,最终导致多脏器功能受损^[3,4]。

无论百草枯毒素经由何种途径进入人体,起很快被人体内多个器官吸收,其中肺组织的吸收速率明显强于其他组织,这是因为肺泡 I、II 型上皮细胞具有特殊的多胺转运系统有关,而百草枯的结构和多胺相似,因此肺泡能够特异性摄取百草枯毒素^[5]。百草枯毒素被人体吸收后,可迅速引起急性肺损伤所致的急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)以及多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)导致患者死亡,小剂量百草枯毒素被吸收也会出现不可逆转的迟发性肺纤维化,肺功能衰竭病人晚期的主要死因^[6,7]。因此,肺纤维化已成为临床治疗的难点。

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新近研究表明上皮间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)在肺纤维化的发病中扮演重要角色^[8]。II型肺泡上皮细胞能够通过启动EMT程序来使原本的肺泡上皮细胞从上皮细胞表型向间质细胞表型转化,从而促进肺纤维化的发生和发展,但其具体发病机制仍不十分清楚^[9]。另有文献指出,EMT过程受多种信号通路的调控,其中HIF-1 α 信号通路作为EMT启动的关键调控信号通路^[10],也参与了肺纤维化的发生发展^[11,12]。本研究旨在探讨百草枯(paraquat, PQ)对大鼠II型肺泡上皮细胞RLE-6TN细胞EMT过程的调控及其可能分子机制,进一步揭示百草枯诱导肺纤维化的作用机制,为肺纤维化的临床诊断及治疗提供新的理论依据和治疗靶点。

1 资料与方法

1.1 材料

大鼠II型肺泡上皮细胞RLE-6TN细胞株购自北京中山金桥生物科技公司;百草枯溶液购自川东农药化工有限公司(生产许可证号:XK13-003-00058);Trizol RNA提取试剂购自日本Takara生物有限公司;RT-PCR引物序列合成由上海擎科生物科技公司完成;多克隆兔抗人E-cadherin和Vimentin购自美国Cell Signaling Technology公司,多克隆鼠抗人HIF-1 α 和 β -actin抗体购自美国Affinity公司,辣根酶标记羊抗小鼠或抗兔IgG均购自武汉博士德生物科技公司;中分子量Protein marker购自美国Thermo Fisher公司;超敏型ECL化学发光试剂盒购自武汉谷歌生物科技公司;去除内毒素胎牛血清(FBS)购自美国Gibco公司;DMEM高糖培养基购自美国Hyclone公司;细胞及组织蛋白裂解液(RIPA)购自上海禾元生物科技公司;BCA超敏型蛋白定量试剂盒购自碧云天生物技术研究所;0.45 mm PVDF膜购自美国Millipore公司;6孔板、25 cm²塑料培养瓶以及24孔transwell小室(孔径8 μ m)均购自海狸生物科技有限公司;基质胶(Matrigel)购自美国BD公司;倒置相差显微镜(日本Olympus公司);水平电泳槽、垂直电泳槽、转移电泳槽(北京六一电子仪器公司)。

1.2 细胞培养

RLE-6TN细胞株在37℃,5%CO₂以及饱和湿度条件的细胞培养箱中用含10%去FBS、1%青-链霉素混合液的高糖DMEM培养基进行细胞培养。当贴壁细胞覆盖90~95%时,采用0.25%胰蛋白酶消化传代,取第2或3代处于对数生长期的细胞进行后续实验。细胞培养至铺壁60%-70%后,换用无血清培养基饥饿4 h,随后将细胞按实验要求进行干预处理。

1.3 逆转录聚合酶链式反应(RT-PCR)

β -actin引物序列:上游5'-ACGTCACTATGCAGATCATG-3',下游5'-TGTTCTATCTTCTTGCTG-3';HIF-1 α 引物序列:上游5'-AAACCACCTATGACCTGC-3',下游5'-GTCGT-GCTGAATAATACCACTC-3';E-cadherin引物序列:上游5'-ATTTCCTCGACACCCGAT-3',下游5'-TCCCAGGCGTA-GACCAAGA-3';Vimentin引物序列:上游5'-AGTCCACT-GAGTACCGGAGAC-3',下游5'-CATTTCACGCATCTGGC-GTTC-3'。PCR反应条件:94℃预变性2 min,94℃变性20 s,56℃退火1 min,72℃延伸30 s,共进行32个循环,最后72℃延伸5 min,PCR产物放置于-20℃长期保存。

