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α -酮戊二酸通过降低胞内pH值 调节大鼠血管平滑肌细胞舒张

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摘要:【目的】血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)是血管的基质细胞, 可表达一系列舒缩相关的基因和蛋白, 在血管张力维持中起重要作用。肌球蛋白轻链激酶(MLCK)激活是血管舒缩的关键信号, 受胞内钙离子(Ca^{2+})浓度、环腺苷酸(cAMP)水平和pH值的影响。旨在探讨 α -酮戊二酸(AKG)对血管平滑肌细胞舒缩的影响及其可能机制。【方法】以3周龄大鼠主动脉平滑肌细胞为模型, 研究100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AKG处理1 h对细胞骨架面积和细胞内MLCK mRNA水平、钙离子浓度瞬时变化、cAMP水平、pH值的变化以及酸碱平衡相关离子转运体 $\text{Na}^+/\text{HCO}_3^-$ 共转运体(NBC)、 $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 交换体(NCX)、 Na^+/H^+ 交换体1(NHE1)、 Na^+/H^+ 交换体3(NHE3)mRNA水平的影响。【结果】与对照组相比, AKG能显著扩大血管平滑肌细胞骨架面积($P<0.01$), 极显著上调MLCK mRNA的相对转录水平($P<0.001$), 极显著引起胞内钙离子瞬时浓度变化($P<0.001$), 但对胞内cAMP水平无显著影响($P>0.05$)。进一步发现AKG能极显著降低胞内的pH值($P<0.001$), 且上调酸碱平衡相关离子转运体NHE3 mRNA相对转录水平($P<0.05$), 而NBC、NCX、NHE1 mRNA相对转录水平则无显著差异($P>0.05$)。【结论】研究表明AKG可以舒张大鼠血管平滑肌细胞, 其机制可能与胞内pH降低有关。研究结果为运用AKG等能量营养素代谢中间产物改善动物机体循环状态和组织血流提供理论依据。

关键词: α -酮戊二酸; 大鼠; 血管平滑肌细胞; 舒张; 胞内pH值

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AKG Regulates Rat Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells Relaxation by Decreasing Intracellular pH Value

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Abstract: [Objective] Vascular smooth muscle cells are stromal cells of the blood vessels, which can express a series of vasomotor genes and proteins and plays an important role in maintaining vascular tone. Activation of myosin light chain kinase (MLCK) is a key signal of vasomotor and is affected by intracellular calcium ion (Ca^{2+}) concentration, intracellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) level, and intracellular pH value. This study aims to investigate the effect of α -ketoglutarate (AKG) on vascular smooth muscle cell relaxation and its possible mechanism. [Methods] 3-week-old rat aortic smooth muscle cells were used as the model to study the effects of AKG treatment for 1 h on the cytoskeletal area and intracellular *MLCK* mRNA levels, the instantaneous changes of calcium ion concentration, the cAMP levels, pH value, and the mRNA levels of acid-base balance-related ion transporters like $\text{Na}^+/\text{HCO}_3^-$ cotransporters (*NBC*), $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ exchanger (*NCX*), Na^+/H^+ exchanger 1 (*NHE1*) and Na^+/H^+ exchanger 3 (*NHE3*). [Result] Compared with the control group, AKG effectively dilated the cytoskeletal of vascular smooth muscle ($P<0.01$), significantly up-regulated the relative transcription level of myosin light chain kinase *MLCK* mRNA ($P<0.001$), and caused instantaneous changes in the concentration of intracellular calcium ions ($P<0.001$), but it had no significant effect on cAMP levels ($P>0.05$). Furthermore, AKG dramatically decreased the intracellular pH ($P<0.001$), and up-regulated the relative mRNA transcription level of the acid-base balance-related ion transporter *NHE3* ($P<0.05$), while the relative mRNA transcription levels of *NBC*, *NCX*, and *NHE1* had no significant differences. [Conclusion] AKG can relax rat vascular smooth muscle cells, its mechanism might be related to the decrease of intracellular pH value. This study provides experimental evidence for using AKG and other energy nutrient metabolic intermediates to improve the circulation state and tissue blood flow of animals.

