

代谢组学法考察金银花醇提物对模型小鼠肝损伤的预防作用

罗时旋*, 赵 稷, 张 宇, 孙长海, 江德田, 高金波, 滕 杨[#](佳木斯大学药学院, 黑龙江 佳木斯 154007)

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摘要 目的:基于代谢组学法研究金银花醇提物对模型小鼠肝损伤的预防作用。方法:30只小鼠随机均分为正常对照(等容生理盐水)组、模型(等容生理盐水)组与金银花醇提物(2 g/kg)组,ig给药,每天1次,连续14 d;给药第8天开始复制模型[ip给予0.2%二甲基亚硝胺(DMN, 10 ml/kg),每天1次,连续7 d]。通过气相色谱与质谱联用(GC-MS)分析开始给药与开始给予DMN第1、3、5、7天小鼠24 h尿样总离子流图,考察尿样中内源性小分子代谢物的变化,主成分分析法探寻尿样代谢物谱的变化及潜在的生物标记物。结果:金银花醇提物组小鼠给予DMN 1~5 d后,色谱图轮廓发生变化并达到最大,但第7天呈明显回归趋势;DMN可导致小鼠尿样内源性小分子代谢物中8-苯基-8-氮杂环[4,3,0]壬-3-烯-7,9-二酮、2-(6-苯基庚炔)-1,3-二氧戊烷、双-(邻-甲基胍)-4-酮葡萄糖酸含量增加,丙二酸、(4-氯苯基硫代甲氧基)乙酸、四氢-2-咪唑乙醛、D-半乳糖、赤式戊糖酸、半乳糖醛酸含量减少;金银花醇提物能改善这一情况。结论:预先ig给予金银花醇提物对DMN诱导的小鼠肝损伤有一定预防作用。

关键词 金银花醇提物;代谢组学;肝损伤;小鼠

Observation of Preventive Effect of *Lonicera japonica* Alcohol Extract on Mice with Liver Injury by Metabolomics Method

LUO Shi-xuan, ZHAO Ji, ZHANG Yu, SUN Chang-hai, JIANG De-tian, GAO Jin-bo, TENG Yang (School of Pharmacy, Jiamusi University, Heilongjiang Jiamusi 154007, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To study the preventive effect of *Lonicera japonica* alcohol extract on mice with liver injury based on metabolomics method. METHODS: 30 mice were equally randomized into a normal control (isometric normal saline) group, a model (isometric normal saline) group and a group of *L. japonica* alcohol extract (2 g/kg). The mice were given drugs by ig once a day for 14 consecutive days. On the 8th day of administration, the models were established by giving 0.2% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMN, 10 ml/kg) ip once a day for 7 consecutive days. Gas chromatography-mass spectrum (GC-MS) was used to analyze 24 h total ions chromatogram of the urine sample on the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th day of administration of drugs and DMN. The change in endogenous small molecule metabolites in urine was observed. Principal component analysis was employed to explore the change in the metabolite chromatogram and underlying biomarkers in urine. RESULTS: The contour of the chromatogram changed to a largest extent 1 to 5 d after given DMN, but showed an obvious trend towards regression 7 days thereafter. DMN resulted in increase in the contents of 8-phenyl-8-azbicyclo-[4,3,0]non-3-ene-7,9-dione, 2-(6-heptynyl)-1,3 dioxolane, bis-(*O*-methyloxime)-4-ketoglucose, and decrease in the contents of malonic acid, 2-(4-chlorophenylthiomethoxy) ethyl, tetrahydro-2-furanacetaldehyde, *D*-galactose, erythro-pentonic acid and galacturonic acid, in endogenous small molecule metabolites in mouse urine, for which *Lonicera japonica* alcohol extract can improve that. CONCLUSIONS: Previous administration of *L. japonica* alcohol extract ig has preventive effect to some extent on the physiological and metabolic conditions of mice with liver injury induced by DMN.

