

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.13.012

迷走神经切断和 NK3 受体拮抗剂干预在辣椒素诱导小鼠咳嗽中的作用 *

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摘要目的: 观察右侧迷走神经切断及 NK3 受体拮抗剂对辣椒素诱导小鼠咳嗽的作用及其机制。**方法:** 将 48 只小鼠随机分为 4 组,分别为:右侧迷走神经切断术组、右侧假手术组、SR 142801 腹腔注射组和生理盐水对照组。辣椒素雾化制作小鼠咳嗽模型后,分别进行迷走神经切断术、假手术、SR142801 腹腔注射及生理盐水腹腔注射,SR142801 组及生理盐水对照组腹腔注射每日 1 次,连续 7 天。第 8 天计数各组所有小鼠咳嗽次数,检测所有小鼠肺组织中 SP(substance P, P 物质)、NKA(neurokinin A, 神经肽 A)、NKB(neurokinin B, 神经肽 B)表达水平。**结果:** 右侧迷走神经切断术后咳嗽次数[(6.92± 1.78)次]较术前[(7.83± 2.48)次]显著降低($P<0.01$),较假手术组[(7.58± 2.43)次]降低($P<0.05$)。右侧迷走神经切断组术后 SP、NKA、NKB 水平较对照组显著降低($P<0.05$),SR 142801 组干预后咳嗽次数[(8.67± 1.37)次]较干预前[(8.33± 2.15)次]无明显降低($P>0.05$)。SR 142801 组腹腔注射后 NKB[(8.32± 0.86)pg/mL]较生理盐水对照组[(8.83± 0.80)pg/mL]无明显降低($P>0.05$)。**结论:** 迷走神经切断可以抑制辣椒素诱导的咳嗽,其机制主要与减少迷走神经相关神经肽 SP、NKA、NKB 的表达有关,而 NK3 受体拮抗剂 SR142801 对辣椒素诱导的咳嗽无明显抑制作用。

关键词: 咳嗽;迷走神经切断术;神经肽;SR142801

中图分类号:R-33; R441.5; R563.9 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)13-2461-04

Role of Vagotomy and NK3 Receptor Antagonist Intervention in Capsaicin -Induced Cough in Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effectiveness and mechanism of right vagotomy and NK3 receptor antagonist on capsaicin-induced cough in mice. **Methods:** 48 mice were randomly divided into 4 groups: the right vagotomy group (hereinafter referred to as RV group), the right sham operation group (hereinafter referred to as RS group), the SR 142801 group (hereinafter referred to as SR group) and the normal saline control group (hereinafter referred to as NS group). Capsaicin atomization was used to produce cough models in each group respectively. Then, vagotomy, sham operation, SR142801 intraperitoneal injection and normal saline intraperitoneal injection were performed; mice in SR142801 group and normal saline control group were injected once per day for 7 days. The coughing times of all mice were counted on the eighth day. The expression levels of SP (substance P), NKA (neurokinin A) and NKB (neurokinin B) in all mice lungs were detected. **Results:** The coughing times post operation in RV group [(6.92± 1.78) times] decreased compared with those [(7.83± 2.48)times] preoperative ($P<0.01$), and significantly decreased than that in the sham operation group[(7.58 ± 2.43) times] ($P<0.05$). SP, NKA and NKB in the right vagotomy group decreased significantly rather than those in control group ($P<0.05$). The frequency of coughing after SR 142801 intraperitoneal[(8.67± 1.37) times] had no significant difference compared with previous intraperitoneal [(8.33± 2.15) times] ($P>0.05$). Compared with that of the NS group[(8.83± 0.80) pg/mL], the NKB of SR 142801 group [(8.32± 0.86) pg/mL] had no significant difference ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** Vagotomy could inhibit capsaicin-induced cough, and its mechanism was mainly related to the decrease of the expression of neuropeptide SP, NKA and NKB which was related to vagal nerve. The NK3 receptor antagonist SR142801 had no obvious inhibitory effect on capsaicin-induced cough.

