•研究论文•

卢帕他定干预兔油酸型急性肺损伤的研究

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摘要:急性肺损伤(ALI)就是通常所定义的急性非心源性的水肿性肺损伤,是临床重症监护病人主要的死亡原因。本研究以油酸静注制备新西兰兔 ALI模型,检测动脉血气参数变化,测定支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中蛋白和血小板活化因子(PAF)细胞间粘附分子 -1(ICAM-1)及白细胞介素 -8(IL-8)的含量,检测肺湿 尸重(W/D)比值,观察组织病理学变化。结果表明,卢帕他定能抑制兔油酸型 ALI的 Pa_{op} 的下降,降低 BALF中 PAF,ICAM-1 和 IL-8 的含量,减少蛋白渗出,降低肺 W/D比值,减轻肺组织病理学损伤。卢帕他定可明显改善兔 ALI,作用机制可能与抑制炎症因子合成与释放有关。

关键词:卢帕他定;急性肺损伤;支气管肺泡灌洗液;血小板激活因子

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Protective effect of rupatadine against oleic acid-induced acute lung injury in rabbits

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Abstract: Acute lung injury (ALI) makes up a spectrum of disease that is commonly defined as "acute non-cardiogenic edematous lung injury". It may contribute to morbidity and mortality in the critically ill patient in the intensive care unit. ALI was induced by oleic acid in rabbits. During the experiment, blood samples were taken from cervical artery and subjected to blood-gas analysis at different time points after ole ic acid injection. Shortly after the rabbits were killed at 3 hour after iv OA injection, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was colleted, and the concentrations of protein, platelet-activating factor (PAF), intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), interleuk in 8 (IL-8) in BALF were then measured by ELISA. The ratio of wet to dry weight (W/D) of left lung was calculated to assess alveolar edema. Lung tissue was fixed in formaldehyde and stained with HE, and examined under a light m icroscope. The OA-induced elevation of arterial blood oxygen pressure was inhibited, as well as PAF, ICAM-1, IL-8 in BALF in rupatadine group. Furthermore, rupatadine also decreased the concentration of protein in BALF and inhibited the increase of the W/D weight ratio significantly. Light microscopic findings showed that the damage in rupatadine groups was far less severe than that in OA model group. Pretreatment with rupatadine has a beneficial effect on acute lung injury induced by oleic acid in rabbits. The ultimate reduction of inflammatory factors was involved, at least in part, in the mechanism of action of upatadine effects.

Key words: nupatadine; acute lung injury; bronchoalveolar lavage fluid; platelet-activating factor

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急性肺损伤 (acute lung injury, ALI)是急性呼吸失常的综合征,可由外伤、脓毒症、肺炎、局部缺血/再灌注和其他临床病症等引起,进而导致一系列病理变化,死亡率高达 38.5%,迄今为止还没有有效

的治疗药物[1-4]。临床研究发现在肺损伤中存在着一个复杂的炎症因子网络参与、扩大炎症进程[5],其中涉及的机制比较复杂,PAF信号通路作为其中之一,可能和 ALI病理生理过程中炎性渗出有关。已有研究证实 PAF信号系统作为一个重要的组成部分参与了宿主免疫反应,而且肺是 PAF信号传导的主要器官[6]。

富马酸卢帕他定 (nipatadine fumarate)是第一个 PAF受体及组胺 H1 受体双重拮抗剂,于 2003年首次在西班牙上市,批准适应证为季节性和常年性过敏性鼻炎。体外和体内研究表明,卢帕他定能有效拮抗组胺和 PAF^[7],具有明显的抗炎活性^[8]。目前有关卢帕他定对 ALI的作用未见报道。本实验以油酸制备兔 ALI模型,观察卢帕他定对油酸型 ALI有无干预作用,并探讨其可能的作用机制。