Keywords: α -ketoglutarate; rat; vascular smooth muscle cell; relaxation; intracellular pH value

【研究意义】血管平滑肌细胞(Vascular Smooth Muscle Cell, VSMC)是血管的基本组成部分,对调节动物机体的血流量分配和组织代谢具有重要作用^[1]。骨骼肌(Skeletal Muscle, SkM)的血液供应直接影响到动物的运动能力、产肉能力和肉品质形成^[2]。【前人研究进展】骨骼肌的血流量与其代谢强度通常成正比^[3]。骨骼肌(SkM)的收缩运动会引起多种代谢物的累积,包括糖酵解终产物丙酮酸(Pyruvic Acid, PA)和乳酸(Lactic Acid, LA),以及三羧酸循环代谢物 α -酮戊二酸(α -ketoglutarate, AKG)和琥珀酸(Succinate, SUC)等^[4]。这些代谢物参与调节血管舒张,从而影响组织的血流量与代谢。如乳酸(LA)可通过激活 $\text{K}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 通道舒张猪冠状动脉血管^[5];琥珀酸(SUC)可结合肾血管系统中G蛋白偶联受体(G Protein-Coupled Receptors, GPCRs)91,促进胞内钙离子(Ca^{2+})浓度升高并释放前列腺素E2(Prostaglandin E2, PGE2)、前列环素(Prostaglandin I2, PGI2)和一氧化氮(Nitric Oxide, NO),使肾小球旁细胞释放肾素(Renin),从而调节肾小球传入小动脉舒张^[6]。另有研究发现,琥珀酸(SUC)与尿路上皮细胞的GPCR91结合后,促进胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度升高和一氧化氮(NO)的分泌,抑制胞内环腺苷酸(Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate, cAMP)的产生,从而调节膀胱的舒缩^[7-8]。【本研究切入点】AKG是具有生物活性的三羧酸循环代谢中间产物,参与细胞糖脂代谢^[9]和氨基酸代谢^[10],具有促进肌肉发育^[11]、免疫炎症^[12]、延长寿命^[13]等生物学作用。有研究表明,AKG不仅可以影响胞内钙离子浓度^[14],还能以旁分泌的形式调节细胞的酸碱平衡^[15],但目前AKG对血管平滑肌细胞的作用尚不明确。【拟解决的关键问题】本试验以大鼠主动脉血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)为模型,拟通过研究 α -酮戊二酸(AKG)对VSMC细胞面积、肌球蛋白轻链激酶(Myosin Light Chain Kinase, MLCK)mRNA水平、胞内钙离子瞬时浓度、胞内cAMP水平、胞内pH值变化以及酸碱平衡相关离子通道基因mRNA表达水平的影响,以阐明AKG对大鼠血管平滑肌细胞的作用及其可能机制,为研制改善骨骼肌代谢、提高畜禽肉品质及血管相关疾病的潜在靶向药物或功能性饲料添加剂提供试验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

无特定病原体(Specific Pathogen Free, SPF)级SD(Sprague-Dawley)大鼠(广东省医学实验动物中

心),3周龄,体质量60~70 g,健康状态良好,许可证号:SCXK(粤)2020-0051。

处理物: α -酮戊二酸盐(S30041,上海源叶生物科技有限公司),血管紧张素Ⅱ(4474-91-3,北京索莱宝科技有限公司)。麻醉剂:水合氯醛(天津大茂化学试剂厂),异氟烷(R510-22,深圳瑞沃德有限公司)。

1.2 试验设计

参考Yuan等^[14]表明AKG可促进骨骼肌肥大,而骨骼肌中含有丰富的血管且运动后血清中AKG可升至约90~120 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,为探讨AKG对血管平滑肌细胞舒缩的影响及其可能机制,参考张坤等^[16]、Husarek等^[17]和郝思雨等^[18]方法提取、鉴别大鼠原代血管平滑肌细胞,传至3代进行处理,设置空白对照处理组($n \geq 3$)和100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ AKG处理组($n \geq 3$),拍摄并统计血管平滑细胞面积比率、检测肌球蛋白轻链激酶MLCK mRNA的相对转录水平,胞内钙离子浓度变化和胞内pH值变化,进一步检测调节细胞内酸碱平衡进而影响舒张状态的相关离子通道基因Na⁺/H⁺交换体3(Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger 3, NHE3)、Na⁺/HCO₃⁻共转运体(Na⁺/HCO₃⁻ cotransporters, NBC)、Na⁺/Ca²⁺交换体(Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchanger, NCX)和Na⁺/H⁺交换体1(Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger 1, NHE1)mRNA的相对转录水平^[19-20]。

