

· 研究原著 ·

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血管紧张素 II 对人心房肌细胞内 Ca^{2+} 的影响及替米沙坦的拮抗作用张殿新^{1,2}, 黄 岚¹, 张荣庆², 程何祥², 王海昌², 郭文怡², 刘 兵², 李伟杰²(¹ 第三军医大学新桥医院心内科, 重庆 400038, ² 第四军医大学西京医院心血管内科, 陕西 西安 710033)

Effects of angiotensin II on intracellular free calcium concentration in human atrial myocytes and antagonistic effect of telmisartan

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【Abstract】 AIM: To examine the effects of angiotensin II (Ang II) on intracellular free calcium concentration ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) in human atrial myocytes and the antagonism effect of telmisartan. **METHODS:** Single human atrial myocyte was isolated. Four groups were included in the experiment: control group, Ang II group, telmisartan group, and Ang II + telmisartan group. Confocal microscope was used with Fluo-3/AM as calcium indicator to detect the changes of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ immediately and 15 minutes respectively after the drug intervention. **RESULTS:** The intracellular fluorescence intensity of singular cardiomyocytes in control and telmisartan groups was low and the intracellular fluorescence intensity of singular cardiomyocytes in Ang II group was significantly higher than that in the control group 15 minutes after intervention ($P < 0.01$). When telmisartan was added simultaneously with Ang II intervention, the values were much lower compared with those in Ang II group ($P < 0.01$). **CONCLUSION:** Ang II induces intracellular calcium overload in human atrial myocytes and telmisartan can decrease $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ overload in human atrial myocytes induced by Ang II.

【Keywords】 atrial myocyte; angiotensin II; calcium; telmisartan

【摘要】 目的: 研究血管紧张素 II (Ang II) 对人心房肌细胞

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$[Ca^{2+}]_i$ 的影响, 以及 Ang II 受体拮抗剂替米沙坦的拮抗作用。方法: 急性分离单个人心房肌细胞, 实验分 4 组: 正常对照组; Ang II 组, 加入终浓度为 $0.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 的 Ang II; 替米沙坦组, 加入终浓度为 10 nmol/L 的替米沙坦; Ang II + 替米沙坦组, 替米沙坦 10 nmol/L 与 Ang II $0.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 同时加入。以 Fluo-3/AM 荧光指示剂负载, 应用激光共聚焦显微镜技术, 分别于加入干预药物后即刻与 15 min 检测 $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ 变化。结果: 对照组和替米沙坦组人心房肌细胞内荧光强度和荧光光密度值较低。Ang II 加入后即刻, 细胞内荧光光密度值开始增加, 15 min 后细胞内荧光强度和荧光光密度值显著增高 ($P < 0.01$ vs 对照组)。而 Ang II + 替米沙坦组细胞内荧光光密度值显著低于 Ang II 组 ($P < 0.01$ vs Ang II 组)。结论: Ang II 可引起人心房肌细胞内钙超载, 替米沙坦能显著减轻 Ang II 诱导的人心房肌细胞内 Ca^{2+} 超载。

【关键词】 心房肌细胞; 血管紧张素 II; 钙; 替米沙坦

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0 引言

心房电重构 (atrial electrical remodeling, AER) 在 心房纤颤的发生中起着重要作用, 而心房肌细胞钙超载可能是其中心环节^[1]。近来发现血管紧张素 II (Ang II) 可诱发加重心房电重构, Ang 转换酶抑制剂及 Ang II 受体拮抗剂可阻止或减轻心房电重构的发生^[2-5]。但关于 Ang II 如何参与心房电重构尚不清楚, Ang II 是否可导致人心房肌细胞内钙超载尚需证实。我们应用激光共聚焦显微镜技术观察 Ang II 对人心房肌细胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度的影响, 以及 Ang II 受体拮抗剂替米沙坦 (telmisartan) 的拮抗作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 Ang II、胶原酶、蛋白酶、HEPES, Fluo-3/AM 为美国 Sigma 公司产品, 替米沙坦为江苏天士力帝益药业有限公司赠送, 其余为国产分析纯。2003-06/2004-06 在西京医院接受心脏体外循环手术的先天性心脏病患者 10 (男 6, 女 4) 例, 平均年龄 14.8 ± 5.6 岁。患者皆无持续性房颤病史, 无严重左室功能不全, 2 wk 内未使用过 Ang II 受体拮抗剂及血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂。建立体外循环前取右心耳组织, 放入氧饱和的 4°C 心脏停搏液中, 5 min 内送回实验室。