1.4 Western blot检测

用20 μ mol/L浓度的PQ对RLE-6TN细胞刺激24小时,随后用PBS洗涤3次,随后加入RIPA裂解液并用细胞刮刀刮下来放入1.5 Ml EP管中冰上裂解30 min。随后于12 000 rpm离心10 min并将蛋白上清液冻存于-20℃。使用5X蛋白上样缓冲液混匀蛋白上清后于95℃中加热10 min,待其充分变性。上机跑电泳,随后转膜并置于5%脱脂牛奶中封闭1 h。封闭结束后使用TBST洗膜5 min \times 3次,随后将膜置于多克隆兔抗人的E-cadherin(浓度1:1 000)、Vimentin(浓度1:750)、HIF-1 α (浓度1:1 000)多克隆兔抗人 β -actin(浓度1:3 000)中4℃孵育过夜。次日,洗膜5 min \times 3次后,置于辣根酶标记羊抗兔IgG中室温孵育2 h。TBST洗膜5 min \times 3次后,采用ECL化学发光法金鼎显影。应用Quantity One软件分析条带灰度值并作统计分析。

1.5 细胞侵袭实验

将Matrigel胶(matrigel与无血清培养基之比为1:2)铺在小室上面待用。将RLE-6TN细胞在无血清DMEM高糖培养基中饥饿处理4 h后,将其消化、重悬,上室加入无血清细胞悬液200 μ L(细胞量4 \times 10⁵/mL),下室加入含20%FBS的DMEM高糖细胞培养基,每孔600 μ L,培养箱中培养48 h。处理完成后取出小室,用PBS洗涤3次,并用湿棉签轻柔擦除上室面的细胞,随后置于4%多聚甲醛中固定20 min。取出室温下风干3~5 min,随后置于结晶紫染料中染色15 min。最后用PBS洗涤3次,并置于倒置显微镜下观察穿过微孔膜的细胞数量,并进行统计分析。

1.6 统计学方法

本研究所有数值用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,数据分析采用SPSS 22.0软件行单因素方差分析。以P<0.05为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 百草枯诱导大鼠II型肺泡上皮RLE-6TN细胞发生形态学改变

未处理组中的RLE-6TN细胞呈典型上皮细胞形态,呈现多边形,各细胞之间排列紧密,相互连接。经过20 μ mol/L的百草枯处理24小时后,RLE-6TN细胞之间的细胞极性显著消失,由连接紧密的扁平状上皮形态逐渐变成连接松散的长梭形、纺锤状形态细胞,细胞排列分散,呈现游走状态(图1)。

2.2 百草枯诱导大鼠II型肺泡上皮RLE-6TN细胞EMT的发生

经过20 μ mol/L的百草枯分别处理后24和48小时后,检测EMT相关指标。RT-PCR及Western Blot结果显示与对照组相比,随着处理时间的延长,百草枯处理组的RLE-6TN细胞的E-cadherin的mRNA和蛋白表达水平显著降低,伴随着Vimentin mRNA和蛋白表达的上调,同时HIF-1 α 信号通路也显著激活(图2)。

2.3 百草枯增强大鼠II型肺泡上皮RLE-6TN细胞的体外侵袭能力

与对照组相比,百草枯处理组RLE-6TN细胞的侵袭能力明显增强(图3)。

2.4 沉默HIF-1 α 信号通路抑制百草枯介导的EMT

通过使用HIF-1 α 靶向沉默siRNA来抑制其表达,我们进

一步检测 HIF-1 α 在百草枯诱导的 EMT 中的作用。RT-PCR 和 Western blot 结果显示, 鞣向沉默 HIF-1 α 表达后, 百草枯诱导