1.3 测定项目与方法

1.3.1 细胞的免疫荧光与鉴定 细胞使用多聚甲醛固定1 h,PBS洗3次。含一抗(α -Smooth Muscle Actin,SMA,SC-56499,美国Santa Cruz公司)的Blocking Buffer孵育(4 °C,过夜)。PBS洗3次,含二抗(山羊抗小鼠IgG H+L cy3,JAC-115-005-003,美国Jackson公司)的PBS孵育(室温,1 h)。PBS洗3次,含DAPI(MF234-01,1:2 000,北京聚合美生物科技有限公司)的PBS孵育(室温,5 min),PBS洗3次。用荧光倒置显微镜(Nikon Eclipse Ti-S microscope,Tokyo Japan)拍摄。采用Image-Pro Plus(美国Media Cybernetics公司)软件统计细胞面积^[16]。Blocking Buffer配制:10 mL的PBS含有0.5 mL山羊血清、0.2 g牛血清白蛋白、0.2 mL 10% Triton×100(T9284,美国Sigma-Aldrich公司)和0.01 g叠氮化钠NaN₃(美国Amresco公司);山羊血清(005-000-121,美国Jackson ImmunoResearch公司),搅拌混匀1 h,-20 °C保存^[21];

1.3.2 细胞内cAMP的测定 按照cAMP ELISA试剂盒(上海瑞番生物科技有限公司)要求处理细胞,用酶标仪在波长450 nm下测定,按照标准品与说明书公式计算cAMP值^[22]。

1.3.3 细胞内pH值的测定 细胞消化后用HEAPS重悬,以 1×10^6 mL的细胞数量设置以下pH值为6、6.5、7、7.5、8的细胞悬浮液,作为标曲样品的制备。处理组以等数量细胞孵育等体积5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的BCECF-AM(美国AAT Bioquest公司)的工作液(37 °C,0.5 h),荧光检测(Read 1:485/20,528/20,Read 2:360/40,528/20),按照标曲样品所对应的荧光值计算的标曲公式,并算出样品所对应的实际pH值^[23]。HEPES配制:13 g HEPES,16 g NaCl,0.396 g Na₂HPO₄·2H₂O,pH为7.2,定容至1 L,4 °C保存^[23]。

1.3.4 细胞内钙离子浓度瞬时变化的测定 细胞使用HBSS清洗2次,孵育10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ fluo-8-AM(美国AAT Bioquest公司)工作液(37 °C,1 h),清洗细胞2次。用荧光倒置显微镜在激发和发射波长分别为490 nm、525 nm,180 s周期内每隔5 s拍摄采集荧光测量数据。拍摄至第5 s时加入空白对照或 α -酮戊二酸盐。数据以对照组起始点荧光值归一化^[24]。HBSS缓冲液配制:8 g/L NaCl,0.4 g/L KCl,0.1 g/L MgSO₄·7H₂O,0.1 g/L MgCl₂·6H₂O,0.06 g/L Na₂HPO₄·2H₂O,0.06 g/L KH₂PO₄,1 g/L Glucose,0.14 g/L CaCl₂和0.35 g/L NaHCO₃,pH为7.2,4 °C保存^[24]。