生理记录液用 Tyrode 液的配制 (mmol/L): NaCl 126.0, KCl 5.4, MgCl₂ 0.8, CaCl₂ 1.0, NaH₂PO₄ 0.33, HEPES 10.0, Glucose 5.5 (pH 7.4). Ang II 的配制: Ang II 以 1 mmol/L 浓度溶于双蒸馏水中, 分装后 -20℃ 保存, 实验时以分装液溶于细胞外液而得到 0.1 μmol/L 终浓度. 替米沙坦的配制: 称取替米沙坦 5.2 mg, 加入 60 mL DMEM 培养基中; 用 1 mol/L NaOH 调 pH 至 9.5, 搅拌至药物完全溶解; 再加 DMEM 培养液至溶液总量为 100 mL; 用 1 mol/L HCl 调 pH 至 7.4 备用. 替米沙坦配制浓度为 0.1 mmol/L, 实验时终浓度为 10 nmol/L.

1.2 方法 单个人心房肌细胞的分离根据我科的方法进行⁶¹. 人右心耳标本在氧饱和的无钙台氏液中剪成约 0.1 mm × 0.1 mm × 0.1 mm 的组织块, 洗涤; 在 37℃、磁力搅拌及充氧条件下, 用含胶原酶 (3.33 mkat/L)、蛋白酶 (33.34 μkat/L) 的无钙台氏液消化 15 min 后, 换为含胶原酶 3.33 mkat/L 的无钙台氏液进一步消化 5 ~ 10 min 后将组织块在 KB 液中轻轻吹打, 细胞悬液用 200 目滤网过滤; 细胞在 KB 液中保存 60 min 后细胞已贴壁, 即可进行下一步负载. 分为 4 组: ①正常对照组: 不加 Ang II 处理; ②Ang II 组: 加入终浓度 0.1 μmol/L Ang II; ③替米沙坦组: 加入终浓度 10 nmol/L 替米沙坦; ④Ang II + 替米沙坦组: 替米沙坦 10 nmol/L 与 Ang II 0.1 μmol/L 同时加入. 分别于加入 Ang II 后即刻与 15 min, 负载后上机检测 [Ca²⁺]_i.

1.2.1 Fluo-3/AM 的荷载 观察培养皿中的细胞, 于 37℃ 水浴中避光条件下用 Fluo-3/AM (用生理记录液稀释成 5.0 μmol/L) 负载 30 ~ 60 min 后, 用生理记录液洗涤细胞 3 次, 洗去细胞外液残余染料.

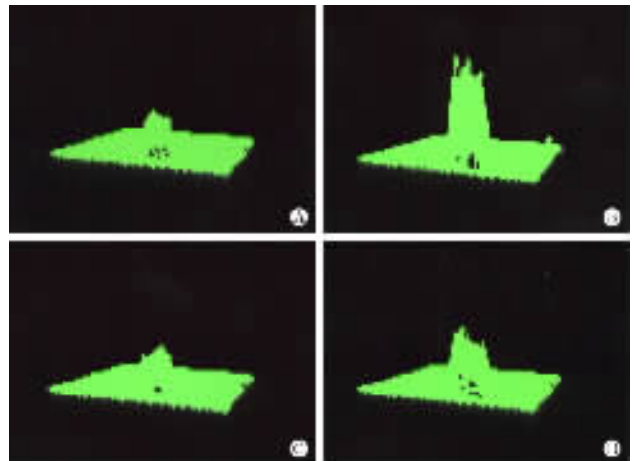
1.2.2 共聚焦测定游离钙变化 Fluo-3/AM 荷载的心肌细胞在激光扫描共聚焦显微镜 (MRC-1024, Bio-Rad) 下扫描细胞内荧光强度, 激发波长 488 nm, 可在 520 nm 处探测到荧光发射. 每隔 30 s 扫描 1 次, Ca²⁺ 图像经光电倍增管和数字传入式摄像机, 输入高速计算机系统, 经软件处理得到清晰的细胞内分布图像, 利用其图像量化、分析系统进行图像分析, 并换算出某一选定区域内 Ca²⁺ 荧光强度随时间变化的曲线. [Ca²⁺]_i 变化用 Fluo-3 与 Ca²⁺ 结合后荧光强度变化百分数 (钙变化率) 表示, 计算公式: [Ca²⁺]_i 荧光强度增加百分数 (%) = (最高峰值的荧光强度 - 对照组 [Ca²⁺]_i 荧光基强度) / 对照组 [Ca²⁺]_i 荧光基强度 × 100%.

统计学处理: 实验重复 8 次, 共观察 32 个细胞. 所有数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 采用 SPSS 11.0 软件进行处

理, 多组间比较用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验, 组间两两比较采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验.

