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银杏内酯 B 对高糖低氧诱导视网膜内皮细胞损伤的保护作用及其机制

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨银杏内酯B(Ginkgolide B, GKB)对高糖低氧所致人视网膜内皮细胞(human retinal endothelial cells, HREC)损伤的保护作用。方法: 建立高糖低氧诱导HREC损伤模型, 然后经CCK-8法筛选GKB的最佳作用时间与浓度。ELISA检测TNF- α , ICAM-1, IL-6的水平来评估炎症反应; 流式细胞术检测细胞的凋亡情况; Western印迹检测PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路的活性。结果: 与正常对照组相比, 高糖低氧模型组细胞活力显著降低, GKB处理可逆转高糖低氧所致的内皮细胞活力降低。高糖低氧模型组细胞的凋亡率显著增加, 且细胞内炎症因子TNF- α , ICAM-1, IL-6的表达明显升高; 而给予GKB处理后, 细胞的凋亡率降低, TNF- α , ICAM-1, IL-6的水平部分回落。此外, 高糖低氧模型组细胞中p-AKT, p-PI3K和p-mTOR表达降低; 经GKB处理后细胞中p-PI3K, p-AKT和p-mTOR表达升高与蛋白的表达部分下降; 给予AKT信号通路激动剂胰岛素样生长因子(insulin-like growth factor-1, IGF-1)可促进GKB的保护作用, 并增加细胞活力。结论: GKB可显著对抗高糖低氧所致的视网膜内皮细胞凋亡损伤与炎症反应, 其损伤保护作用可能与活化PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路有关。

[关键词] 银杏内酯B; 视网膜微血管内皮细胞; 凋亡; 炎症反应; PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路

Effect and mechanism of Ginkgolide B on high glucose and hypoxia-induced human retinal endothelial cell injury

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the effect of Ginkgolide B (GKB) on human retinal endothelial cell (HREC) injury induced by high concentration of glucose and hypoxia. **Methods:** The high glucose and hypoxia-induced HREC injury cell model were established, then the optimal GKB concentration and time point were selected by CCK-8 assay. The inflammatory reaction was evaluated by the levels of TNF- α , ICAM-1 and IL-6 which were detected with ELISA. Cell apoptosis was determined by flow cytometry. Finally, activation of PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway was detected with Western blot. **Results:** Compared with the normal control group, cells in high glucose and

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hypoxia model group have a lower cell viability, and GKB could reverse the effect of high glucose and hypoxia. High glucose and hypoxia led to a rise of early cell apoptotic ratio and higher expression of TNF- α , ICAM-1 and IL-6; however, after treatment with GKB, cell apoptotic ratio and the expression level of TNF- α , ICAM-1 and IL-6 decreased compared with high glucose and hypoxia model group. Furthermore, high glucose and hypoxia down-regulated the protein expression of p-AKT, p-PI3K and p-mTOR; while compared with high glucose and hypoxia model group, the protein expression of p-AKT, p-PI3K and p-mTOR were partly increased, after treatment with GKB. Incubation with IGF-1 (AKT pathway agonist) could promote the activation effect of GKB on PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway and up-regulate cell viability. **Conclusion:** Ginkgolide B could remarkably alleviate high glucose and hypoxia-induced HREC apoptotic injury and inflammatory reaction, and its protective effect may be related to the activation of PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway.

Keywords Ginkgolide B; human retinal endothelial cell; apoptosis; inflammatory reaction; PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway

近年来, 伴随着糖尿病发病人数的持续增高, 糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)作为其常见并发症之一, 患病率也出现爆发式增长^[1]。一般认为DR的发病是由于持续的高糖刺激视网膜微血管, 造成血-视网膜屏障损伤及微循环障碍, 进而导致视网膜缺血缺氧, 引起血管新生及纤维增生, 最终诱发患者视力损害, 甚至牵连视网膜脱落导致患者失明^[2-5]。考虑到该损伤的不可逆性, 多数患者在接受手术治疗之后也不可能完全修复视功能, 极大地影响了患者的生活质量。因此, 研究高糖低氧诱导视网膜内皮细胞损伤的发生机制及相应的保护措施对于防治DR具有重要的应用价值。

