姜黄素诱导 Nrf2 核转位对氧化应激诱导人肝细胞胰岛素抵抗的影响*

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The Effect of Nrf2 Nuclear Translocation Induced by Curcumine on Oxidative Stress-Mediated Insulin Resistance in Human Hepatocyte*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of nuclear factor E2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) translocation induced by curcumine on oxidative stress mediated insulin resistance (IR) in human LO2 hepatocyte. Methods: The Nrf2 in nuclear fractions was assayed by western blot analysis. The intercellular ROS level was analyzed on a flow cytometer by dihydroethidium and was indicated with fluorescence intensity (FI). The levels of MDA and GSH were measured by spectrophotometric method. The glucose in culture medium was detected by the glucose oxidizes peroxides method. The levels of IRS-1/p-IRS-1 were measured by western blot. Results: ①The levels of Nrf2 in the nucleus increased markedly in hepatocytes treated by curcumine compared with that of the cells in control group. At the same time point, nuclear Nrf2 was higher in cells treated by 30 µ M curcumine than that in cells treated by 15 µ M curcumine. Treated by the same curcumine concentration, the nuclear Nrf2 level was higher in cells treated for 12 h than that in cells treated for 6 h. 2 The levels of FI and MDA increased significantly in model compared with that in the control group (P<0.01), both of which were significantly abrogated in curcumine group (P<0.01). However, the levels of FI and MDA in 15 µ M curcumine group were significantly higher than those in 15 μ M curcumine group (P<0.01). Compared with control group, the level of GSH decreased significantly in model group (P<0.01), the decreased GSH levels in model group were significantly abrogated in curcumine group (P<0.01), and the GSH levels in 15 µ M curcumine group were significantly higher than that in 30 µ M curcumine group (P<0.01). 3 The glucose in culture medium increased significantly in model group compared with that in control group (P<0.01), the increased level was significantly abrogated in curcumine group (P<0. 01). However, the level in 15 \mu M curcumine group were significantly lower than that in 30 \mu M curcumine group (P<0.01). IRS-1 phosphorylation in model group decreased compared with that in control group and IRS-1 phosphorylation in curcumine group increased in comparison with model group. The level of IRS-1 phosphorylation in 15 µ M curcumine group was markedly lower than that in 30 μ M curcumine group. Conclusion: Curcumine could induce Nrt2 nuclear translocation in cultured hepatocyte L02 and decrease intercellular ROS, subsequently improve oxidative stress-mediated IR.

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前言

胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance, IR)是肥胖、 型糖尿病、高脂血症共存的基本病理生理异常。正常情况下 胰岛素与胰岛素受体结合,通过促进胰岛素受体底物 (insulin receptor substrate ,IRS)酪氨酸磷酸化而发挥作用。在多种组织中,氧化应激通过激活多种应激敏感通路 引起 IR ,如 JNK 通路活化可增加IRS-1 的丝氨酸磷酸化、抑制胰岛素刺激的酪氨酸磷酸化 ,进而抑制胰岛素信号通路转导 产生 IR^[1-3]。姜黄素是一种天然的抗氧化物质,能有效促进细胞转录因子 NF-E2 相关因子 2 (NF-E2-related factor 2 Nrf2)核转位^[4-7],从而发挥对氧化应激的保护作用。我们前期研究^[89]也证实,姜黄素能够诱导人肝细胞 LO2 Nrf2 核转位 降低肝细胞氧化应激水平。那么 ,姜黄素能否改善氧化应激诱导的肝细胞 IR ,目前尚不清楚。本研究观察姜黄素诱导 Nrf2 核转位对氧化应激诱导的肝细胞胰岛素抵抗的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞和试剂

人肝细胞系 LO2 购自中国典型培养物保藏中心(武汉);姜黄素和葡萄糖氧化酶(glucose oxidase ,GO)购自美国 Sigma公司 ,超氧化物阴离子荧光探针购自江苏碧云天公司 ;丙二醛 (malondialdehyde ,MDA)、还原型谷胱甘肽(glutathione ,GSH)检测试剂盒购自南京建成公司。核蛋白和胞浆蛋白提取试剂盒购自北京普利莱生物技术有限公司。兔抗 Nrf2、IRS-1/p-IRS-1多克隆抗体购自美国 Abzoom 公司 ;羊抗兔 IgG 抗体(二抗)购自北京博奥森公司。

1.2 实验方法和步骤

1.2.1 姜黄素诱导肝细胞 Nrf2 核转位 用含 10%胎牛血清的 RPMI1640 培养 LO2 细胞 48 h 后,将细胞分为对照组、干预组 ,每组细胞数为 $5x10^6$ 个。对照组正常培养未给予姜黄素干预;干预组用 $15~\mu$ M 和 $30~\mu$ M 的姜黄素分别干预 6~h 和 12~h ,收集细胞 ,Western-blot 法检测 Nrf2 核转位情况。