2 结果

2.1 Ang II 使人心房肌细胞 [Ca²⁺]_i 显著升高 对照组心房肌细胞内钙荧光强度和荧光光密度值较低. Ang II (0.1 μmol/L) 加入后即刻, 细胞内荧光强度开始增加, 15 min 后细胞内荧光强度和光密度值显著增高 ($P < 0.01$ vs 对照组, Fig 1, Tab 1).



A: Control; B: Ang II; C: Telmisartan; D: Ang II + telmisartan.

Fig 1 Photos showing [Ca²⁺]_i fluorescence intensity of singular atrial cardiomyocyte in different groups

图 1 各组心房肌细胞内荧光光密度图

表 1 心房肌细胞内钙荧光强度

Tab 1 [Ca²⁺]_i fluorescence intensity of atrial cardiomyocytes (n = 8, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	[Ca ²⁺] _i	Change of [Ca ²⁺] _i (%)
Control	653.9 ± 42.5	—
Ang II	2610.1 ± 112.6 ^b	299.2 ± 27.3
Telmisartan	646.8 ± 41.5 ^d	-1.1 ± 0.5 ^d
Ang II + telmisartan	863.7 ± 59.3 ^{bdf}	32.1 ± 7.8 ^{df}

^bP < 0.01 vs control; ^dP < 0.01 vs Ang II; ^fP < 0.01 vs telmisartan.

2.2 替米沙坦抑制 Ang II 诱导的人心房肌细胞 [Ca²⁺]_i 升高 替米沙坦组心房肌细胞内钙荧光强度和荧光光密度值与对照组无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$). Ang II + 替米沙坦组 15 min 后的细胞内钙荧光强度和荧光光密度值低于 Ang II 组 ($P < 0.01$ vs Ang II 组, Fig 1, Tab 1).

3 讨论

在心房纤颤发病机制的研究和探讨中人们发现,

心房电重构在房颤的发生、持续及一系列心房功能改变中起重要作用,而心房肌细胞钙超载可能是心房电重构其中心环节^[1]。临床研究也发现,血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂并非传统意义上的抗心律失常药,但可减少心肌梗死后房颤的发生^[2];在慢性持续性房颤患者复律后合用伊贝沙坦与胺碘酮,比单用胺碘酮显示出更好的维持窦律效果^[3];房颤患者心房血管紧张素转换酶表达增加,并且伴有心房 Ang II 1 型(AT1)受体下调和 AT2 受体蛋白显著上调^[4]。近来还发现 Ang II 可诱发心房电重构,而血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂及 Ang II 受体拮抗剂可阻止或减轻心房电重构的发生^[6]。但关于 Ang II 如何参与心房电重构尚不清楚,认为可能是通过心房肌细胞钙超载介导,但尚需证实。替米沙坦是非肽类新型 Ang II 受体拮抗剂,可选择性地阻滞心血管系统 Ang II 的 1 型受体(AT1 受体)^[7]。临床上主要用于抗高血压治疗,其对心律失常(如心房纤颤)可能的防治作用也已引起关注^[8,9]。但替米沙坦能否抑制人心房肌细胞钙超载尚需进一步证实。

我们以 Fluo-3 为指示剂,采用激光扫描共聚焦显微镜法测定细胞内游离 Ca^{2+} , 结果发现:人心房肌细胞受 $0.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ Ang II 作用后即刻,细胞内钙荧光强度开始增加,15 min 后增高更为显著,表明出现钙超载。 10 nmol/L 的替米沙坦对心房肌细胞内钙荧光强度和荧光光密度值无明显的直接影响,但可显著减轻 Ang II 诱导的人心房肌细胞内 Ca^{2+} 超载。已知心肌细胞内 Ca^{2+} 超载是由细胞外 Ca^{2+} 内流及细胞内贮存 Ca^{2+} 释放所致,其中活性氧可通过改变细胞膜的氧化还原状态而影响细胞内外 Ca^{2+} 的转运,从而导致心肌细胞 $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ 超负荷^[10,11]。有研究证实 Ang II 可增加氧自由基的产生^[12],并促进心室肌细胞膜 ICa-L 而导致 Ca^{2+} 超载^[13,14]。因而 Ang II 也可能通过增加活性氧的产生及促进膜 ICa-L 而导致人心房肌细胞内 Ca^{2+} 超载。由于本实验中采用的替米沙坦浓度(10 nmol/L)对细胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度无直接影响,因而替米沙坦是通过拮抗 Ang II 受体而抑制人心房肌细胞内钙超载。这一作用可能会减轻心房纤颤患者的心房肌细胞电重构,为临床应用替米沙坦防治心房纤颤提供了进一步的实验依据。

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