银杏内酯B(Ginkgolide B, GKB)是从银杏叶中提取的活性单体成分之一, 其提取物具有抗氧化应激、抗炎、抗脂质代谢紊乱、抗血小板活化等功效, 对很多疾病特别是动脉粥样硬化相关疾病具有良好的治疗效果, 然而其在视网膜内皮损伤中的具体应用还需进一步的实验验证^[6-8]。本研究以人视网膜内皮细胞(human retinal endothelial cells, HREC)为对象, 观察GKB对高糖诱导的内皮细胞损伤的保护作用, 并从细胞凋亡与炎症反应的角度初步探讨其可能的内皮保护作用机制, 为GKB的临床应用提供一定的实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

EGM2-MV BulletKit内皮细胞培养基购自瑞士Lonza公司; GKB及纤维连接蛋白均购自美国Sigma公司; HREC购自美国ScienCell公司; p-AKT,

AKT, p-PI3K, PI3K, p-mTOR, mTOR及 β -actin抗体购自美国Cell Signaling公司; 重组人胰岛素样生长因子(recombinant human insulin-like growth factor 1, rhIGF-1)购自美国PeproTech公司; CCK-8细胞增殖分析试剂盒购自广州奕源公司; TNF- α , ICAM-1和IL-6 ELISA检测试剂盒以及流式细胞凋亡检测试剂盒均购自南京凯基公司; 其余试剂均为国产市售分析纯。CO₂细胞培养箱(Labtech, C200); 酶标仪(Bio-TEK, ELX800); Western印迹电泳仪和电泳仪(Bio-Rad, PAC300); X线胶片自动洗片机(Kodak, MXP102); 流式细胞仪(BECKMAN, CytoFLEX)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养及缺氧高糖模型的建立

HREC常规培养于10%胎牛血清的EGM2-MV内皮细胞培养基中, 接种至预先用5 μ g/mL纤维黏连蛋白包被的培养皿, 而后置于37 $^{\circ}$ C的细胞培养箱, 定期换液及传代并于显微镜下观察细胞形态, 保证细胞生长良好。经0.5%的胰酶消化后的细胞接种至预先铺有纤维黏连蛋白的培养皿中, 待细胞约有80%贴壁生长且状态良好时, 换为含2%胎牛血清的培养基同步化12 h, 而后换用含30 mmol/L葡萄糖的EGM2-MV内皮细胞培养基, 并将细胞置于含1%O₂的低氧细胞培养箱中37 $^{\circ}$ C培养4 h, 检测细胞损伤状况以确定模型建立成功。

1.2.2 CCK-8法测定细胞活力、筛选GKB最佳作用浓度及作用时间

生长状况良好的细胞经0.5%的胰酶消化后接种至96孔板(密度为50 000个/mL), 按照上述方法

建立高糖低氧模型, 然后分别给予10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的GKB处理24, 48, 72 h。每组细胞经相应的干预及处理后, 每孔加入10 μL 的CCK-8试剂, 继续孵育2 h。检测450 nm波长处各孔的吸光度值并计算细胞的相对活力。取细胞相对活力最高组为GKB的最佳作用组, 后续实验均采用此条件。

1.2.3 药物处理与分组

细胞组别设置为: 正常对照组(Control组, 不做任何处理)、高糖低氧模型组(Model组, 细胞按照上述方法建立高糖低氧模型)、低氧模型加溶媒组(Model组细胞+等体积的DMSO)、高糖低氧模型加GKB处理组(Model组细胞+60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的GKB处理48 h)和IGF-1刺激组(IGF-1组, M+GKB组细胞同时加入100 ng/mL的IGF-1孵育)。

