

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.06.005

小剂量多虑平对大鼠应激性胃黏膜损伤的治疗作用*

朱艺艺¹ 王艳红¹ 庞训雷¹ 苗蓓¹ 郭琳² 费素娟^{1Δ}

(徐州医科大学附属医院 1 消化内科; 2 药学部 江苏 徐州 221000)

摘要 目的:探讨小剂量多虑平(Doxepin)对大鼠应激性胃黏膜损伤(stress gastric mucosal damage, SGMD)的治疗作用,并就其可能机制初步研究。**方法:**采用浸水加束缚的方法制备大鼠应激性胃黏膜损伤模型。健康雄性 SD 大鼠 50 只,随机分为 5 组:假手术组(Sham 组)、应激性胃黏膜损伤组(SGMD 组)、溶剂对照组(Vehicle 组)、多虑平预处理组(Doxepin 组)、多虑平联合 PI3K 特异抑制剂 LY294002 组(Doxepin+LY 组)。记录各组大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数。测算大鼠胃黏膜组织中丙二醛(malonaldehyde, MDA)含量、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxidedismutase, SOD)活性。Western blot 法检测胃黏膜组织淋巴瘤/白血病-2(B cell lymphoma/leukemia-2, Bcl-2), Bcl-2 相关 X 蛋白(Bcl-2 associated X protein, Bax), 磷酸化 Akt1(phosphorylated Akt1, p-Akt1)以及肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)蛋白的表达。**结果:**成功制备大鼠应激性胃黏膜损伤 SGMD 模型。与大鼠应激性胃黏膜损伤组相比,多虑平组大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数降低,胃黏膜组织 MDA 含量降低, SOD 活性增强, p-Akt1 的蛋白表达水平增强,且 Bcl-2 蛋白表达增强, Bax 蛋白表达减弱($P<0.05$)。而 LY294002 可削弱多虑平的以上作用($P<0.05$)。**结论:**小剂量多虑平对大鼠应激性胃黏膜损伤具有保护作用,这种保护作用可能与其上调 PI3K/Akt 信号通路活性,上调 Bcl-2 蛋白表达,下调 Bax 蛋白表达活性作用密切相关。

关键词:应激性胃黏膜损伤;多虑平;LY294002;丙二醛;p-Akt1

中图分类号:R-33;R573;R961 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)06-1023-05

Protective Effect of Doxepin on Stress Gastric Mucosal Damage in Rats*

ZHU Yi-yi¹, WANG Yan-hong¹, PANG Xun-lei¹, MIAO Bei¹, GUO Lin², FEI Su-juan^{1Δ}

(The Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University (1 Department of Gastroenterology, 2 Department of Pharmacy), Xuzhou, Jiangsu, 221000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the protective effect of doxepin of stress gastric mucosal damage (SGMD) in rats and to investigate the possible mechanisms. **Methods:** A total of 50 SD healthy male rats were randomly and equally divided into five groups: Sham group, SGMD group, Vehicle group, doxepin group, and doxepin+LY294002 group. Stress gastric mucosal damage model was induced by water immersion and restraint stress in water temperature (20 ± 1) $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The gastric mucosal injury index was recorded. The MDA concentration, SOD activity. Subsequently, the expression of Bcl-2, Bax and p-Akt1 was examined by western blotting. **Results:** The SGMD rat model was successfully established. The results showed that compared with SGMD group, doxepin remarkably reduced the gastric mucosal injury index and the gastric mucosal MDA contents, enhanced the activities of SOD, increase the level of phosphorylation of Akt1 and Bcl-2 expression, and decrease the level of Bax expression($P<0.05$), but LY294002 reduced the above effects of doxepin($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Low dose of doxepin has a protective effect on stress gastric mucosal damage in rats, which may be related to enhancing the activity of PI3K/Akt signaling pathway, raising the expression of Bcl-2 protein and reducing the expression of Bax protein.