的 EMT 过程被显著逆转(图 4)。

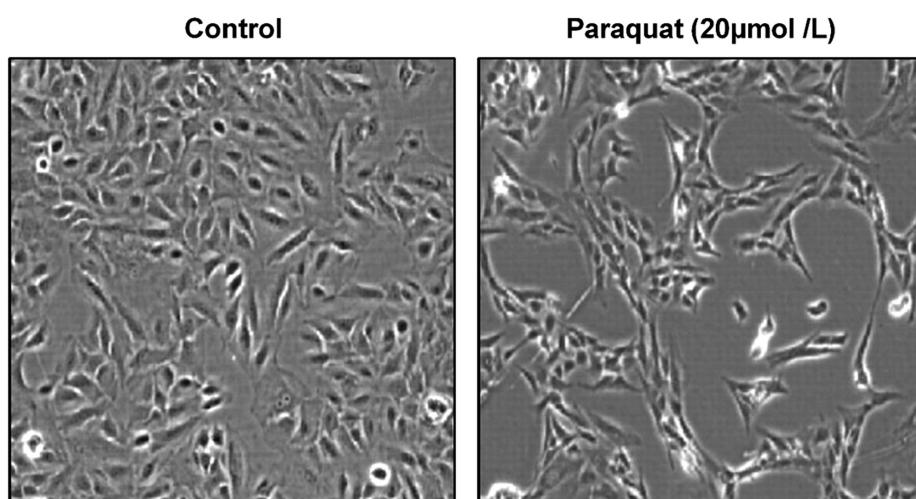


图 1 百草枯诱导大鼠 II 型肺泡上皮 RLE-6TN 细胞发生 EMT

Fig.1 Morphological changes of the RLE-6TN cells under light microscope ($\times 400$)

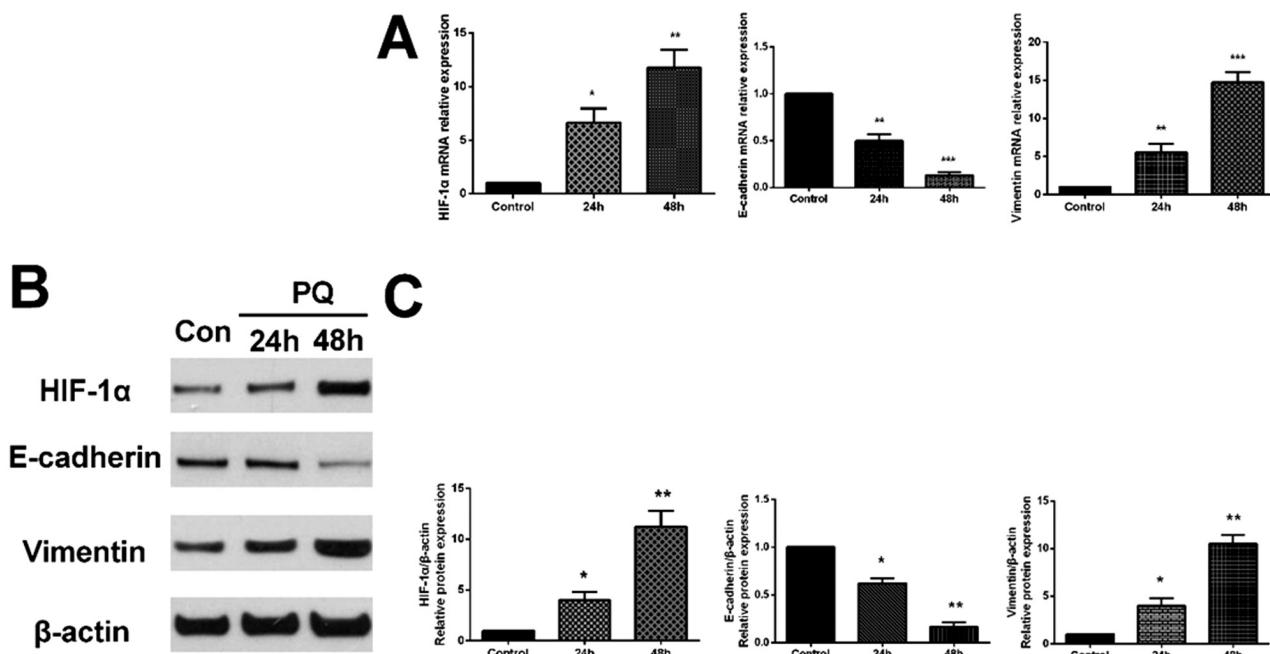


图 2 百草枯诱导 RLE-6TN 细胞 EMT

A: RT-PCR 检测 E-cadherin、Vimentin、HIF-1 α mRNA 表达; B: Western blot 检测 E-cadherin、Vimentin、HIF-1 α mRNA 蛋白表达;

