

论著

NF- κ B参与Akt信号途径激活诱导的心肌肥大

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摘要 目的: 探讨NF- κ B信号在Akt信号途径激活诱导的心肌肥大发生机制中所起的作用。方法: 以缩窄SD大鼠升主动脉诱导的心肌肥大和心脏特异性表达的caAkt转基因小鼠为模型, 采用EMSA检测心肌组织中NF- κ B结合活性, 应用Western blot方法分析心肌组织中phospho-Akt 和 phospho-I κ B α 的表达水平。结果: ①缩窄大鼠升主动脉3周后, 心脏重量/体重比值高于假手术组34.5%($P<0.01$), 而且肥大心肌组织中p-Akt蛋白表达明显高于假手术组($P<0.01$)。②caAkt转基因小鼠心脏明显肥大, 其心肌组织中NF- κ B活性比野生型小鼠高567.86%($P<0.01$), 同时心肌组织中I κ B α 的磷酸化水平也明显高于野生型小鼠($P<0.01$)。结论: NF- κ B介入到Akt信号途径激活所致的心肌肥大发生发展过程中。

关键词 [蛋白激酶B](#) [NF- \$\kappa\$ B](#) [心肌肥大](#)

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NF- κ B activation participates in the activated Akt signaling induced cardiac hypertrophy in vivo

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Abstract

AIM: To explore whether NF- κ B activation participates in the activated Akt signaling-induced cardiac hypertrophy in vivo. METHODS: We used two in vivo models of cardiac hypertrophy, namely, aortic banding in Sprague-Dawley rats for 3 weeks and transgenic mice with cardiac specific expression of constitutively active Akt (caAkt). Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) was used to determine NF- κ B binding activity with nuclear proteins extracted from heart tissues. Western blots were performed to examine the phosphorylation of Akt and phospho-I κ B α with appropriate specific anti-phospho antibodies. RESULTS: ① The heart weight/body weight (HW/BW) ratio was significantly increased by 34.5% ($P<0.01$) in aortic banded 3 weeks rats compared to sham operated control. The level of phospho-Akt in hypertrophic heart was significantly increased compared to sham operated control ($P<0.01$). ② The ratio of HW/BW in caAkt transgenic mice was significantly increased by 123.4% ($P<0.01$), compared to wild type control. NF- κ B binding activity and the level of phospho-I κ B α were also significantly increased in caAkt mice compared to wild type control ($P<0.01$). CONCLUSION: NF- κ B activation participates in the activated Akt signaling-induced cardiac hypertrophy in vivo.

Key words [Protein kinase B](#) [NF-kappa B](#) [Cardiac hypertrophy](#)

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