Key words: SGMD; Doxepin; LY294002; Malondialdehyde; P-Akt1

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R573; R961 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)06-1023-05

前言

当社会的竞争压力过大会引起人们焦虑、抑郁、失眠等心理应激反应,以及在机体受到严重的应激性刺激如(严重烧伤、出血性休克、重大手术、严重感染等重症疾病),会引起临床上常见的以胃部炎性糜烂、浅表溃疡及胃肠道出血或穿孔为特点

的急性胃黏膜病变^[1-4]。这就是应激性胃黏膜损伤(stress-induced gastric mucosal damage, SGMD)^[5,6]。SGMD 又被称为应激性胃溃疡。当上述应激状态持续存在时,病情常会进行性加重、恶化。如果能够及时解除应激状态或者进行有效药物干预,应激性胃黏膜损伤程度可减轻、恢复^[7,8]。三环类抗抑郁药多虑平目前被认为有一定的胃黏膜保护作用^[9],但具体机制不明。本研

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81872847);徐州市重点研发计划项目(KC17184)

作者简介:朱艺艺(1980-),女,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:应激性胃黏膜损伤机制及治疗,电话:13815786556, E-mail: zhuyiyi2008@126.com

Δ 通讯作者:费素娟(1963-),女,硕士,教授、主任医师,研究方向:消化系统肿瘤的基础和临床研究,

电话:13952296622, E-mail: xyfyfeisj99@163.com

(收稿日期:2020-10-06 接受日期:2020-10-29)

究拟建立通过应激胃黏膜损伤大鼠模型,系统研究其对模型行为的影响及其对胃黏膜的保护作用,并探索其可能的调控分子机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物与分组

健康雄性成年 SD 大鼠,体重 190~210 g,购自徐州医科大学动物中心。大鼠每 6 只 1 笼,室温、昼夜节律条件下饲养,自由饮水摄食。随机分为 5 组:假手术组(Sham 组)、应激性胃黏膜损伤组(SGMD 组)、溶剂对照组(Vehicle 组)、多虑平预处理组(Doxepin 组)、多虑平联合 LY294002 组(Doxepin+LY 组)。多虑平组在造模前 4 d 开始灌胃给药,剂量为 9 mg/kg/d,每天 1 次,SGMD 模型组予 10 mg/kg/d 的蒸馏水灌胃,正常组不作任何处理。

1.2 应激性胃黏膜损伤模型建立

参考文献^[10,11],除正常组外,其余各组大鼠均用乙醚麻醉,固定四肢,浸入(20±1)℃的恒温水槽中,持续浸水 6 h,液面保持在大鼠胸骨剑突位置,以建立应激性胃溃疡模型。实验结束后取胃,沿大弯侧剪开,置于冰上展平,冰冷的 NS 冲洗干净,计算胃黏膜损伤指数。

1.3 主要试剂

多虑平,LY294002 购自 Sigma 公司、Bcl-2、Bax、p-Akt1 和 TNF-α 抗体购自中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。MDA、SOD 检测试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所。其余试剂均为国产分析纯。多虑平使用前用生理盐水配制所需浓度,LY294002 使用前用 DMSO 配制所需浓度。

1.4 标本观察指标

1.4.1 胃黏膜损伤指数测定 参考文献 Gao L^[12,13] 等所述方法,大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数(gastric mucosal damage index, GMDI)计算方法如下:以腺胃区局限于胃上皮的点状糜烂、溃疡、出血灶的长度累积计分。正常为 0 分;损伤长度≤1 mm 计为 1 分;长度 1~2 mm 之间为 2 分;长度 2~3 mm 之间(包括 2 mm)为 3 分;余类推。当损伤宽度超过 1 mm 时分数加倍。取平均值。