1.2.4 细胞炎症反应检测

按照ELISA试剂盒操作说明书检测各组细胞因子TNF- α , ICAM-1及IL-6表达。

1.2.5 流式细胞凋亡检测

各组细胞经相应干预及处理后, 用胰酶消化并离心收集细胞。收集的细胞经PBS漂洗后, 按照说明书要求加入Binding Buffer重悬; 加Annexin V-FITC避光孵育10 min, 再加入PI避光孵育5 min。采用流式细胞仪检测各组细胞在Ex=488 nm及Em=530 nm处的荧光强度并进行定量分析。

1.2.6 Western 印迹表达检测

各组细胞经相应干预及处理后, 用RIPA裂解收集各组细胞蛋白并进行BCA定量分析, 而后依据

定量分析的结果调整各组蛋白上样总量(80 μg)并进行凝胶电泳。电泳结束后将凝胶上的蛋白电转至PVDF膜上。取出PVDF膜置于5%的脱脂牛奶中室温封闭90 min。加入相应比例的一抗于摇床上室温孵育2 h, TBST洗涤3 \times 5 min; 再加入对应的二抗于摇床上室温孵育1 h, TBST洗涤3 \times 10 min, 暗室曝光显影。条带采用Image J行灰度半定量分析。

1.3 统计学处理

所得数据录入SPSS17.0软件中进行统计学分析。实验结果以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, 多组间定量数据间的比较采用方差分析, 各组均数间的两两比较采用Bonferroni校正的t检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 GKB 最佳作用条件的筛选

高浓度葡萄糖联合低氧处理可致使HREC活力的降低($P<0.05$, 图1A)。给予10~100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的GKB分别处理24, 48, 72 h后, 细胞的活力变化如图1B所示, GKB处理可逆转高糖低氧所致的内皮细胞活力降低, 且60与80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的GKB处理48 h, HREC的活力显著优于其他各组。综合考虑结果, 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的GKB处理48 h为GKB的最佳作用条件, 后续实验均采用此条件。60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ GKB联合100 ng/mL IGF-1处理48 h后, HREC的活力显著上升($P<0.05$, 图1C)。

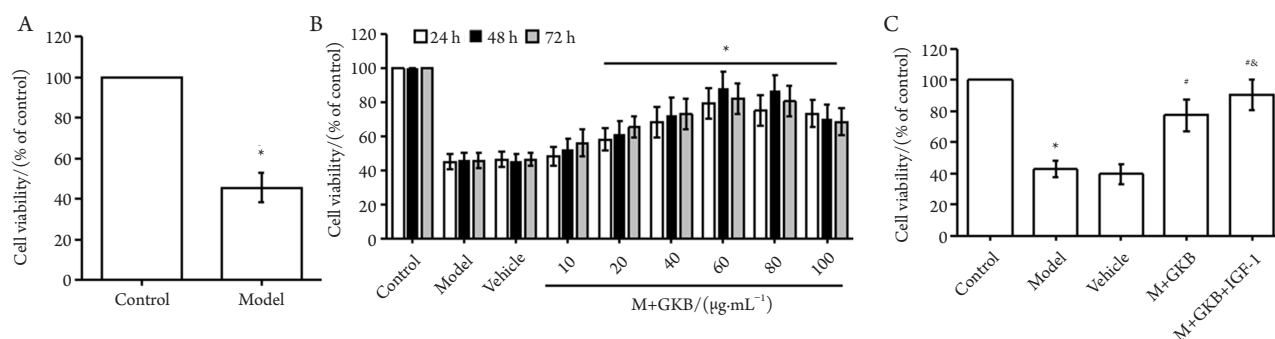


图1 GKB对高糖低氧诱导视网膜内皮细胞活力的影响($n=6$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Figure 1 Effect of Ginkgolide B on HREC viability induced by high glucose and hypoxia ($n=6$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

(A)高糖低氧诱导HREC损伤模型; (B)GKB对视网膜内皮细胞活力的影响; (C)IGF-1联合GKB对视网膜内皮细胞活力的影响。与Control组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与Model组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与M+GKB组比较, $^{\&}P<0.05$ 。

(A) High glucose and hypoxia-induced HREC injury model; (B) Effect of Ginkgolide B on HREC viability induced by high glucose and hypoxia; (C) Effect of IGF-1 together with Ginkgolide B on HREC viability induced by high glucose and hypoxia. Compared with the Control group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the Model group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the M+GKB group, $^{\&}P<0.05$.