1.3.5 细胞RNA提取、逆转录和荧光定量PCR 使用RNA提取试剂盒(R4130-02,广州美基生物科技有限公司)和TRIzol试剂从平滑肌细胞中提取总RNA。1 g总RNA按试剂盒用4×Reverse Transcription Master Mix(EZB-RT2GQ,美国EZBioscience生物技术有限公司)逆转录成cDNA。引物序列见表1,按照2×SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix(A0012-R2,美国EZBioscience生物技术有限公司)说明书配制反应体系:10 μL 的体系中含有5 μL 2×Color SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix、3.6 μL ddH₂O、1 μL cDNA、0.4 μL 引物工作液;使用Applied Biosystems QuantStudio 3实时PCR系统并按照符合规定的程序反应:95 °C预热5 min;95 °C 10 s,60 °C 30 s,循环40次。以对照组GAPDH mRNA表达归一化^[14]。

1.4 数据统计与分析

所有数据均以平均值±标准误(Mean±SEM)表示。GraphPad Prism 8.0软件进行统计分析。采用t检验对两组均值进行差异分析, $P < 0.05$ 为有差异, $P < 0.01$ 为差异显著, $P < 0.001$ 为差异极显著, $P > 0.05$ 为无显著差异。

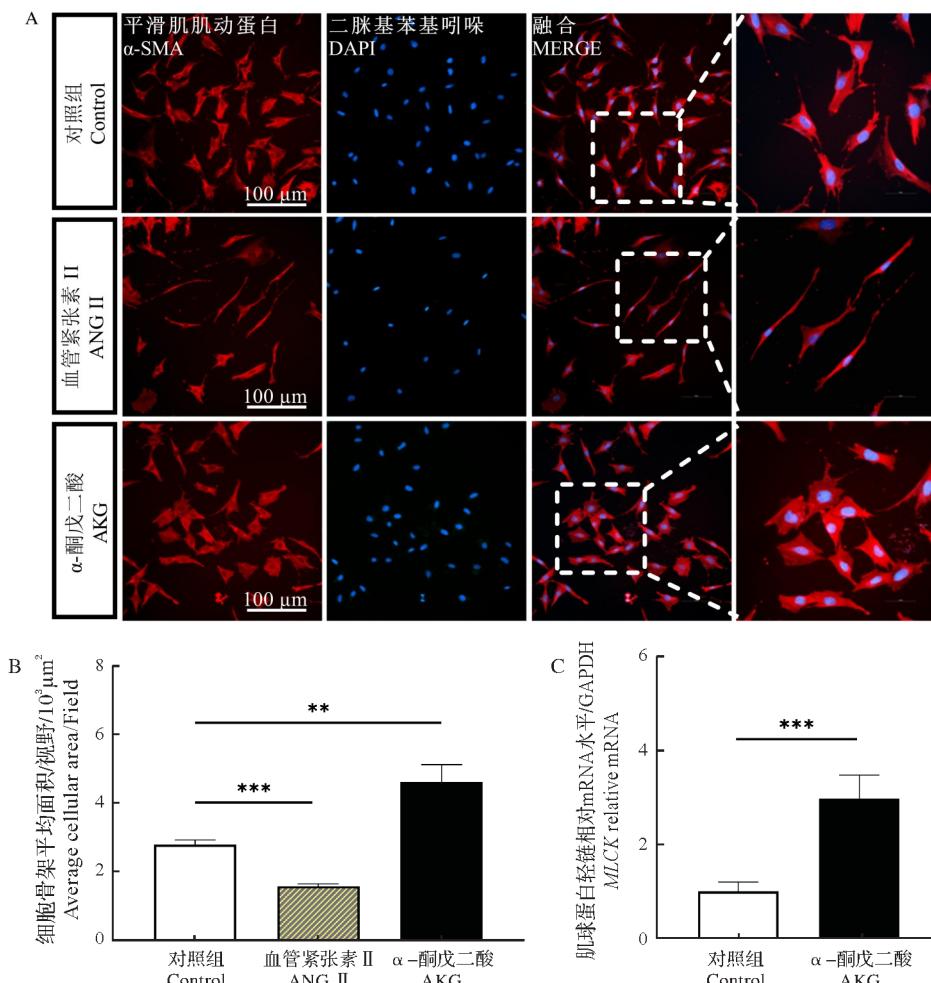
表 1 目的基因 PCR 引物序列
Tab.1 Target gene PCR primer sequences