1.4.2 胃黏膜组织 MDA 含量和 SOD 活性测定 取出已制备好的胃黏膜,用生理盐水制成 10%的匀浆,每个标本取 100 μL,测定胃黏膜组织 MDA。用生理盐水制成 1%的组织匀浆,每个标本取 30 μL,测定胃黏膜组织的 SOD 活力。MDA 含量测定采用硫代巴比妥酸法,SOD 活性测定采用羟胺法。

1.4.3 Western blot 法检测胃黏膜组织 Bcl-2、Bax、p-Akt1 和 TNF-α 蛋白的表达 按 Wang Y^[14]等方法加以改进。将胃黏膜组织剪碎后,加入蛋白裂解液(每 100 mg 组织加 1 mL 裂解液)匀浆,4℃离心机离心,取上清,检测蛋白浓度,采用 IMAGE J 软件进行分析。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0,数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用 SNK-q 检验, $P < 0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数

与 Sham 组相比,SGMD 组大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数增加

($P < 0.05$)。与 SGMD 组相比,Doxepin 组大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数降低($P < 0.05$)。Doxepin+LY 组较 Doxepin 组大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数增加($P < 0.05$)(见图 1)。

2.2 大鼠胃黏膜组织 MDA 含量、SOD 活性的变化

与 Sham 组相比,SGMD 组大鼠胃黏膜组织 MDA 含量增高,SOD 活性降低($P < 0.05$)。与 SGMD 组相比,Doxepin 组胃黏膜组织 MDA 含量降低、SOD 活性升高($P < 0.05$)。Doxepin+LY 组胃黏膜组织 MDA 含量较单用 Doxepin 组升高、SOD 活性降低($P < 0.05$)(见图 2)。

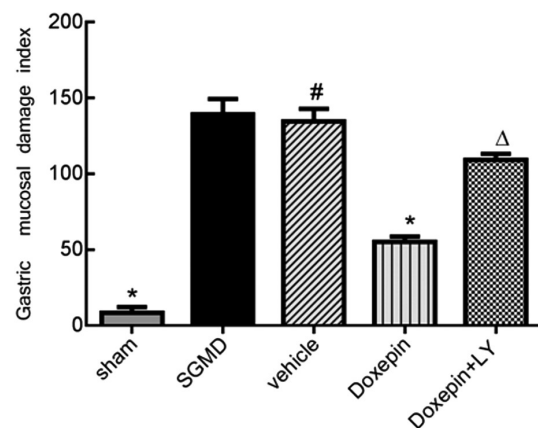


图 1 各组胃黏膜损伤指数

Fig.1 Gastric mucosal injury index in each group

Note: *Compared with SGMD group, $P < 0.05$; #Compared with SGMD group, $P > 0.05$; Δ Compared with Doxepin group, $P < 0.05$.

2.3 各组胃黏膜组织 Bcl-2、Bax 蛋白表达情况

与 Sham 组比较,SGMD 组大鼠胃黏膜组织 Bcl-2 蛋白表达减少($P < 0.05$),Bax 蛋白表达增多($P < 0.05$)。与 SGMD 组相比,Doxepin 组大鼠胃黏膜组织 Bcl-2 的表达增加($P < 0.05$),Bax 的表达减少($P < 0.05$)。与单用 Doxepin 组比较,Doxepin+LY 组胃黏膜组织 Bcl-2 的表达减少($P < 0.05$),Bax 的表达增加($P < 0.05$)(见图 3)。

2.4 各组胃黏膜组织 p-Akt1 与 TNF-α 蛋白表达情况

与 Sham 组比较,SGMD 组大鼠胃黏膜组织 p-Akt1 蛋白表达减少($P < 0.05$)。与 SGMD 组比较,Doxepin 组 p-Akt 蛋白表达增加($P < 0.05$)。与 Doxepin 组比较,Doxepin+LY 组 p-Akt1 蛋白表达减弱($P < 0.05$)。与 Sham 组比较,SGMD 组、Doxepin 组、Doxepin+LY 大鼠胃黏膜组织 TNF-α 蛋白表达增加($P < 0.05$)。与 SGMD 组比较,Doxepin 组 TNF-α 蛋白表达减弱($P < 0.05$)。与 Doxepin 组比较,Doxepin+LY 组 TNF-α 蛋白表达增加($P < 0.05$)(见图 4)。