2.2 GKB 对高糖低氧所致 HREC 凋亡的影响

流式细胞AnnexinV/PI双染法细胞凋亡检测的结果(图2)示: Model组的HREC经高糖低氧诱导后, 细胞的凋亡率显著上升($P<0.05$), 给予GKB处理后, 细胞凋亡率减低($P<0.05$), 进一步给予IGF-1处理, 细胞凋亡率进一步减低($P<0.05$)。同时, 结果说明高糖低氧可诱导内皮细胞的凋亡, 而GKB可部分抑制该作用, IGF-1增强GKB作用。

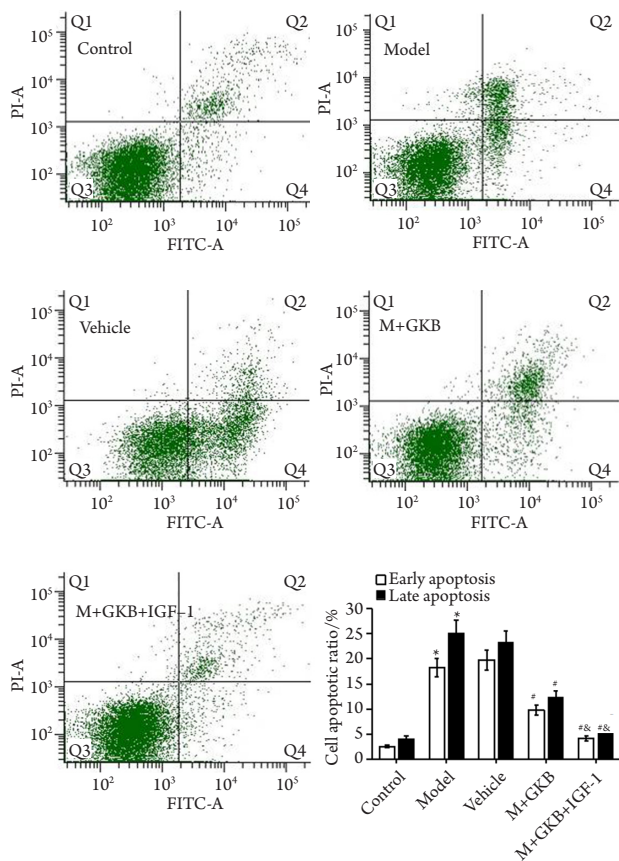


图2 GKB 对高糖低氧诱导视网膜内皮细胞凋亡的影响 ($n=6$)

Figure 2 Effect of Ginkgolide B on HREC apoptosis induced by high glucose and hypoxia ($n=6$)

与 Control 组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与 Model 组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与 M+GKB 组比较, $^{\#}P<0.05$ 。

Compared with the Control group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the Model group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the M+GKB group, $^{\#}P<0.05$ 。

2.3 GKB 对高糖低氧所致 HREC 炎症反应的影响

ELISA的检测结果(图3)示: Model组的HREC经高糖低氧诱导后, 细胞内炎症因子TNF- α , ICAM-1, IL-6的表达明显升高($P<0.05$); 而给予GKB处理后, 细胞内TNF- α , ICAM-1, IL-6的水

平部分回落($P<0.05$), 进一步给予IGF-1处理, 细胞内TNF- α , ICAM-1, IL-6的水平进一步回落($P<0.05$)。结果说明高糖低氧可诱导内皮细胞中炎症反应的发生, 而GKB可部分抑制该作用, IGF-1增强GKB作用。