C: Western blot 结果定量分析

Fig.2 EMT of RLE-6TN cell triggered by paraquat

A: RT-PCR analysis of E-cadherin, Vimentin, HIF-1 α mRNA; B: Western blot analysis of E-cadherin, Vimentin, HIF-1 α protein;

C: Quantification of western blot results

2.5 沉默 HIF-1 α 削弱百草枯诱导的体外侵袭能力

我们进一步验证 HIF-1 α 信号对百草枯诱导的细胞侵袭产生影响。Transwell 小室侵袭实验结果表明靶向沉默 HIF-1 α 后, 百草枯介导的 RLE-6TN 细胞的侵袭能力被显著削弱(图 5)。

3 讨论

目前有关百草枯中毒的临床治疗缺乏特效药, 使得中毒死亡率高, 即使存活也严重影响患者身心健康^[13,14]。百草枯毒素可

通过多种途径被人体组织吸收, 其中肺组织具有高度特异性, 毒素容易在肺内堆积, 导致不可逆性肺间质纤维化的发生, 最终导致患者窒息死亡^[15,16]。因此, 阻止或延缓肺纤维化的发展, 是治疗百草枯中毒患者的新的研究方向。

关于百草枯导致肺纤维化的具体发生机制尚未明确, 提出的理论主要包括 DNA 损伤、细胞因子网络、酶失衡等^[3,17]。最近研究表明 EMT 在多种因素诱导的肺纤维化中都扮演重要角色。EMT 是在某些生理、病理等条件下细胞失去上皮细胞特性

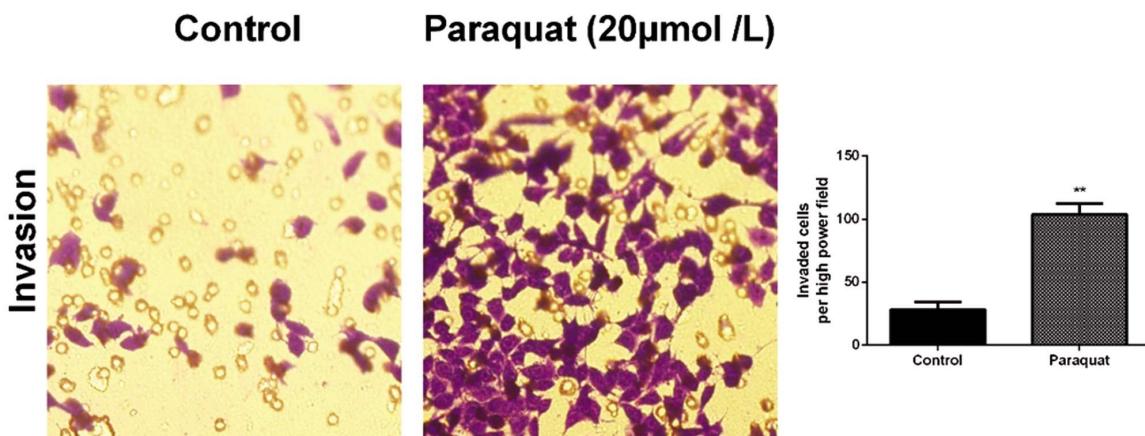


图3 百草枯增强肝癌大鼠II型肺泡上皮RLE-6TN细胞侵袭能力(结晶紫染色×200)

Fig.3 The invasion potentiality of RLE-6TN enhanced by paraquat (crystal violet staining×200)

