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Irgm 1 参与动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成*

吴进荣^{1#} 黄凯^{2#} 邹海峰² 张崇友² 马一鸣² 张浩强² 王丹丹^{2Δ} 房绍红^{3Δ}

(1 哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院麻醉科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150020;

2 哈尔滨医科大学神经生物学教研室, 哈尔滨医科大学神经生物省高校重点实验室 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150086;

3 哈尔滨医科大学附属第二医院心内科, 哈尔滨医科大学心肌缺血教育部重点实验室 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150086)

摘要 目的:探讨免疫相关 GTP 酶 1(Irgm 1)对小鼠血管动脉粥样硬化(AS)斑块形成的影响。**方法:**高脂饲料喂养野生型(WT)、ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}和 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{-/-}小鼠 3 个月,建立 AS 模型;取小鼠主动脉弓,免疫荧光染色方法观察 WT 和 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}小鼠血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 的表达情况及部位;Western blot 方法检测 WT 和 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}小鼠血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 蛋白表达情况;Q-PCR 方法检测 WT 和 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}小鼠血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 mRNA 表达情况;油红 O 染色观察 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}和 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{-/-}小鼠血管 AS 斑块形成情况;**结果:**与 WT 组相比,ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}组小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1⁺细胞明显增多,Irgm 1⁺细胞主要位于血管 AS 斑块的表面;与 WT 组相比,ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}组小鼠血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 蛋白表达显著增多(P<0.001),Irgm 1 mRNA 表达显著增多(P<0.01);与 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}组相比,ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{-/-}组小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块面积显著增大(P<0.01);**结论:**Irgm 1 能够促进血管 AS 斑块的形成。

关键词:Irgm 1; ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+}小鼠;动脉粥样硬化;动脉血管斑块

中图分类号:R-33;R543.5 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2019)11-2046-05

Irgm 1 is Involved in the Formation of Atherosclerotic Plaque*

WU Jin-rong^{1#}, HUANG Ka^{2#}, ZOU Hai-feng², ZHANG Chong-you², MA Yi-ming², ZHANG Hao-qiang²,

WANG Dan-dan^{2Δ}, FANG Shao-hong^{3Δ}

(1 Department of Anesthesiology, first affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150020, China;

2 Department of Neurobiology, Heilongjiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Neurobiology, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150086, China;

3 Department of Cardiology, second affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, The Key Laboratory of Myocardial Ischemia, Harbin Medical University, Ministry of Education, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150086, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of Immunity-related GTPase family M protein (Irgm1) on atherosclerotic (AS) plaque formation. **Methods:** Wild type (WT), ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} and ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{-/-} mice were fed with high fat for 3 months to establish AS model. The expression of Irgm1 in WT and ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} AS plaques was detected by immunofluorescence, Western blot was used to detect the expression of Irgm 1 protein in AS plaques in WT and ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} mice, and the expression of Irgm 1 mRNA in AS plaques of these two groups was detected by Q-PCR. Finally, the formation of AS plaques in ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} and ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{-/-} mice was observed by Oil red O staining. **Results:** Compared with WT group, the expression of Irgm 1 in AS plaque in ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} mice were significantly increased (P<0.001), and the increased Irgm 1⁺ cells mainly concentrated on the surface of AS plaque; the Irgm1 mRNA as well as its protein were also found significantly increased (P<0.01) in ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} mice, compared with WT group. The AS plaque area in ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} group was significantly larger than that in ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{-/-} group (P<0.01). **Conclusion:** Irgm 1 can promote the formation of vascular AS plaque.

Key words: Irgm1; ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} mice; Atherosclerosis; Arterial plaque

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为共同第一作者

作者简介:吴进荣(1976-),女,博士研究生,研究方向:麻醉学,E-mail: wujinrong1976@hotmail.com;

黄凯(1996-),男,硕士研究生,研究方向:神经生物学,电话:0451-86662943;

Δ 通讯作者:王丹丹(1981-),女,硕士生导师,副教授,E-mail: Wangddhmu@gmail.com;