KEYWORDS *Lonicera japonica* alcohol extract; Metabolomics; Liver injury; Mice

全世界的肝病患者数量每年都在增长,除病毒性肝炎外,酒精肝、脂肪肝、药物引起的肝损伤已经成为损害人们身体健康的重大疾病,因此,对保肝药物的筛选及药效评价显得尤为重要。目前主要利用血清酶数据对肝损伤程度进行定性描述,不能很好地反映药物干预的作用效果^[1]。代谢组学能从整体角度反映疾病的状态,通过将内源性和外源性代谢物的种

* 讲师。研究方向:天然药物活性分析。E-mail:79038552@qq.com

通信作者:讲师。研究方向:天然药物活性分析。E-mail:teng-yang19820405@163.com

类和数量的变化与疾病前兆、疾病发生、发展这一进程有机地联系起来,可用于对疾病预防及治疗效果的评价^[2-4]。因此,本研究使用代谢组学法得到小鼠尿样的代谢物图谱,通过比较在金银花醇提物干预下这些代谢物的变化情况,探讨了金银花醇提物对二甲基亚硝胺(DMN)所致的小鼠肝损伤是否具有预防作用。

1 材料

1.1 仪器

Model QP5050A型气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)联用仪(日本岛津公司)。

1.2 药材

金银花(佳木斯市金天医药有限公司,批号:20101024),经佳木斯大学生药学教研室王丽红教授鉴定为真品。

1.3 药品与试剂

N-甲基-三甲基硅烷-三氟乙酰胺(BSTFA,纯度:>99%)、二甲基甲酰胺(DMF,纯度:>99.5%)、DMN(纯度:>99.5%)均购自日本和光纯药工业株式会社;其余试剂均为分析纯。

1.4 动物

SPF级KM小鼠,♂,体质量(20±2)g,购自哈尔滨医科大学实验动物中心[实验动物使用许可证号:SCXK(黑)2013-010]。于室温20℃、12h光照和12h避光环境下饲养,自由饮食、饮水,7d后进行试验。

2 方法与结果

2.1 金银花醇提物的制备

金银花药材经阴干处理,干燥后分别加入20倍量75%的乙醇溶液,40℃回流提取3次,每次2h,合并提取液,抽滤除去沉淀,旋转蒸干,称质量,待用。

2.2 样品收集

30只小鼠随机均分为正常对照(等容生理盐水)组、模型组(等容生理盐水)组与金银花醇提物(2g/kg)组,ig给药,每天1次,连续14d。除正常对照组外,其余组小鼠给药第8天开始复制模型(ip给予0.2%DMN 10ml/kg,每天1次,连续7d)^[5-6]。收集开始给药与开始ip给予DMN第1、3、5、7天小鼠24h尿样,标号后立刻放入-80℃冰箱保存,待用。

2.3 样品预处理

尿样于冰盒内解冻后以离心半径为13.5cm,3000r/min离心15min,然后取上清尿样300μl加入等量乙腈,混匀;以离心半径为13.5cm,10000r/min离心60min,再取上清液150μl,真空干燥。分别加入衍生化试剂BSTFA 50μl和DMF 100μl,超声5min(功率:500W,频率:30kHz),水浴80℃加热30min,室温冷却10min,微孔滤膜(0.45μm)滤过,供气相色谱与质谱联用(GC-MS)分析使用。

2.4 GC-MS方法学考察

2.4.1 色谱条件 色谱柱:DB-1毛细管柱(60m×0.32mm,0.1μm);载气:高纯氮气;进样量:1μl;流速:1.0ml/min;采样时间:2min;分流比:1:25;升温程序(80℃保持2min;经1℃/min升温至90℃,持续10min;经2℃/min升温至108℃,持续10min;经2℃/min升温至110℃,持续10min;经2.5℃/min升温至285℃,保持10min^[7])。

2.4.2 MS条件 标准电子轰击(EI)电离源;电压:70eV;离子源温度:300℃;检测器温度:280℃;入口压力:91kPa;线速度:35cm/s;全流量:50ml/min;扫描方式:全扫描40~500m/z。

2.4.3 精密度、稳定性、重复性试验 依法进行方法的精密度、稳定性、重复性试验。结果显示,各试验的RSD分别不超过12.8%、10%、2.54%(n=6)。

2.5 数据处理

使用岛津色谱工作站对GC-MS(m/z 40~500)总离子流图中各种代谢物峰面积进行积分,使用Matlab(Version 7.0.1, Mathwork Inc.)软件,去掉GC-MS分析中过载的代谢物峰后,