3 讨论

机体组织在受到环境、心理和生理上应激刺激后,会出现全身的非特异性应激反应,如抑郁和焦虑等情绪不稳定,都会引发应激性胃黏膜损伤(SGMD)的发生^[15,16]。临床表现为 SGMD 患者常出现上腹部突然发作疼痛,多为胀痛或灼痛,间歇发作,阵发性加重症状,有时因胃黏膜炎症、充血、溃疡等导致胃出血^[17,18]。SGMD 发病机制至今尚不明确,SGMD 的发生是神经内分泌失调、胃黏膜屏障功能减弱及损伤因素相对增强多因

素综合作用的结果^[19-23]。

胃黏膜组织生物膜上脂质中含有不饱和脂肪酸,氧自由基可与脂肪酸发生过氧化反应,引起胃黏膜屏障内平衡系统功能紊乱。氧自由基还可通过脂氢过氧化物的分解产物引起细胞损伤。膜脂过氧化分解的产物是MDA,可反映胃黏膜组织脂质过氧化的程度,反映出细胞损伤的程度^[24]。SOD活性高低间接反映机体清除氧自由基的能力,因而其活性被认为是一种评估抗氧化能力的指标^[25,26]。本实验中,多虑平组SOD活性较SGMD组升高、MDA含量降低。Doxepin+LY组SOD活性较Doxepin组降低、MDA含量升高。表明Doxepin可增强大鼠胃黏膜组织的抗氧化能力,而LY294002能抑制Doxepin抗氧化药理学作用。

研究表明,多虑平作为常见的三环类抗抑郁药具有抗抑郁、抗炎和抗惊厥的药理作用^[27,28]。胃黏膜微循环障碍在应激刺

激后与炎症因子密切相关,抑制炎症因子,可显著改善胃黏膜微循环,降低应激性胃黏膜损伤。研究证实胃黏膜免疫系统异常是应激性胃黏膜损伤发生的重要因素,而TNF- α 等炎症细胞因子参与胃黏膜炎症发生发展过程^[29,30]。本实验结果发现多虑平能够降低SGMD大鼠胃黏膜损伤指数,降低束缚浸水应激对胃黏膜的损伤程度,与假手术组相比,SGMD组模型大鼠TNF- α 蛋白表达增加,而Doxepin组蛋白表达较SGMD组减少,与胡慧^[31]的研究类似,该学者比较硫糖铝和多虑平对心理应激大鼠行为的影响及对胃黏膜的保护作用,结果显示强烈的心理应激可导致大鼠胃黏膜损伤,硫糖铝和多虑平可减轻大鼠胃黏膜损伤程度,多虑平可减轻心理应激大鼠情绪和行为的改变。本研究表明多虑平具有一定的抗炎作用。其抗炎作用如何参与对胃黏膜的保护作用需要进一步的实验进行证实。