材料和方法

动物与实验分组 雄性健康新西兰白兔 (东南大学医学院实验动物中心提供),体重 2.0~2.7 kg,饲养于室温、充分给水和食物。30只动物随机分成5组,分别为:正常组、油酸组、卢帕他定 40和 20 mg• kg⁻¹剂量组及地塞米松组 (1 mg• kg⁻¹),每组6只动物。卢帕他定溶解于生理盐水,以8 mL• kg⁻¹静脉滴注,40和 20 mg• kg⁻¹剂量组在给予油酸前 0.5 h至造模后通过静脉分别用微量注射泵以6 mL• h⁻¹进行持续滴注,达到所设计的剂量。除正常组外,每只动物给予油酸 0.15 mL• kg⁻¹。

药物和试剂 富马酸卢帕他定的化学名为 8-氯-6,11-二氢-11-[1-[(5甲基-3吡啶基)甲基]-4-哌啶亚基]-5H苯并[5,6]环庚烷并[1,2-b]吡啶富马酸盐,分子式为 C_{26} H_{26} CIN_3 • C_4 H_4 O_4 ,相对分子质量为 532.0,含量 >99% (HPLC),溶于甲醇、DMSO、氯仿、乙醇,微溶于水,由中国药科大学医药化工研究所王尔华教授惠赠。

地塞米松磷酸钠注射液(浙江仙居制药股份有限公司),油酸(IL USA),戊巴比妥钠(上海化学试剂公司),考马斯亮蓝蛋白测定试剂盒(南京建成生物公司),兔 PAF ELISA试剂盒(BPB, USA), ICAM-1ELISA试剂盒(BPB, USA),兔 IL-8 ELISA试剂盒(深圳晶美生物公司)。其他试剂均为市售分析纯。

仪器 微量注射泵(WZ-50C2,浙江大学医学仪器有限公司),血气分析仪(OPTICCA, Roche),多导生理仪(MPI500, BioPac),酶标仪(Model 680, BIORAD),低温离心机(Centrifuge 5417R型,

Eppendorf),超低温冰箱 (MDF-382E型,三洋),可见 紫外分光光度计 (UV-2450,岛津),光学显微镜等。

实验过程及检测指标 戊巴比妥钠 (30 mg· kg⁻¹,静脉注射)将兔麻醉后,气管切开插管,连接到多导生理仪测定呼吸功能,分离左侧颈总动脉测血压。分离右侧颈动脉以备取血样进行动脉血气分析。 II导联心电图测定。各组分别在 ALI模型形成后 0.5,1,2和 3 h测定动脉血氧分压 (Pa₀)、CO₂分压 (Pa₀)和 pH。

造模后 3 h动物麻醉处死,结扎左肺,右肺收集支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF),即以生理盐水(10 mL• kg¹)经右主支气管灌入,然后抽出,再注入与前次抽出量相等的生理盐水,同法操作,共灌洗 3次。灌洗液经双层纱布过滤,4℃以 3 000 r• min¹ 离心 15 min,取上清液分装后保存于 - 80 ℃超低温冰箱中,紫外分光光度法测定 BALF中蛋白含量,ELISA试剂盒检测 PAF, ICAM-1和 IL-8浓度。

取左肺上部分称重,置于 60 ℃烘箱,24 h后恒重,再次称重,进行湿/干重量(W/D)比值计算。通过 W/D比值判别水肿程度。另取左肺下叶以 10%甲醛溶液固定,进行组织病理检测。

数据及统计学处理 Pa_{0_2} 以下降百分数 $\Delta\%$ $(Pa_{0_2}\Delta\%)$ 表示,计算公式: Pa_{0_2} 下降百分数($Pa_{0_2}\Delta\%$)= $(T_0 Pa_{0_2} - T_n Pa_{0_2})/T_0 Pa_{0_2} \times 100\%$ 。 $T_0 Pa_{0_2}$ 为注射油酸或生理盐水前所测的血氧分压值, $T_n Pa_{0_2}$ 为注射油酸或生理盐水后所测的血氧分压值, $T_n Pa_{0_2}$ 为注射油酸或生理盐水后所测的血氧分压值, $T_n Pa_{0_2}$