* 基金项目:广东省医学科学技术研究基金项目(B2015058);广东省自然科学基金项目(2017A030313811);

国家自然科学基金项目(81470221)

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(收稿日期:2018-01-30 接受日期:2018-03-08)

Key words: Cough; vagotomy; neuropeptide; SR142801

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R441.5; R563.9 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)13-2461-04

咳嗽是不易取得满意治疗效果的内科常见临床问题,超过6%的慢性咳嗽患者虽经各种检查仍病因不清,应用多种药物效果不佳,被称为“不明原因慢性咳嗽”或“咳嗽高敏感综合征”^[1]。研究显示感觉神经损伤可能是咳嗽高敏感综合征的原因^[2],迷走神经作为反射弧中的感觉传入神经与咳嗽反射的病理生理密切相关^[3]。感觉神经末梢受刺激时可释放速激肽^[4,5],其病理基础是TRPV1电位(transient receptor potential vanilloid 1,辣椒素受体)表达的上调^[6],高选择性TRPV1拮抗剂及速激肽拮抗剂是咳嗽治疗研究的热点。选择性神经激肽NK1受体拮抗剂FK224和FK888^[7]治疗咳嗽已有较多报道。研究表明NK3(SR142801)受体拮抗剂可以抑制兔支气管哮喘模型支气管收缩及微血管渗出^[8],但NK3受体拮抗剂是否可以抑制咳嗽尚不清楚。本研究选择48只小鼠作为研究对象,以了解迷走神经切断术在调节迷走神经相关神经肽在辣椒素诱导小鼠咳嗽反射敏感性中的作用及NK3受体拮抗剂SR142801对小鼠咳嗽的有效性及作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物及分组

选取48只10周龄SPF级雌性BALB/c小鼠(体重22-25克,广东省实验动物中心提供),饲养于SPF动物房内,自由进食食物和水,昼夜明暗交替时间12/12h。确保研究遵从呼吸疾病国家重点实验室制订的《动物护理和使用指南》的建议。实验动物和研究方案均获广州医科大学第一附属医院动物照管伦理委员会批准。48只小鼠随机分为4组,右侧迷走神经切断组(right vagotomy group, RV)12只,右侧假手术组(right sham operation group, RS)12只,SR142801腹腔注射组(SR142801 intraperitoneal injection group, SR)12只,生理盐水对照组(the normal saline control group, NS)12只。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 咳嗽激发剂配制 将辣椒素溶解在含有10%乙醇和10%吐温-80液中,制成浓度为100 μmol/L咳嗽的激发剂^[9],小鼠雾化吸入激发剂1毫升,共3分钟,记录自吸入激发剂始6分钟内小鼠咳嗽次数。

1.2.2 咳嗽计数方法 参考国内学者Chen L^[10]计数小鼠咳嗽的方法:小鼠保持清醒,在全身体积描记仓(威尔明顿,NC,美国)中自由活动。采用广州呼吸疾病研究所、国家重点实验室和buxco电子公司联合开发的finepointe TM软件自动检测并进行计数,最后结合呼吸波形和小鼠形为动作,由二名独立观察者共同评判,确定一次咳嗽的发生。

1.2.3 手术及干预方法 参考Erin^[11]的方法,RV组手术操作方法如下:戊巴比妥钠(90毫克/公斤,腹腔注射)麻醉后,在小鼠颈正中切开约1cm;双目显微镜下,7倍放大,将迷走神经从周围结缔组织中分离,切除5mm,神经断端折叠约2mm。最后,所有组织都恢复到原来的位置,缝合颈部皮肤。RS组所有过程均与RV组相同,但不切除迷走神经。SR组腹腔注射SR142801(1mg/kg),每日一次,连续7天;NS组腹腔注射生理盐水0.2mL,每日一次,连续7天。

1.2.4 再次雾化 第8天小鼠再次雾化吸入激发剂1mL,共3min,记录自吸入激发剂始6min内小鼠咳嗽次数。

1.2.5 神经肽检测 最后处死小鼠,提取小鼠支气管肺组织,称重、1 mmol/L醋酸(1:10,wt/vol)浸浴(100°C)10 min,0.1M PBS稀释制作匀浆,聚丙烯管离心,取上清液分装,-70°C冻存待检。检测前,上清液再次离心。使用商业评估试剂盒(Cayman chemical company, Ann Arbor, USA),严格按照操作使用说明书操作,采用酶联免疫法(ELISA)检测神经肽SP、NKA及NKB水平。

1.3 统计学处理

用SPSS18.0统计软件进行统计分析,所有计量资料数据用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组内采用配对t检验,组间采用两样本t检验,以 $p < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 RV、RS组小鼠咳嗽次数的变化情况比较