房绍红(1972-),女,硕士生导师,教授,E-mail: fangshaohong7802@163.com

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前言

心血管疾病(Cardiovascular disease, CVD)最常见的病理特征是动脉粥样硬化(Atherosclerosis, AS)^[1,2]。AS 是一个连续的过程,始于内皮细胞的损伤,然后发展为斑块的形成和血管狭窄^[3]。目前,AS 的发生机制仍不完全清楚,斑块形成的内在机制尚不完全明确。因此,本研究旨在探讨动脉粥样硬化的发病机制及斑块形成过程中关键的调控因子。

AS 是一种进行性的动脉病理重塑,其特征之一是存在慢性炎症^[4,5]。研究表明炎症参与 AS 斑块的形成并影响着斑块的稳定性^[6-10],因此,寻找参与 AS 时炎症的调控因子是抑制 AS 斑块形成的关键。免疫相关的 GTP 酶 (Immunity-related GTPase, IRG)家族引起了我们的注意,该家族在 INF- γ 介导的抗感染和炎症免疫中起重要作用,Irgm 1 尤为关键。但 Irgm 1 是否参与 AS 斑块的形成尚未见报道。本研究主要探讨 Irgm 1 在 AS 发生过程中对动脉斑块形成的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

C57BL/6 小鼠,6-8 周龄,雄性,SPF 级别,购于北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司;ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 小鼠 (即 ApoE^{-/-} 小鼠, C57BL/6 背景),6-8 周龄,雄性,SPF 级别,哈尔滨医科大学免疫教研室徐红薇教授惠赠;Irgm 1^{-/-} 小鼠(BALB/c 背景),来自美国杜克大学 Taylor 教授惠赠,SPF 级别;ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} 小鼠由 ApoE^{-/-} 和 Irgm1^{-/-} 小鼠回交 10 代获得。

1.2 实验试剂

1.2.1 抗体与引物 Rabbit anti-Irgm (ab1) 购于美国 sigam 公司;Goat anti-Rabbit TRITC、Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG 二抗、Donkey Anti-Goat IgG 荧光二抗、FITC affinitypure Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)、TRITC affinitypure Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)购于美国 Jackson 公司;mouse anti- β -actin、辣根酶标记山羊抗兔 IgG、辣根酶标记山羊抗小鼠 IgG、FITC 标记山羊抗兔 IgG、二步法免疫组化检测试剂购于北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司;引物,Irgm 1 Antisense:5'-AGTACTCAGTCCGCGTCTTCGT-3', Irgm 1 Sense:5'-TGGCAATGGCATGTCATCTT-3', 由北京六合华大基因科技有限公司合成。

1.2.2 其他试剂 Western Lightning Plus ECL 购于基因公司;PMSF、Western 及 IP 细胞裂解液、BCA 蛋白浓度测定试剂盒增强型、DAPI、抗荧光淬灭封片液购于中国碧云天;Trizol 购于 Takara;饱和油红 O 染色液购于北京 solarbio;聚丙烯酰胺、SDS、Tris 盐酸、TEMED、过硫酸铵、三氯甲烷、异丙醇、4 %PFA、苏丹 IV、Tween 20、二甲苯、苏木、伊红、戊二醛、氯化钠、丙酮等购于哈尔滨博润生物科技公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 动脉粥样硬化小鼠模型的建立 各组小鼠繁殖料饲(高脂饲料)喂养,正常饮水,3 个月,建立 AS 小鼠模型。取小鼠主动脉弓,免疫荧光染色和 Western blot 方法检测 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 表达情况;油红 O 染色检测 AS 斑块形成情况。

1.3.2 免疫荧光染色 将小鼠主动脉弓冰冻切片置于室温中干燥 30 min;冷丙酮固定 15 min;0.1% TritonX-100 破膜 15 min;

10%马血清封闭,室温 1 h;甩掉马血清,不洗;加一抗 Rabbit anti-Irgm(ab1)(1: 200),阴性对照加马血清,4 °C 过夜;洗去一抗,加 Goat anti-Rabbit TRITC(1: 200),室温避光 2 h;加 DAPI,室温避光孵育 5 min;每一步骤均用 PBS 洗 3 次,每次 5 min;甘油封片,共聚焦显微镜下观察并拍照。