处理后所得数据与其他直接测得数据均以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示、采用t检验进行组间统计学分析。

结果

动物在静脉给予油酸后出现呼吸急促、紫绀进行性加重,并持续于整个实验过程,血气中 Pa_{o_2} 下降, Pa_{o_2} /F i_{o_2} <300(Fi_{o_2} =0.21),解剖见气道与肺腔有血性分泌物,肺 W/D比值显著升高,病理切片显示弥漫性肺泡间隔增厚并有炎性细胞浸润,肺泡腔内可见嗜伊红染色的水肿液和灶性出血。这些病理生理变化符合临床 ALI的改变,表明本实验造模成功。

1 卢帕他定对 Pa。的影响

与正常组相比,油酸组 Pa_{o_2} 下降幅度很大,差异显著 (P < 0.01),给予药物后,各组 Pa_{o_2} 虽有不同程

	Dose	Change of the $Pa_{o_2}(\Delta\%)$ at different time / h			
Group	/mg• kg-1	0.5	1	2	3
Control	-	3.8 ±1.5	7.6 ±1.0	6.1 ±4.4	10.8 ±4.5
Ole ic acid	-	29.1 ±4.7* *	32.7 ±1.0* *	35.6 ±4.9* *	40.2 ±2.4* *
Rupatadine	40	4.4 ±1.2 ^{##}	7.5 ±1.9##	13.3 ±1.3##	17.0 ± 2.4
	20	7.8 ±1.1 [#]	29.7 ±1.1	27.6 ±7.1	39.0 ±6.9
Dexam e thas one	1	8.9 ±7.2##	10.0 ±3.4 [#]	14.7 ±3.5##	20.0 ±2.8##

Table 1 Effect of rupatadine on the change of Pa, in oleic acid-induced ALI in rabbits

The rabbits were given rupatadine (40, 20 mg $^{\bullet}$ kg $^{-1}$, iv) or dexame thas one (1 mg $^{\bullet}$ kg $^{-1}$, iv) 0.5 h before injection of ole ic acid. Blood samples were taken from cervical artery for blood-gas analysis and calculated at different times. n = 6, $\overline{x} \pm s$. •• P < 0.01 vs control group; $^{\#}P < 0.05$, $^{\#\#}P < 0.01$ vs ole ic acid group

度下降,但下降幅度低于油酸组,其中卢帕他定 $40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ kg}^{-1}$ 组与油酸组相比差异非常显著 (P < 0.01),卢帕他定 $20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ kg}^{-1}$ 组除了在 0.5 h具有显著差异外 (P < 0.05),随后的时间点不具有统计学意义。结果表明卢帕他定能剂量依赖性地抑制 $Pa_{o,2}$ 的降低。地塞米松也可明显抑制 $Pa_{o,2}$ 的下降,与油酸组比差异非常显著 (P < 0.01),见表 1.0000 但各剂量组对 $Paco_{o,2}$ 和 pH 无影响,差别不具有统计学意义。

2 卢帕他定对 BALF中细胞因子的影响

油酸造模后可致体内炎症细胞大量释放 PAF, ICAM-1和 IL-8,与对照组相比油酸组均明显升高 (P < 0.01)。卢帕他定剂量组的 PAF和 ICAM-1含量有所降低,与油酸组相比,差异显著 (P < 0.05)。但对 IL-8,卢帕他定 $40~\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 组能显著抑制其释放 (P < 0.01),而 $20~\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 组不具有统计学意义。与油酸组相比,地塞米松能显著抑制 PAF, ICAM-1 (P < 0.05)及 IL-8的释放 (P < 0.01)。见表 2.