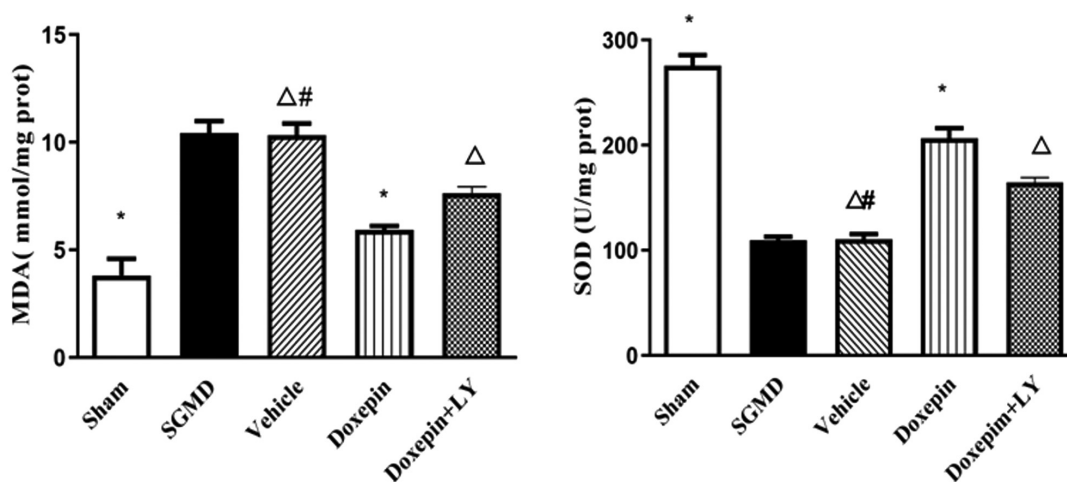


图2 胃黏膜组织MDA含量、SOD活性的变化

Fig.2 Changes of MDA content and SOD activity in gastric mucosa

Note: *Compared with SGMD group, $P < 0.05$; #Compared with SGMD group, $P > 0.05$; Δ Compared with Doxepin group, $P < 0.05$.

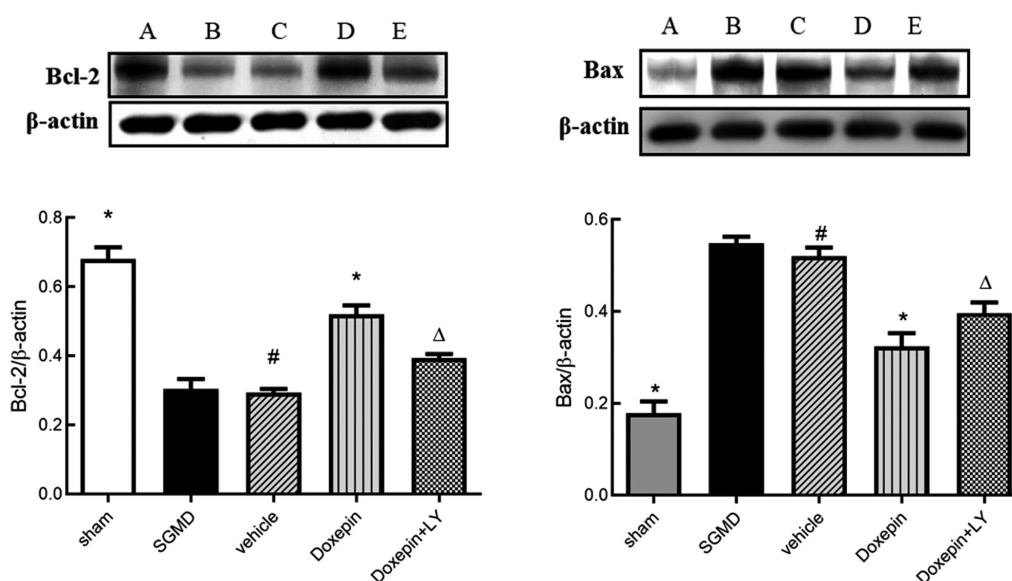


图3 各组胃黏膜组织Bcl-2、Bax蛋白表达情况

Fig.3 Bcl-2 and Bax protein expression in gastric mucosa tissues of each group

Note: A: Sham group; B: SGMD group; C: Vehicle group; D: Doxepin group; E: Doxepin+LY group *Compared with SGMD group, $P < 0.05$; #Compared with SGMD group, $P > 0.05$; Δ with Doxepin group For comparison, $P < 0.05$.