1.2.2 姜黄素对肝细胞胰岛素抵抗的影响 将肝细胞分为对照组、模型组、干预组,干预组分别用 15μ M 和 30μ M 姜黄素干预 ,每组细胞数为 $5x10^6$ 个。对照组正常培养未给予任何干预 ;模型组加入 100 mU/ml 的 GO 干预 2h 诱导肝细胞氧化应激 ;干预组加入 15μ M 和 30μ M 姜黄素干预 12h ,然后给予 100 mU/ml GO 干预 2h。 各组细胞经 PBS 冲洗 2 遍后,用含 100 nM 胰岛素的 RPMI1640 处理 30 min。

1.2.3 Western-blot 检测 Nrf2、IRS-1/p-IRS-1 蛋白水平 按照核-胞浆蛋白提取试剂盒说明 ,提取不同处理组别的细胞的胞浆蛋白和核蛋白 ,Braford 法蛋白定量。取 80 μ g 蛋白进行聚丙烯酰 胺凝胶电泳 ,按湿转法将电泳产物转移到 PVDF 膜 5%的脱脂 奶粉 4℃封闭 2 h ,滴加抗 Nrf2、IRS-1/p-IRS-1 一抗(1:50)4℃过夜,TBS/T 洗 3 次(5 min/T),辣根过氧化物酶标记的二抗

(1 500)室温下孵育 2 h ,15 ml TBS/T 洗 3 次(5 min/T) ,TBS 洗 膜 10 min ,NBT / BCIP 显色 ,GelDoc 凝胶成像仪采集图像。

 $1.2.4~{
m MDA}$ 和 GSH 的检测 收集各组细胞,用硫代巴比妥酸 (TBA)法进行 MDA 检测,在 $532~{
m nm}$ 处读取吸光度值,得出 MDA 水平。将各组细胞裂解后按说明书测定 GSH,在 $412~{
m nm}$ 处读取吸光度值,得出 GSH 水平。

1.2.5 细胞内活性氧簇 (reactive oxygen species, ROS)水平的检测 各组细胞用 4 μ M 的 ROS 荧光探针—二氢乙啶(Dihydroethidium, DHE) 标记 30 min 后,加入 4%多聚甲醛固定 30 min ,用流式细胞仪检测。最大激发波长 370 nm ,最大发射波长 610 nm。 ROS 水平用荧光强度(Fluorescence intensity, FI)表示,每 10000 个细胞中阳性标记的细胞个数来表示。

1.2.6 细胞上清液残余葡萄糖检测 收集不同组别细胞培养取上清液 ,用葡萄糖氧化酶 - 过氧化物酶法(GOD-POD)法检测培养液中残存的葡萄糖含量。

1.3 统计学分析

各组所得计量数据采用均数±标准差 (x̄± s) 表示,用 SPSS14.0 软件处理数据,用完全随机设计资料的方差分析,组 间均数比较用 SNK-q 检验。P<0.05 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 姜黄素对肝细胞 Nrf2 核转位的影响

姜黄素干预 $12\,h$ 后,干预组核内 Nrf2 蛋白水平均较对照组增加 ,其中 $30\,\mu$ M 姜黄素诱导作用优于 $15\,\mu$ M ,各浓度时 $12\,h$ 诱导作用优于 $6\,h_\odot$ 各组胞浆 Nrf2 蛋白水平无明显差别(图 $1)_\odot$

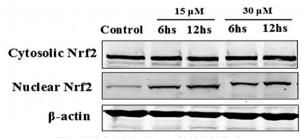


图 1 姜黄素对肝细胞 Nrf2 核转位的影响

Fig.1 Effect of curcumine on Nrf2 nuclear translocation in hepatocytes

2.2 姜黄素诱导 Nrf2 核转位对肝细胞氧化应激水平的影响

模型组 FI、MDA 较对照组显著升高(P<0.01),干预组 FI、MDA 显著低于模型组(P<0.01)。高于对照组(P<0.01)。姜黄素干预组内 30μ M 组 FI、MDA 显著低于 15μ M 组(P<0.01)。模型组 GSH 较对照组显著减低(P<0.01),干预组 GSH 较模型组显著升高(P<0.01),但干预组 GSH 显著低于对照组(P<0.01),姜黄素干预组内 30μ M 组 GSH 水平显著高于 15μ M 组 (P<0.01)(表 1)。

表 1 各组细胞氧化应激及葡萄糖水平比较 (x± s)

Table 1 Comparison of level oxidative stress and glucose of each group $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

	对照组 (control group)	模型组 (model group)	姜黄素干预组(curcumine group)	
			15 µ M	30 µ M
FI	111.74± 9.28	280.31± 7.89*	207.09± 12.23*#	172.30± 11.91*#
MDA (nM)	700.32± 120.45	3110.25± 259.51*	2560.72± 290.42*#	1660.41± 280.40*#
GSH (µ M)	21.02± 0.84	8.90± 1.42*	12.35± 1.25*#	15.08± 1.21*#
Glucose(mM)	10.75± 0.13	17.56± 0.38	15.11± 0.34*#	14.09± 0.17*#

注:与对照组比较 *P<0.01 与模型组比较 #P<0.01 与干预组 15 µ M 比较 ,P<0.01

Note: *P<0.01 compared with control group #P<0.01 compared with model group; P<0.01, compared with curcumine 15 µ M group.