RV组术后咳嗽次数(5.75 ± 1.54)较术前咳嗽次数(7.83 ± 2.48)显著降低($P < 0.01$),RV组术后咳嗽次数(5.75 ± 1.54)较RS组术后咳嗽次数(7.58 ± 2.43)明显降低($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 RV、RS组小鼠咳嗽次数的变化情况比较(n=12)

Table 1 Comparison of the Coughing times of mice before and after operation (n=12)

Group	Pre-operation	Post-operation	p
RV	7.83 ± 2.48	5.75 ± 1.54	0.001
RS	8.08 ± 1.24	7.58 ± 2.43	0.590
P	0.758	0.038	

2.2 RV组、RS组小鼠肺组织中SP、NKA、NKB表达的比较

RV组术后肺组织SP(36.72 ± 9.96) pg/mL、NKA(24.59 ± 5.24) pg/mL、NKB(7.84 ± 0.74) pg/mL的表达较RS组[SP(50.30 ± 15.55) pg/mL、NKA(29.97 ± 6.54) pg/mL、NKB(8.60 ± 0.95) pg/mL]明显降低($P < 0.05$),见表2。

2.3 SR组、NS组小鼠腹腔药物注射后咳嗽次数的变化

SR组腹腔注射SR142801后咳嗽次数(8.67 ± 1.37)较注射前(8.33 ± 2.15)无明显降低($P > 0.05$),见表3。

表 2 RV 组、RS 组小鼠肺组织中 SP、NKA、NKB 的表达比较(pg/mL)

Table 2 Comparison of the expressions of SP, NKA and NKB (pg/mL) in lung tissue of mice between RV group and RS group(pg/mL)

Group	RV	RS	P
SP	36.72± 9.96	50.30± 15.55	0.018
NKA	24.59± 5.24	29.97± 6.54	0.036
NKB	7.84± 0.74	8.60± 0.95	0.041

表 3 SR 组、NS 组药物注射前后小鼠咳嗽次数的比较(n=12)

Table 3 Comparison of the coughing times between the SR group and NS group before and after intraperitoneal injection

Groups	Pre-injection	Post-injection	P
SR	8.33± 2.15	8.67± 1.37	0.643
NS	8.25± 1.66	8.50± 1.68	0.633
P	0.916	0.792	

2.4 SR 组、NS 组小鼠肺组织中 SP、NKA、NKB 的表达比较 0.80) pg/mL] 无明显降低(P>0.05), 见表 4。

SR 组 NKB 的表达[(8.32± 0.86) pg/mL] 较 NS 组 [(8.83±

表 4 SR 组、NS 组小鼠肺组织中 SP、NKA、NKB 的表达比较(pg/mL)

Table 4 Comparison of the expressions of SP, NKA and NKB in the lung tissue between SR group and NS group(pg/mL)

Groups	SR	NS	P
SP	51.31± 4.68	53.11± 4.42	0.343
NKA	29.13± 2.17	29.80± 2.15	0.452
NKB	8.32± 0.86	8.83± 0.80	0.150

3 讨论

咳嗽为人体重要的反射性防御机制,能清除外来异物和气道内蓄积分泌物。咳嗽的发生除受致咳刺激类别和强度影响外,咳嗽敏感性也起重要作用,咳嗽高敏感性是难治性咳嗽的共同特征^[2]。临床中超过 6% 的慢性咳嗽患者虽经各种检查仍病因不清,应用多种药物治疗效果不佳,过强的、持续性的咳嗽给人们的生活带来严重影响,引起各种并发症^[12-14]。因此研究新的止咳药靶点显得尤为迫切。

有关咳嗽动物模型研究最大的困难是咳嗽的判断及准确记录,这是由于实验动物解剖结构微小,声音信号微弱。日本 Junzo Kamei^[15] 使用双腔体描舱将小鼠的头部和身体分处于相对独立的密闭舱中,雾化辣椒素后,连接呼吸波形描记仪检测胸部气流的变化,观察小鼠腹部急速抽搐运动同时合并异常呼吸波形进行咳嗽的判断,但由于没有咳嗽声音检测,因此说服力较弱。本研究与其他有关咳嗽研究最大不同之处是我们检测小鼠咳嗽时,小鼠在 Buxco 无创体描舱中自由活动,特制的微型麦克风连接于 Buxco 无创肺功能检测系统小鼠体描舱侧孔,声音可直接通过音箱外放或使用耳机进行实时监测,可以监听到多种不同声音,最后结合呼吸波形和小鼠行为动作,确定一次咳嗽的发生。由于小鼠活动处于自由活动状态,更加接近自然情况,所检测到的结果也更加真实。