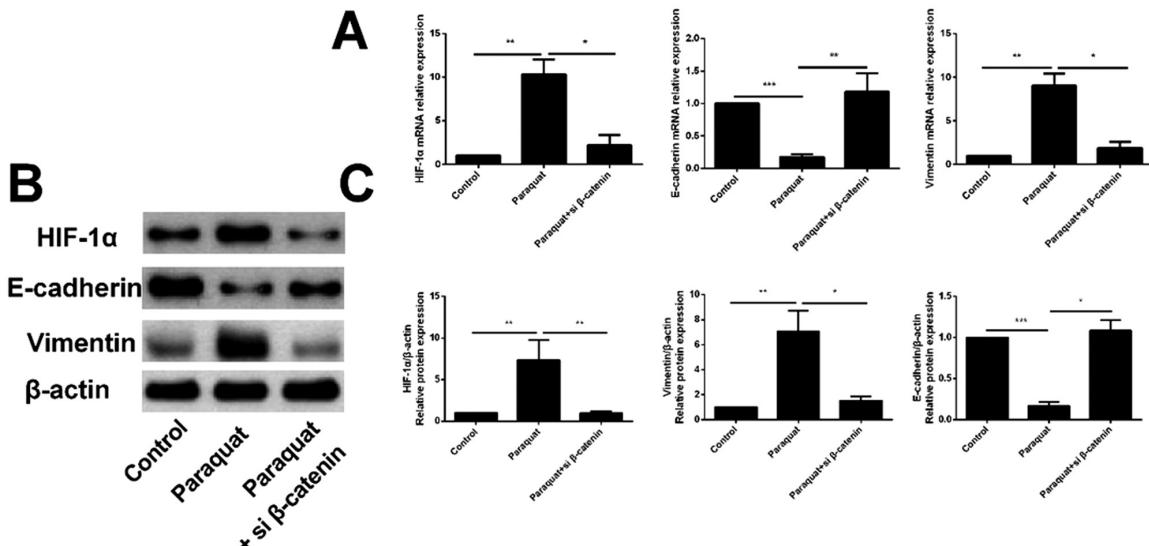


图4 沉默HIF-1α抑制百草枯诱导的EMT

A: RT-PCR检测E-cadherin、Vimentin、HIF-1α mRNA表达；B: Western blot检测E-cadherin、Vimentin、HIF-1α蛋白表达；

C: Western blot结果定量分析

Fig.4 Knockdown of HIF-1α inhibits paraquat triggered EMT

A: RT-PCR analysis of E-cadherin, Vimentin, HIF-1α mRNA; B: Western blot analysis of E-cadherin, Vimentin, HIF-1α protein;

C: Quantification analysis of western blot results

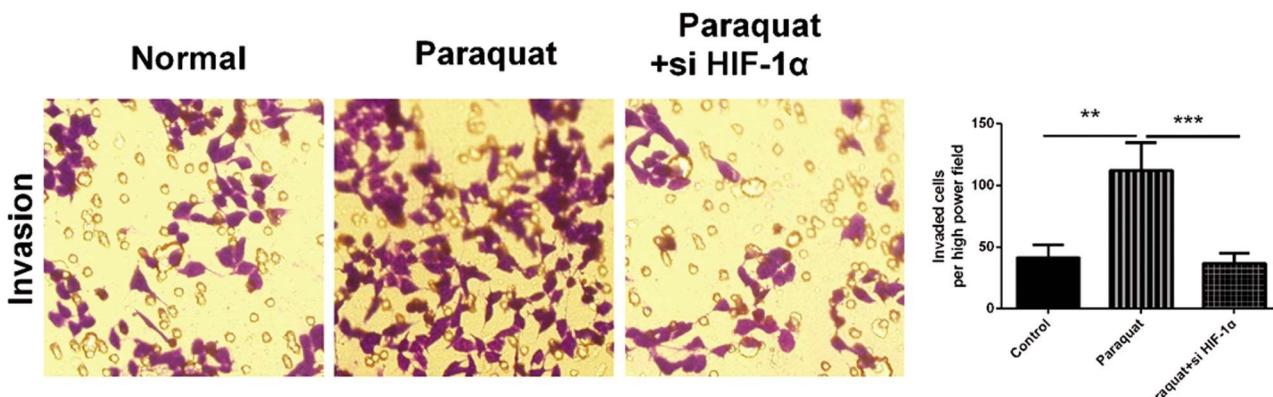


图5 靶向沉默HIF-1α减弱百草枯诱导的RLE-6TN细胞侵袭(结晶紫染色×200)

Fig.5 HIF-1α specific siRNA attenuates paraquat triggered RLE-6TN cell invasion (crystal violet staining×200)