1.3.3 Western blot 检测 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 表达情况 取小鼠主动脉弓,PBS 冲洗,去除血管外周结缔组织;放入研磨器内,倒入少许液氮,研磨组织成粉末;加入 100 μ L 裂解液,冰浴下作用 30 min,其间每 5 min 在振荡器上振荡数秒;4 °C 12000 r/min $\times$ 15 min 离心,吸取上清测定蛋白浓度;在适量蛋白内加入 SDS 和裂解液配体系,计算上样量,然后进行 SDS-PAGE 电泳,分离目的蛋白,转膜(PVDF 膜)、5 %脱脂奶粉封闭、一抗孵育 4 °C 过夜;第二天洗膜,二抗室温孵育 2 h;洗膜后加显色液;扫膜,分析数据。

1.3.4 Q-PCR 检测 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 表达情况 ① RNA 的提取:将组织样品在 Trizol 中完全溶解;加入 1/5 Trizol 体积的氯仿,离心后将上层水相萃取后挪到新 EP 管中,加入等体积的异丙醇,静置后离心,弃上清,加入 Trizol 等体积 75 %乙醇离心,弃上清,晾干至无酒精状态,用 20-40 μ L DEPC 溶解,测定浓度。② 逆转录合成 cDNA-RT mRNA RT 反应体系:RNA 300 ng, dT20 1 μ L,DEPC 水适量,总体积 20 μ L;反应条件:37 °C 5 min, 60 °C 1 h,95 °C 5 min。③ Q-PCR 稀释 cDNA 终浓度至 10 ng/ μ L,取 4 μ L,加上游引物和下游引物共 1 μ L,反应所需逆转录酶预混液 5 μ L,配置 Q-PCR 反应体系,共 10 μ L 反应条件按照逆转录酶预混液说明书设置。

1.3.5 油红 O 染色检测 AS 斑块形成情况 将小鼠主动脉弓冰冻切片置于室温中干燥,4 % PFA 固定 5 min;PBS 洗 3 次,每次 5 min;50 %异丙醇孵育 5 min;油红 O 染色 10 min;蒸馏水洗 3 次,每次 5 min;苏木素复染 10 min;自来水冲洗;封片剂封片;镜下观察。

1.4 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 统计软件处理实验结果,统计结果用均数 $\pm$ 标准误(Mean $\pm$ SE)表示,配对资料间的比较采用配对样本 t 检验,以 P<0.05 表示存在统计学差异(*P<0.05,**P<0.01,***P<0.001)。

2 结果

2.1 小鼠主动脉弓血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 的表达

取高脂饲料喂养 3 个月的 WT 组和 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 组小鼠主动脉弓,免疫荧光染色方法观察小鼠血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1⁺ 细胞的表达情况及部位。结果显示:与 WT 组相比,ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 组小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1⁺ 细胞明显增多,Irgm 1⁺ 细胞主要位于血管 AS 斑块的表面 (图 1);Western blot 结果显示:与 WT 组相比,ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 组小鼠血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 蛋白表达显著增多,P<0.001(图 2);Q-PCR 结果显示:与 WT 组相比,ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 组小鼠血管 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 mRNA 表达显著增多,P<0.01(图 3)。

2.2 Irgm 1 对小鼠血管 AS 发展过程中斑块形成的影响

取高脂饲料喂养 3 个月的 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 组和 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{-/-} 组小鼠主动脉弓血管进行油红 O 染色。结果显示:与

ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 组相比, ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 组小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块的形成。斑块面积显著增大(P<0.01)(图 4)。说明 Irgm 1 能够促进血管 AS