Table 2 Effect of nupatadine on inflammatory factors levels of BALF in oleic acid-induced ALI in rabbits

Group	Dose /mg• kg ⁻¹	$\begin{array}{c} PAF \\ /pm \ ol \bullet L^{-1} \end{array}$	ICAM-1 / pm ol $^{\bullet}$ L $^{-1}$	IL-8 $/pg^{\bullet} mL^{-1}$
Control	-	75 ±12	48 ±3	14 ±6
Ole ic acid	-	153 ±16* *	148 ±17* *	325 ±22* *
Rupatadine	40	111 ±12#	62 ±7#	30 ±4#
	20	131 ±10#	101 ±24#	223 ±19
Dexame thas on	e 1	$102 \pm 12^{\#}$	60 ±25#	21 ±1 4##

The rabbits were given rupatadine (40, 20 mg• kg⁻¹, iv) or dexamethasone (1 mg• kg⁻¹, iv) 0.5 h before injection of ole ic acid. The rabbits were then sacrificed 3 h after ole ic acid administration and PAF, ICAM-1, IL-8 levels in BALF were determined by ELISA assay. n = 6, $\overline{x} \pm s$. • P < 0.01 vs control group; ${}^{\#}P < 0.05$, ${}^{\#\#}P < 0.01$ vs ole ic acid group

3 卢帕他定对 BALF中蛋白含量和肺 W/D比值的影响

支气管肺泡灌洗过程中发现,油酸组兔气管中会有大量泡沫外渗,有些甚至伴随胸腔积血。油酸组与对照组相比,BALF中蛋白含量和肺 W/D比值均显著升高 (P < 0.01,P < 0.01)。虽然卢帕他定组BALF中的蛋白含量和 W/D比值均高于正常组,但与油酸组相比有显著性降低。说明卢帕他定能有效抑制油酸引起的兔肺蛋白渗漏和肺水肿。地塞米松也可明显降低 BALF中的蛋白含量和 W/D比值,与油酸组相比差异显著 (P < 0.01,P < 0.05)。见表3。

Table 3 Effect of supatadine on BALF protein concentration and W/D in ole ic acid-induced ALI in rabbits

Group	Dose /mg• kg-1	Prote in concentration $/g^{\bullet}$ L ⁻¹	W /D
Control	-	0.5 ±0.4	5.2 ±0.4
Ole ic acid	-	21 . 4 ±1 . 5* *	7.2 ±0.8* *
Rupatadine	40	9.2 ±1.1 ##	5.4 ±0.4 [#]
	20	6.8 ±0.6 [#]	6.2 ±0.9 [#]
Dexame thas one	1	0.299 ±0.025##	5.5 ±0.4 [#]

The rabbits were given rupatadine (40, 20 mg \cdot kg $^{-1}$, iv) or dexamethasone (1 mg \cdot kg $^{-1}$, iv) 0.5 hour before injection of ole ic acid. The rabbits were then sacrificed 3 h after ole ic acid administration. BALF protein concentration and wet to dry weight ratio (W/D) were calculated. n=6, $\overline{x}\pm s$. ** P<0.01 vs control group; ** P<0.05, *** P<0.01 vs ole ic acid group

4 卢帕他定对油酸型肺损伤的保护作用

正常的肺组织肉眼观察颜色均匀,呈白色略显粉红,组织柔软弹性好。油酸组的组织弹性降低,除肺肿胀外还可见弥漫性和大片的淤斑和出血,气管内有些可见血性泡沫样分泌物出现。包膜下普遍充血水肿,且胸腔内有血性胸水渗出。地塞米松和卢

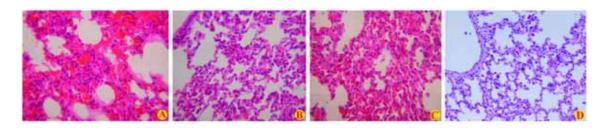


Figure 1 Effect of rupatadine on lung tissue damage in rabbits 3 h after ole ic acid injection (HE stain, $\times 200$). The alveolar filled with exudates and leukocyte, alveolar wall thickening and infiltration of neutrophil and mononuclear macrophage were present in ole ic acid group (A). However, these changes were not shown in control group (B), dexame thas one (1 mg· kg⁻¹, iv) + ole ic acid group (D) and reduced in rupatadine (40 mg· kg⁻¹, iv) + ole ic acid group (C), with focal thickening of alveolar wall