基因简称 Genes abbreviation	上游引物序列 Forward primer sequences	下游引物序列 Reverse primer sequences
<i>MLCK</i>	GCTTCGTCCTGCTTAGCTTCC	ACACACGTATGACCACCAT
<i>NBC</i>	CCTCTTCACGGAGATGGACG	CAGGCCTTCCCCTATATCTGC
<i>NCX</i>	CCACCAAGACTACACTGCGT	CCCAAGCGAACACAACACAG
<i>NHE1</i>	ACCCCTCGTCTAGACCACTC	CTCAGGGGTTGGACAGACAC
<i>NHE3</i>	CCCGTGTCCAGATTCCAAC	GCCTACTGTGTACCCGGC
<i>GAPDH</i>	AACGACCCCTTCATTGACCT	CCCCATTGATGTTAGCGGG

2 结果与分析

2.1 AKG 对大鼠血管平滑肌细胞骨架面积和 *MLCK* 基因表达的影响

为探究 AKG 是否调控血管平滑肌细胞舒缩,采用免疫荧光和实时荧光定量 PCR 技术分别检测细胞骨架面积和舒缩基因 *MLCK* mRNA 的表达。由图 1A、图 1B 和图 1C 可知,与对照组相比,血管紧张素组极



A 表示血管平滑肌细胞的免疫荧光染色,红色表示平滑肌标志蛋白(α -Smooth Muscle Actin, α -SMA),蓝色表示细胞核荧光染料二脒基苯基吲哚($4',6$ -Diamidino- 2 -Phenylindole, DAPI);B 表示视野下的大鼠血管平滑肌细胞平均面积;C 表示 *MLCK* 的 mRNA 表达水平。 $**$ 和 $***$ 分别表示差异达到 $P<0.01$ 和 $P<0.001$ 。

A means the immunofluorescence staining of vascular smooth muscle cells, red represents α -SMA (vascular smooth muscle marker protein), blue represents DAPI (nuclear fluorescent dye), Scale bar=100 μm ; B means the average cell area under the field of view; C means the mRNA expression levels of *MLCK*. ** and *** indicate that the significant difference is $P<0.01$ and $P<0.001$, respectively.

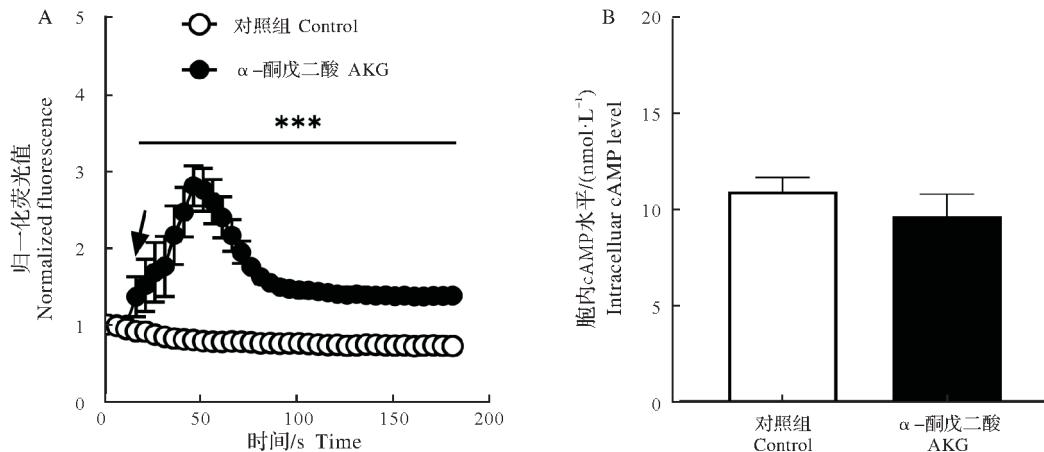
图 1 AKG 处理后对大鼠血管平滑肌细胞骨架面积和 *MLCK* mRNA 的相对转录水平

Fig.1 Cytoskeletal area and the mRNA expression levels of *MLCK* after AKG treatment