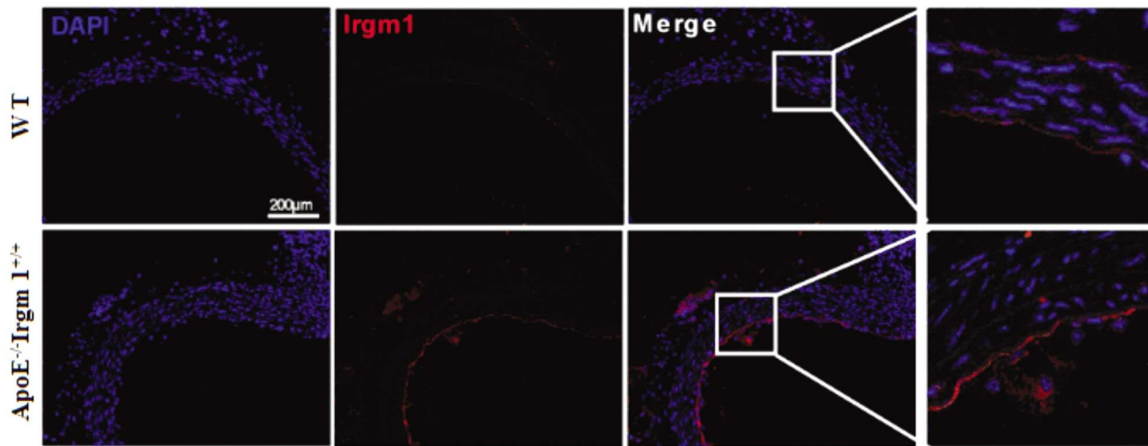


图 1 小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 免疫荧光染色

红色:Irgm 1;蓝色:DAPI

Fig.1 Irgm 1 immunofluorescence staining in AS plaque.

Rad: Irgm 1; blue: DAPI

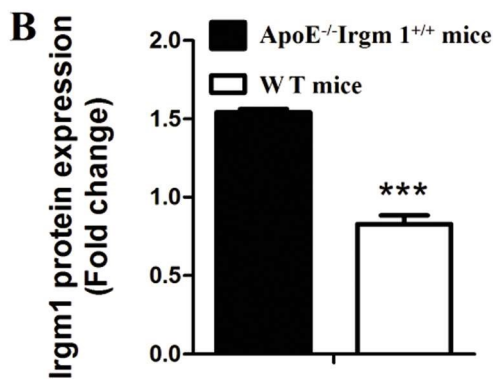
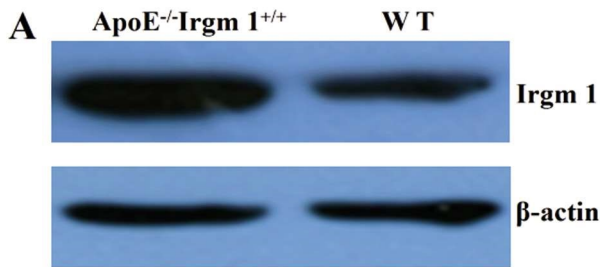


图 2 小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 蛋白表达情况

A:Irgm 1 蛋白表达水平;B:Irgm 1 蛋白表达情况 ***P<0.001

Fig.2 Irgm 1 protein expression in AS plaques.

A: Irgm 1 protein expression level; B: Expression of Irgm 1 protein.

***P<0.001

3 讨论

虽然,人们对 AS 的发生发展过程已做大量研究,但其机制尚未完全清楚,尤其是动脉斑块的形成仍有待探究,最近人们发现动脉斑块的形成与炎症发生息息相关,炎症免疫调节机制成为动脉粥样硬化研究的热点,大量研究已经表明炎症积极参与着动脉粥样硬化的生成^[11-14],然而,炎症不但参与动脉粥样斑块的形成,而且还影响斑块的稳定性,它参与了动脉粥样硬化的发