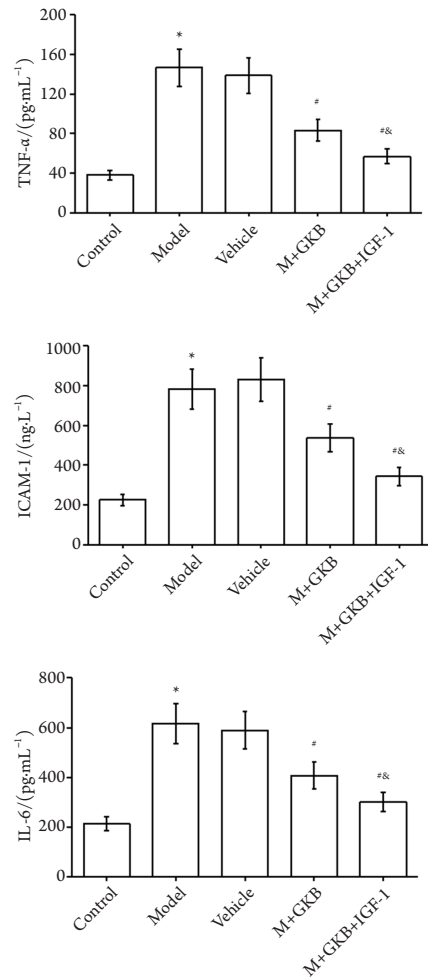


图3 GKB 对高糖低氧诱导视网膜内皮细胞炎症反应的影响 ($n=6$)

Figure 3 Effect of Ginkgolide B on HREC inflammatory reaction induced by high glucose and hypoxia ($n=6$)

与 Control 组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与 Model 组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与 M+GKB 组比较, $^{\#}P<0.05$ 。

Compared with the Control group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the Model group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the M+GKB group, $^{\#}P<0.05$ 。

2.4 GKB 对高糖低氧诱导的 HREC 中 PI3K/AKT/m-TOR 信号通路活性的影响

Western印迹检测结果(图4)示: Model组的HREC经高糖低氧诱导后, 细胞中p-PI3K, p-AKT及p-mTOR蛋白表达降低($P<0.05$); 而给予GKB处

理后, 细胞中p-PI3K, p-AKT及p-mTOR蛋白的表达部分增高($P<0.05$)。给予AKT信号通路激动剂IGF-1后, p-PI3K, p-AKT及p-mTOR蛋白表达进一步增高($P<0.05$), 说明IGF-1可增强GKB对PI3K/AKT/m-TOR信号通路的活化效应。因此GKB可增强HREC中PI3K/AKT/m-TOR信号通路的活性, 保护高糖低氧所致的细胞损伤。

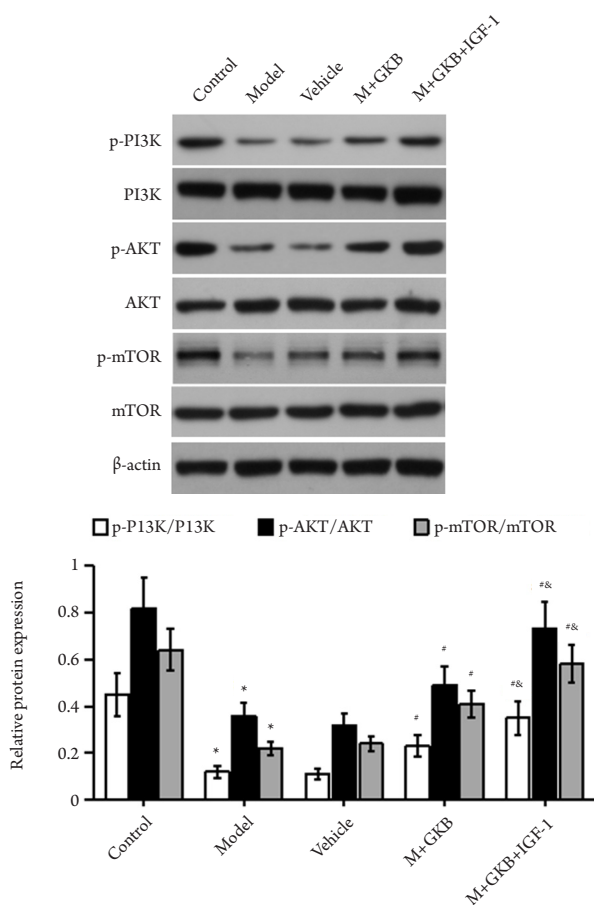


图4 GKB对高糖低氧诱导视网膜内皮细胞PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路活性的影响($n=6$)