并获得间质细胞特性的一种复杂生物过程^[18]。细胞发生EMT会
发生以下变化,如细胞间连接丧失,细胞极性消失,细胞骨架改

变,上皮标记分子E-cadherin的缺失而间质标记分子Vimentin
的表达上调,从而获得迁移和侵袭能力^[19]。EMT过程不仅参与

胚胎形态的形成和多种组织器官的发育,也在多种纤维化性疾病中发挥重要作用^[20]。此外,II型肺泡上皮细胞能够通过启动EMT程序来促进肺纤维化的发生和发展^[21]。但是目前尚未有研究表明EMT是否参与了百草枯中毒导致的肺纤维化,以及其具体调控机制。

HIF-1 α 是细胞适应低氧微环境的关键因子。在低氧条件下,细胞会发生特异性反映,来调节氧供给与利用之间的不平衡,使细胞适应低氧代谢压力^[22]。而这些应激反应绝大多数是通过的HIF-1 α 来介导的。低氧条件下,HIF-1 α 与HIF-1 β 形成二聚体进入细胞核内与靶基因启动子上的低氧反应元件(hypoxia response elements, HRE)结合来发挥转录调控作用,从而参与一系列的细胞低氧应激反应;而在常氧条件下,HIF-1 α 在脯氨酸羟化酶(proline hydroxylase, PHD)的作用下被羟基化,进而被VHL E3泛素连接酶辨识并泛素化,之后透过蛋白酶体使其被快速降解,所以,在常氧条件下很难检测到HIF-1 α 的表达^[23]。既往研究表明,肺纤维化与肺部肿瘤等呼吸系统疾病中均存在HIF-1 α 基因的异常高表达^[22,23]。另有研究表明,百草枯中毒能够通过HIF-1 α 信号通路调控早期肺纤维化的发生^[11,12]。但是EMT过程是否参与百草枯导致的肺纤维化形成,HIF-1 α 信号通路在其中的作用及其调控机制目前鲜有报道。

在本实验中,我们首先使用20 μmol/L浓度的百草枯溶液对大鼠II型肺泡上皮细胞RLE-6TN进行24 h的刺激,随后在倒置显微镜下观察细胞形态改变并采用RT-PCR和Western blot技术验证了体外百草枯是否能够诱导RLE-6TN细胞EMT的发生。结果表明,与空白对照组相比,使用百草枯处理24小时后,RLE-6TN细胞的形态由最初的多边形向成纤维样细胞形态改变,呈长梭形、纺锤状。同时随着处理时间的延长,RLE-6TN细胞E-cadherin mRNA和蛋白表达的下降,而Vimentin mRNA和蛋白表达的升高。Transwell侵袭实验结果显示经过百草枯处理24小时后,RLE-6TN细胞的侵袭能力显著增强,符合EMT的生物学特征。为了进一步探究百草枯诱导EMT程序激活的分子机制,我们检测EMT关键调控通路HIF-1 α 信号通路。结果表明,RLE-6TN细胞经百草枯处理24h后HIF-1 α mRNA和蛋白表达水平显著升高,提示HIF-1 α 信号通路的激活在EMT的发生中发挥重要作用。为了明确HIF-1 α 信号在其中的具体调控机制。我们采用特异性HIF-1 α si-RNA来靶向沉默阻断其表达,并进一步检测其对细胞EMT启动和侵袭能力影响。研究发现,在靶向沉默HIF-1 α 基因之后,百草枯介导的RLE-6TN细胞EMT过程和侵袭现象被逆转,表明HIF-1 α 基因在这一过程中起着关键作用。基于以上研究,我们推测百草枯通过激活HIF-1 α 信号通路来启动上皮间质转化,最终诱导肺纤维化的产生。

综上所述,本研究初步证实在大鼠II型肺泡上皮RLE-6TN细胞中百草枯能够通过激活HIF-1 α 信号通路来启动上皮间质转化程序,进而诱导肺纤维化的产生,这有助于我们对肺纤维化发病机制的了解。因此,深入研究HIF-1 α 信号通路在肺纤维化EMT过程中的作用及其具体调控机制,通过靶向阻断HIF-1 α 基因,从而阻断EMT过程以达到抑制肺纤维化的目的,这将为百草枯中毒所致肺纤维化的预防和治疗提供新的思路和理论依据。

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