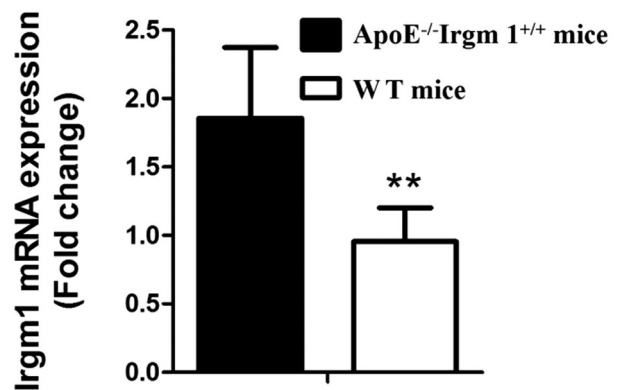


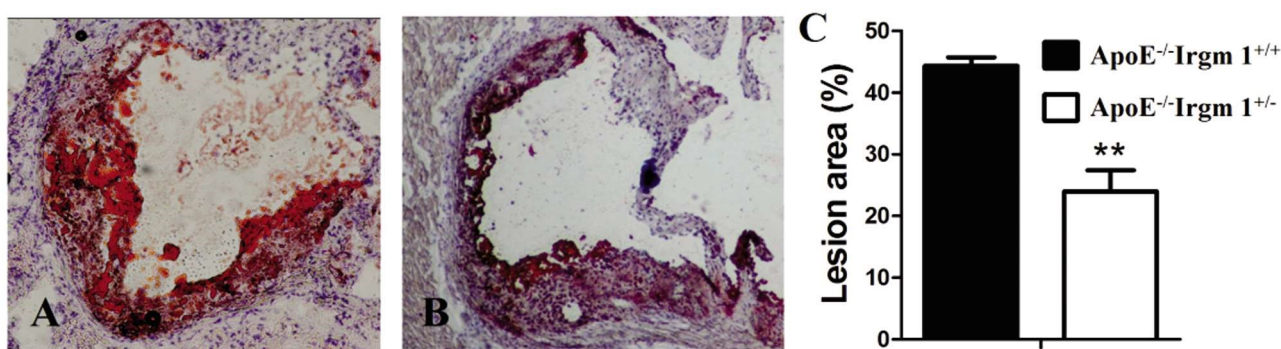
图 3 小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1 mRNA 表达情况

Fig. 3 Irgm 1 mRNA expression in AS plaques

病以及恶化的所有过程并促进急性冠脉事件的发生^[1516]。

近几年,免疫相关性 GTP 酶(IRG)家族是一个 IFN-γ 诱导性 GTP 酶家族被证实在 IFN-γ 介导的宿主抗感染和炎症免疫中起重要作用^[17]。该家族至少包括 7 个成员:Irgm 1(LRG-47)、Irgm 2、Irgm 3、Irgd、Irga 6、Irgb 6 和 Irgb 10。这些家族成员目前被认为是宿主抗胞内感染及炎症的最重要因素之一。其中,Irgm 1 的作用尤其受到关注。Irgm 1 是一个分子量为 47 KD 的 IFN-γ 诱导性 GTP 酶,广泛表达于有核细胞(尤其是巨噬细胞和淋巴细胞)的高尔基体或内质网上^[18-20]。正常情况下 Irgm 1 表达量较低,而在机体受到感染或炎症刺激时,可被 IFN-γ 迅速诱导表达并迁移至细胞吞噬溶酶体膜上,是调控巨噬细胞粘附性、移动性、形状、及分泌细胞因子的关键调控因子^[21]。目前,人们对 Irgm 的研究多偏向于克罗恩病以及自身免疫性疾病^[22-25],而其对 AS 斑块形成是否有影响未见报道。为此,我们探究 Irgm 1 在 AS 发生过程中是否影响着动脉斑块的形成。

我们采用 C57BL/6 背景下的 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 小鼠建立动脉粥样硬化模型^[26-28],取主动脉弓检测 Irgm 1 的表达情况。发现 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm 1^{+/+} 小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块中 Irgm 1⁺ 细胞明显增

图4 小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块油红 O 染色($\times 100$)A: ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} 组; B: ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/-} 组; C: AS 斑块面积 **P<0.01Fig.4 AS plaque oil red O stain($\times 100$)A: ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} group; B: ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/-} group; C: AS plaque area. **P<0.01

多, 蛋白和 mRNA 表达显著增高。说明 Irgm1 参与血管 AS 斑块的形成。有研究证实, 巨噬细胞表达 Irgm1^[29]。巨噬细胞在 AS 发生、发展的进程中发挥着非常关键的作用^[30]。巨噬细胞分泌的多种细胞因子可以改变微环境并影响斑块的稳定性和 AS 疾病的发展^[31,32]。AS 过程中, Irgm1 可能通过影响巨噬细胞功能, 进而参与 AS 斑块形成。但是, Irgm1 对血管 AS 斑块形成有何影响? 为此, 我们采用 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} 小鼠和 Irgm1^{-/-} 小鼠杂交获得的 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/-} 小鼠, 高脂饮食饲养 3 个月, 进行油红 O 染色检测血管 AS 斑块形成情况, 显示 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/+} 组比 ApoE^{-/-}Irgm1^{+/-} 组小鼠主动脉弓 AS 斑块面积显著增大。说明 Irgm1 能够促进 AS 斑块的形成, Irgm1 可能是调控 AS 斑块形成的关键因素, 但其机制有待于进一步研究。本研究结果将为 AS 的发病提供新的理论, 为临床 AS 的预防和治疗提供有力的实验依据。

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