显著缩小细胞骨架面积($P<0.001$)，而AKG组显著扩大细胞的骨架面积($P<0.01$)，也极显著上调了MLCK mRNA的相对转录水平($P<0.001$)。由此可得知，AKG可诱导血管平滑肌细胞舒张。

2.2 AKG对大鼠血管平滑肌细胞胞内钙离子浓度变化和cAMP水平的影响

MLCK的激活受到钙信号、cAMP和胞内酸碱平衡的调节，前二者均为介导血管平滑肌细胞舒缩的第二信使。为揭示AKG调控血管平滑肌细胞舒张的信号通路，试验进一步检测胞内钙离子浓度瞬时变化和cAMP含量变化。由图2A和图2B可知，与对照组相比，AKG极显著促进胞内钙离子的释放水平($P<0.001$)，对胞内cAMP水平无显著影响($P>0.05$)。以上结果说明AKG通过促进胞内钙离子的释放，影响血管平滑肌细胞的舒缩。



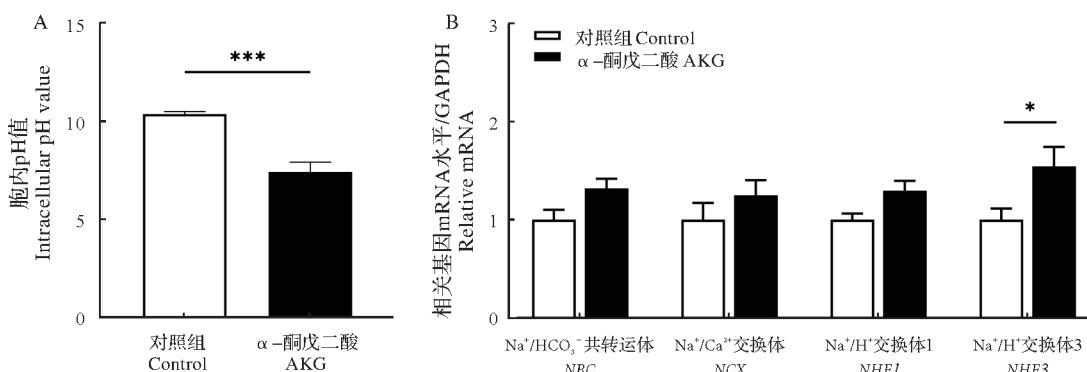
A表示大鼠血管平滑肌胞内钙离子浓度瞬时变化的归一化荧光值(180 s)；B表示大鼠血管平滑肌胞内cAMP水平。
和*分别表示差异达到 $P<0.01$ 和 $P<0.001$ 。

A means the instantaneous fluorescence change of intracellular calcium ion (180 s); B means the level of intracellular cAMP. ** and *** indicate that the significant difference are $P<0.01$, $P<0.001$, respectively.

图2 AKG处理后大鼠血管平滑肌胞内钙离子浓度和cAMP的变化
Fig.2 Intracellular calcium ion concentration and cAMP level after AKG treatment

2.3 AKG对大鼠血管平滑肌细胞内pH值和酸碱平衡相关离子通道mRNA水平的影响

细胞内酸碱平衡与平滑肌舒缩密切相关。为进一步探究AKG舒张血管平滑肌细胞的机制，本研究检测平滑肌细胞内pH值和酸碱平衡相关离子通道mRNA水平的变化。由图3A和图3B可知，与对照组相比，AKG组极显著降低胞内pH值($P<0.001$)，且上调 Na^+/H^+ 交换体3(NHE3)的mRNA相对转录水平，但其他离子转运体 $\text{Na}^+/\text{HCO}_3^-$ 共转运体(NBC)、 $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 交换体(NCX)和 Na^+/H^+ 交换体1(NHE1)则无明显差异($P>0.05$)。该结果提示，AKG很有可能通过调控离子转运体NHE3表达，从而降低胞内pH值，促使血管平滑肌舒张。



A表示胞内pH值的大小；B表示NBC、NCX、NHE1、NHE3 mRNA的相对转录水平。*和***表示差异达到 $P<0.05$ 和 $P<0.001$ 。

A means the intracellular pH value; B means the mRNA expression levels of NBC, NCX, NHE1 and NHE3.