帕他定组的肺部组织损伤较油酸组明显减轻。

病理组织学检查发现兔油酸型 ALI主要表现为重度肺炎,大范围内肺泡腔消失,充有红细胞及均质红染的渗出液及炎症细胞,使肺组织呈实变状态,实变区边缘肺泡壁充血增厚,中性粒细胞及单核巨噬细胞浸润(图 1A)。正常组未见充血水肿等变化(图 1B)。卢帕他定组肺组织病变较上减轻,只有局灶性肺泡壁增厚,有中性粒细胞及单核巨噬细胞浸润,肺泡腔清晰,腔内未见渗出物,肺内支气管基本正常(图 1C)。地塞米松组肺组织基本正常,肺泡壁无明显增厚,腔内未见渗出物(图 1D)。

讨论

油酸致 ALI是经典公认的 ALI动物模型,卢帕他定能降低 Pa。 4%,使肺 W/D比值的增高显著降低,并能明显减少 BALF中的蛋白含量,光镜下显示肺组织病理学病变均有所改善。表明卢帕他定对油酸型 ALI的确具有一定的保护作用。地塞米松对油酸型 ALI有明显的抑制作用,与研究报道[3]一致。

ALI/ARDS中涉及的机制和信号过程广泛而又复杂,表明 PAF作为免疫反应的潜在磷脂调节因子在肺组织损伤中发挥着重要作用^[5,10-12]。 PAF由肺泡巨噬细胞、粒白细胞、血管内皮细胞合成和释放,是目前所知的强致炎因子。 PAF在炎症反应中具有多种生理作用,主要通过促炎症反应诸如中性粒细胞激活、细胞因子释放、血管渗透性增加等。因此,拮抗 PAF可能作为抗 ALI的作用靶点。本研究发现卢帕他定能抑制肺组织中释放 PAF,提示可能在 ALI中会有潜在的治疗作用。

本实验室前期研究发现,在小鼠油酸型 ALI中, p38 MAPK磷酸化抑制可减少 TNF-α的产生^[9,13]。

在人中性粒细胞研究中发现,MAPK通过调节 cPLA2和乙酰转移酶而介导 PAF的合成^[14]。文献报道 PAF能激活大鼠腹腔巨噬细胞、胸腔多形核白细胞中核转录因子 NF-KB的表达、活化^[15,16],而 NF-KB又是炎症反应的主要调节子,它的活化可诱发大量炎症相关因子的表达,能产生如 IL-8,ICAM-1,TNF-α等因子,因而在 ALI发病过程中发挥着重要作用^[17,18]。临床研究也发现在 ARDS患者中,肺泡液中 ICAM-1的水平会升高^[19]。在 ARDS的早期患者的肺水肿液或 BALF中存在高浓度的 IL-8,应用 IL-8单抗能拮抗油酸导致的 ALf^{20]}。基于前人的研究和本实验的研究结果,作者认为 PAF作为潜在的信号分子,可能与 p38MAPK,NF-KB信号通路之间存在着协同干预作用,或是存在着"crossing talking"信号网络共同调节着 ALI的反应。

实验结果表明兔油酸型 ALI的 BALF中 PAF, IL-8及 ICAM-1 水平明显高于正常对照组,而卢帕他定显著抑制了这些炎症因子水平的升高,表明卢帕他定的保护作用可能是通过抑制了肺组织中炎症因子 PAF, ICAM-1及 IL-8的释放,从而使炎症应答处于相对"温和"的状态,一系列后续事件被抑制或减弱,最终表现为肺损伤减轻。但卢帕他定抑制 PAF的具体作用机制和对其他信号通路的协同干预作用,以及 MAPK, PAF和 NF-KB之间的信号通路关系,有待于进一步探讨。本实验室将在此基础上,进一步在细胞水平上对卢帕他定抗肺部炎症的机制进行探讨。

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