Figure 4 Effect of Ginkgolide B on the activation of PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway in HREC induced by high glucose and hypoxia ($n=6$)

与Control组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与Model组比较, $*P<0.05$; 与M+GKB组比较, $^{\&}P<0.05$ 。

Compared with the Control group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the Model group, $*P<0.05$; compared with the M+GKB group, $^{\&}P<0.05$.

3 讨论

GKB是银杏叶活性提取物之一, 具有血管内皮保护、抗炎等广泛的药理活性。本研究以高糖

低氧刺激HREC诱导视网膜内皮细胞损伤模型, 并在此基础上研究GKB在DR中的应用价值。实验结果显示高糖低氧刺激可显著降低视网膜内皮细胞的活力, 并诱导细胞凋亡; 而经GKB干预后细胞的活力有所上升, 其凋亡率也出现回落。结果提示高糖低氧可诱导视网膜内皮细胞损伤, 模型建立成功; 同时GKB可抑制高糖低氧所诱导的内皮细胞凋亡, 具有保护视网膜内皮细胞的作用。

目前关于糖尿病血管并发症的发病机制研究显示高糖可促进内皮细胞中活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的生成, 进而激活蛋白激酶C(protein kinase C, PKC)通路和/或晚期糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end products, AGE)形成通路等, 诱导内皮细胞出现损伤^[9-10]。而ROS的大量生成不仅可经过复杂的信号通路诱使内皮细胞凋亡, 还可通过活化NF- κ B信号通路诱导TNF- α , IL-6等炎症因子的分泌与多种黏附分子的表达, 促进炎症反应的发生, 进一步加重内皮损伤^[11-13]。早期的研究^[14]提示: 在小鼠脑缺血再灌注损伤模型中, GKB可通过抑制NF- κ B信号通路发挥抗炎及抗凋亡作用。故而本研究检测了视网膜内皮细胞中的炎症反应的状态, 结果显示经高糖低氧诱导后, 内皮细胞中TNF- α , ICAM-1及IL-6的水平显著增加; 加入GKB干预后TNF- α , ICAM-1及IL-6的水平降低。结果进一步支持了高糖低氧可诱导内皮细胞中炎症反应的发生, 同时也表明GKB可抑制该作用; 这可能是其发挥内皮保护作用的机制之一。

研究^[15]证实: PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路作为一条经典的促生存、抗凋亡通路参与DR病变的发生。Sasore等^[16]的研究也表明: PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路的抑制剂可用于抑制眼部血管新生。故而本研究进一步检测了在高糖低氧诱导的视网膜内皮细胞损伤中, PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路的活性, 结果显示: 经高糖低氧诱导后视网膜内皮细胞中p-PI3K, p-AKT及p-mTOR蛋白表达降低; 而给予GKB处理后, 细胞中p-PI3K, p-AKT及p-mTOR蛋白表达部分上调。结果证实了PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路与高糖低氧所致内皮细胞损伤的关联性, 同时提示GKB可促进该通路的活性。为进一步验证GKB对PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路的抑制作用与损伤保护作用之间的关联性, 本实验采用AKT激动剂IGF-1行功能修复实验, 结果显示: M+Model组细胞共孵育IGF-1可进一步促进PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路的活性, 同时增强细胞活力。综上所述, GKB对高糖低氧诱导的视网膜

内皮细胞出现的损伤具有一定的保护作用; GKB可能通过激活PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路, 抵抗高糖低氧诱导的视网膜内皮细胞凋亡以及炎症反应的发生而发挥视网膜内皮细胞保护作用。

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