* and *** indicate that the significant difference are $P<0.05$ and $P<0.001$, respectively.

图3 AKG处理后细胞内pH值的变化和离子转运体mRNA的相对转录水平

Fig.3 Intracellular pH value and the mRNA expression levels of ion transporter after AKG treatment

3 讨论与结论

在运动过程中积累的代谢物有利于调整骨骼肌组织的血流和代谢^[25~26],其中三羧酸循环的关键中间代谢产物AKG大量积累,参与多种细胞的代谢途径^[14]。骨骼肌内血管平滑肌细胞调节血流和代谢,受激素、自分泌/旁分泌因子和其他局部化学信号的影响^[27],在动物机体生长过程中对血压的维持、血流的稳态和代谢的适应有重要作用与意义。已有研究发现AKG能提高肌细胞内蛋白质的合成速率,促进骨骼肌发育^[28],但是目前AKG对骨骼肌血管平滑肌细胞的影响还不清楚。AKG的生理浓度约为60 μmol/L,运动约1 h后可累积至90~120 μmol/L^[14]。为模拟在运动中积累的AKG对血管平滑肌细胞的影响,本研究用100 μmol/L AKG处理血管平滑肌细胞,结果发现AKG可以扩大血管平滑肌细胞骨架面积,即细胞骨架扩大反映舒张^[29]。

血管平滑肌的舒缩受第二信使钙离子(Ca²⁺)和cAMP介导^[30]。细胞内肌浆网Ca²⁺释放及Ca²⁺通道的开放,都可增加胞内Ca²⁺浓度,Ca²⁺与钙调蛋白结合可激活MLCK,使肌球蛋白轻链磷酸化,引起收缩^[27]。与Yuan等^[14]的报道一致,本研究结果表明AKG可以引起血管平滑肌细胞胞内Ca²⁺浓度瞬时变化并显著上调MLCK mRNA水平。然而胞内Ca²⁺浓度的升高是短暂的,收缩反应过程还需要抑制肌球蛋白轻链磷酸酶(Myosin Light Chain Phosphatase,MLCP),使肌球蛋白轻链持续磷酸化^[31],因此AKG很可能会引起平滑肌细胞短暂收缩。血管平滑肌细胞胞内cAMP水平升高可以诱导动脉舒张^[32],但是试验结果显示AKG并没有改变胞内cAMP的水平,这表明AKG可能不通过cAMP影响血管平滑肌细胞的状态。

动脉血管张力是调节组织血流和满足组织局部代谢需求的关键,与血管平滑肌细胞的pH值密切相关^[33]。研究表明pH值升高会使收缩活动短暂下降,随后持续增加,而pH值下降则会使收缩活动短暂增加,随后持续的减少^[34],这是因为pH值下降会钝化Ca²⁺释放通道对Ca²⁺的敏感性,Ca²⁺升高的收缩反应也会随之降低^[35]。血管平滑肌细胞内pH值的调节主要依靠于Na⁺-H⁺转运体以及Na⁺依赖性和Na⁺非依赖性Cl⁻/HCO₃⁻转运体的协同运输^[36~37],各离子通道的转运程度共同决定胞内的酸碱程度^[38]。研究表明AKG也参与调控细胞内外离子的转运^[39],并可能通过钠、氢离子交换体(Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger,NHE)参与调控细胞内的酸碱程度^[15]。本研究结果表明AKG能够降低血管平滑肌细胞内的pH值,即胞内pH值降低诱发平滑肌细胞舒张^[40];进一步结果显示,AKG上调NHE3等离子转运体的mRNA相对转录水平,因此AKG可能通过离子转运体NHE3调节胞内pH值,致使细胞以舒张的状态参与调节动物机体整体或部分组织的血流量和代谢。

以上研究结果表明AKG具有舒张血管平滑肌细胞的功能,研究进一步拓展了AKG在动物机体中的生物学作用,为运用AKG等代谢中间产物改善循环状态和组织代谢提供理论依据。 α -酮戊二酸(AKG)能促进大鼠血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)舒张,其机制可能与降低胞内pH值有关。

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