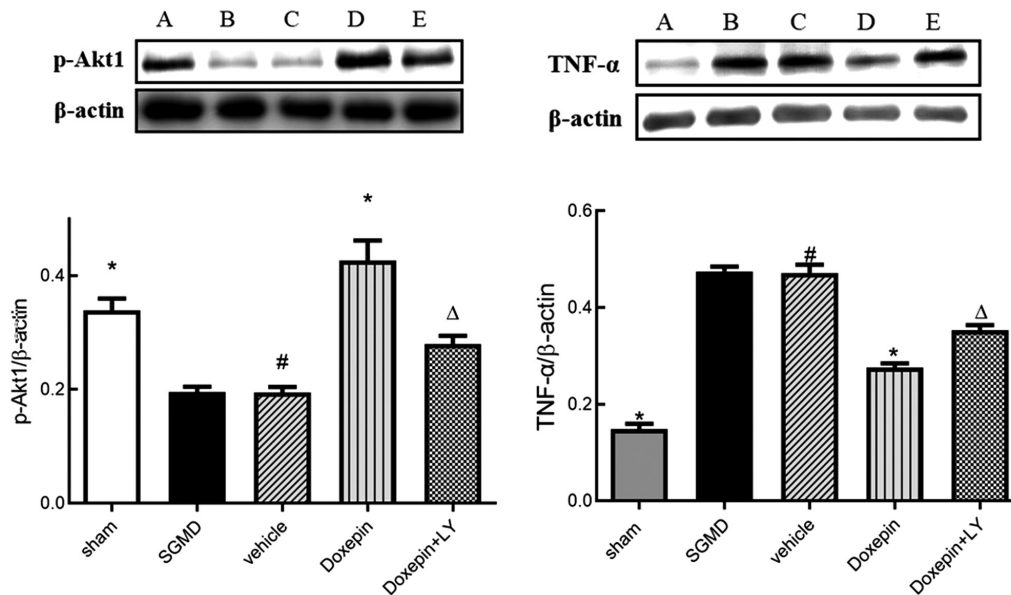


图4 各组胃黏膜组织 p-Akt、TNF-α 蛋白表达情况

Fig.4 The expression of p-Akt and TNF-α protein in gastric mucosal tissues of each group

Note: A: Sham group; B: SGMD group; C: Vehicle group; D: Doxepin group; E: Doxepin+LY group *Compared with SGMD group, $P < 0.05$; #Compared with SGMD group, $P > 0.05$; ^Δ with Doxepin group For comparison, $P < 0.05$.

研究发现,胃黏膜组织通透性与细胞稳态即胃黏膜细胞的增殖密切相关。多虑平能够通过激活 PI3K/Akt 通路抑制脂多糖诱导的胶质瘤细胞的炎症损伤^[29]。多虑平也对束缚应激诱导的大鼠海马中 BAX 基因表达有降低作用^[32]。PI3K/Akt 信号通路是细胞在细胞增殖中起关键作用的信号通路。Akt1 是 PI3K 的下游靶点,PI3K 活化促使 Akt1 的 Thr308 和 Ser473 位点磷酸化,进而激活 Akt1。活化的 Akt1 蛋白可调控 Bcl-2 家族成员活性。我们结果显示,多虑平组大鼠组织 p-Akt1 的表达较 SGMD 组增加,而 LY294002 阻断 PI3K/Akt 通路后, p-Akt1 蛋白表达减少。同时,Bcl-2 蛋白表达具有上面特点。这些实验结果说明多虑平可通过对 PI3K/Akt 通路的调控、调节 p-Akt1、Bcl-2 的表达,从而发挥其对大鼠应激性胃黏膜损伤的保护作用。目前国内没有类似的研究,后续研究还需要继续探究其机制。

综上所述,多虑平减轻大鼠急性应激性胃黏膜损伤症状的保护作用可能与其通过上调 PI3K/Akt 信号通路活性,清除氧自由基,增强胃黏膜组织的抗氧化能力,上调 Bcl-2 蛋白表达,维持胃黏膜组织稳态等密切相关。但详细机制仍需进一步实验研究。

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