2.3 姜黄素诱导 Nrf2 核转位对肝细胞胰岛素抵抗的影响

模型组上清液残余葡萄糖浓度较对照组显著升高(P<0.01),姜黄素干预组上清液残余葡萄糖浓度均较模型组显著降低(P<0.01),但干预组上清液残余葡萄糖浓度仍显著高于对照组(P<0.01),姜黄素干预组内30μM组葡萄糖水平显著低于15μM组(P<0.01)(表1)。

模型组的 IRS-1 磷酸化水平较对照组降低,干预组 IRS-1 磷酸化水平均较模型组增高,但仍低于对照组,干预组内 30 μ M 组 IRS-1 磷酸化水平高于 15 μ M 组(P<0.01)。非磷酸化的 IRS-1 各组间未见明显差别(图 2)。

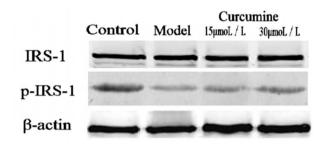


图 2 姜黄素对肝细胞 IRS-1 磷酸化水平的影响 Fig.2 Effect of curcumine on the level of IRS-1 phosphorylation in hepatocytes

3 讨论

IR 是肥胖、 型糖尿病、高脂血症共存的基本病理生理异常,非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)患者存在周围组织和肝脏的 IR ,严重程度与 NAFLD 病情进展相关。正常情况下,胰岛素与胰岛素受体结合,通过促进 IRS 酪氨酸磷酸化而发挥作用,氧化应激可通过活化氧化应激敏感性信号通路引起 IR。

姜黄素能有效促进细胞 Nrf2 核转位,发挥其多种细胞保护作用[4-7]。我们前期研究[89]也证实 .姜黄素能够诱导人 LO2 肝细胞 Nrf2 核转位,降低肝细胞氧化应激水平。本研究结果表明,GO 预处理肝细胞 LO2 可以引起细胞内 ROS 水平增高,诱导IR。姜黄素通过诱导的 Nrf2 核转位,降低细胞内活性氧的水平,从而减轻氧化应激诱导的 IR。

Nrf2 与其细胞质接头蛋白 Keap-l 是细胞抗氧化反应的中枢调节者。Nrf2 通过调节编码抗氧化蛋白和 相代谢酶的表

达,发挥其对细胞氧化应激的保护作用 $^{[0-12]}$ 。DHE 被肝细胞摄入后,在细胞内产生溴化乙锭,溴化乙锭与 RNA 或 DNA 结合产生红色荧光,荧光强度反映了细胞内 ROS 水平。MDA 作为脂质过氧化产物之一,反映体内脂质过氧化的程度,间接反映细胞氧化损伤程度。GSH 的活性成份为还原型谷胱甘肽,其下降程度也能反映细胞氧化损伤程度。本研究通过 GO 与培养基中葡萄糖反应产生的 H_2O_2 对细胞造成氧化应激,引起细胞内ROS、MDA 增高,GSH 降低,细胞培养液葡萄糖浓度增高,产生胰岛素抵抗,姜黄素干预能改善这些异常。提示姜黄素通过促进 Nrf2 核转位,减低氧化应激损伤,改善氧化应激诱导的肝细胞 IR。

氧化应激导致 IRS-1 磷酸化水平减低 ,而姜黄素干预可改善 IRS-1 磷酸化水平 ,且与姜黄素浓度相关 ,30 µ M 干预效果优于 15 µ M ,与 30 µ M 促进更多 Nrf2 核转位 ,降低 ROS 程度更明显有关。氧化应激引起 IR 与其激活多种氧化应激敏感性通路有关。肝细胞中 ,ROS 可激活 c-Jun 氨基端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinasse ,INK)通路 ,增加 IRS-1 的丝氨酸磷酸化、抑制胰岛素刺激的酪氨酸磷酸化,进而抑制胰岛素信号通路转导 ,产生 IR^[1-3]。

本研究结果显示 .姜黄素诱导的 Nrf2 核转位 ,能够减轻肝细胞氧化应激水平 ,进而改善氧化应激诱导的 IR。

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