迷走神经作为反射弧中的感觉传入神经,与咳嗽反射的病理生理密切相关^[3]。目前^[16]认为有两种主要的迷走神经纤维亚

型做为传入神经在咳嗽反射弧中起作用,一种为低阈值的包括有髓鞘的 A8 纤维的快适应机械感受器纤维,另一种为包括无髓鞘 C 纤维在内的辣椒素敏感纤维,其对化学刺激敏感,其神经元胞体含 SP、NKA、NKB 等神经肽,受到刺激时其传入纤维中枢端通过释放神经肽^[17],使延髓咳嗽中枢敏感性增高,从而咳嗽增加^[18]。研究显示迷走神经切断可减少延髓神经活动,改善因持续食道滴入盐酸引起的气道神经源性炎症^[19]。小鼠迷走神经受刺激后可分泌咳嗽相关的神经肽并影响呼吸反射,切断迷走神经可降低神经肽水平,迷走神经与咳嗽具有一定相关性^[20,21]。

本研究结果显示迷走神经切断组术前、后咳嗽次数发生明显改变,在受到相同刺激条件下,术后咳嗽次数明显减少,而假手术组术前和术后咳嗽次数无显著变化,提示迷走神经在咳嗽的诱导中发挥重要作用,迷走神经切断术后 SP、NKA、NKB 浓度较假手术组低,提示在小鼠受到辣椒素刺激后,速激肽在外周迷走感觉神经表达,且在迷走神经控制的咳嗽反射敏感性中起作用。迷走神经切断后,肺部神经肽表达水平降低,咳嗽发生次数减少,这可能是迷走神经调节咳嗽的主要机制之一。研究显示^[22]咳嗽变异性哮喘患者的诱导痰中神经肽 SP 增高,与咳嗽敏感性存在正相关,经治疗后神经肽明显降低。上气道咳嗽综合征患者鼻灌洗、诱导痰上清液中 SP 含量高于健康志愿者及无咳嗽的变应性鼻炎患者^[23]。屋尘螨诱导的气道高反应性与神经激肽 SP 上调及其神经源症相关^[24],神经 C 纤维变性可降低 SP 上调及神经源性炎症。以上结果均提示迷走神经及其神

经肽相关的神经源性炎症在咳嗽中起重要作用,且与本研究结果一致。

速激肽存在于呼吸道的无髓感觉神经纤维中^[5],局部释放后可激活特异性受体,迅速产生收缩气道平滑肌等生物效应。动物实验表明辣椒素、柠檬酸诱导的咳嗽中均有SP释放增加,哮喘患者SP免疫反应性神经纤维在数量和长度上较非哮喘者显著增加^[25],NK1受体拮抗剂能抑制上述刺激诱发的咳嗽。相似的情况是非肽类第三代选择性速激肽拮抗剂^[26]-NK3受体拮抗剂,既往研究显示豚鼠呼吸道副交感神经节上存在着NK3受体,受体激活后可产生气道高反应性和微血管渗漏,SR142801可以抑制豚鼠支气管收缩及哮喘模型的微血管渗漏^[8],对不同原因引起和不同程度的哮喘均有防治作用^[27],但未见抑制咳嗽的相关研究。本研究结果显示SR142801干预后未见到辣椒素诱导小鼠咳嗽次数的明显减少,也未观察到NKB含量显著下降,SP及NKA也无明显变化,提示SR142801并不能通过拮抗C纤维末梢NK3受体,拮抗迷走神经释放的NKB,减少小鼠咳嗽反射敏感性,或者说NK3受体与迷走神经分泌的NKB在咳嗽的发生、发展中居于次要地位。这与Matthew等^[28,29]的研究应用SR142801、SR48968同时阻断NK3、NK2受体抑制缓激肽引起的咳嗽,但单独给药的NK3受体拮抗剂SR142801不能显著抑制缓激肽引起的咳嗽相一致。

综上所述,迷走神经切断可以抑制辣椒素诱导的咳嗽,其机制主要与减少迷走神经相关神经肽SP、NKA、NKB的表达有关,而NK3受体拮抗剂SR142801对辣椒素诱导的咳嗽无明显抑制作用。

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