经HPLC分析方法预处理减少噪声和化学位移漂移的影响。将试验的所有样本用自编Matlab语言程序进行色谱峰识别及峰匹配,并采用主成分分析法(PCA)对各组小鼠尿样的代谢物GC-MS指纹图谱进行分析。

2.6 各组小鼠尿样代谢物色谱图检测结果

给药前7天,与正常对照组比较,模型组小鼠尿样代谢组轮廓无明显改变;ip给予DMN 1d后,代谢轮廓开始发生变化,ip给予DMN 7d后已明显偏离ip给予DMN 1d前的代谢轮廓,揭示在外源物DMN干预下引起了小鼠机体代谢异常,小鼠DMN肝损伤模型复制成功。与正常对照组比较,金银花醇提物组小鼠尿样代谢组轮廓在ip给予DMN 1d前无明显变化;ip给予DMN 1d后,代谢组轮廓开始发生变化,ip给予DMN 5d后偏离的代谢轮廓达到最大值,但至ip给予DMN 7d后代谢轮廓有明显回归趋势,且已接近正常对照组。这揭示金银花醇提物对DMN干预引起的机体代谢异常有恢复作用,可能是金银花醇提物中含有抑菌、抗炎、抗氧化作用的绿原酸类和黄酮类物质发挥了调节代谢紊乱的作用。总离子流(TIC)图见图1A~K。

2.7 DMN诱导小鼠肝损伤模型生物标记物的确定

对正常对照组(N)、金银花醇提物组注射DMN前(TN)、模型组第1、3、5、7天(c1, c3, c5和c7)和金银花醇提物组第1、3、5、7天(t1, t3, t5和t7)的小鼠尿样代谢GC-MS的TIC图进行比较分析,发现了19个信噪比大于10的色谱峰,并用其构建一个19维向量。采用主成分分析(PCA)法结合Matlab语言程序对此19维向量进行降维处理,得到一个二维向量。根据主成分及标示内源性代谢物离子对离散趋势贡献程度的分析,将贡献最大的9种化合物列出。小鼠尿样中这9种内源性小分子代谢物可被视为是DMN对小鼠机体生理产生影响的潜在生物标记物。其中3种物质,即8-苯基-8-氮杂环[4,3,0]壬-3-烯-7,9-二酮、2-(6-苯基庚炔)-1,3二氧戊烷、双-(邻-甲基胂)-4-酮葡萄糖酸含量增加;6种物质,即丙二酸、(4-氯苯基硫代甲氧基)乙酸、四氢-2-咪喃乙醛、D-半乳糖、赤式戊糖酸、半乳糖醛酸含量减少。经金银花醇提物干预后,9种物质的代谢紊乱均得到明显改善,其尿样代谢表型有向正常范围回归的趋势,呈现代谢网络修复的结果。从机体生理内源性代谢物变化的层面上表明,金银花醇提物对DMN致小鼠肝损伤有预防作用,合并后TIC图见图1L;9种成分的强度在不同时间点的测定结果见表1。

3 讨论

经以上试验初步建立了用于分析金银花醇提物对DMN致小鼠肝损伤预防作用的GC-MS代谢组学法。利用PCA法将小鼠尿样的GC-MS图谱的不可视的19维向量降维到二维的可视化数据,判别尿样中代谢物谱的模式变化规律,能准确反映肝损伤程度与染毒时间的关系。利用MS数据库快速鉴定代谢物,发现9种代谢物的含量变化与肝损伤程度密切相关;经金银花75%醇提物干预后,有明显的代谢网络回归趋势。代谢物谱的模式变化规律和代谢物含量变化规律,都与之前已发表的动物实验血清生化指标和肝组织病理检查结果^[8]一致,表明金银花醇提物对DMN致小鼠肝损伤有预防作用。代谢组学法可用于研究动物对复杂条件发生应激反应时的生

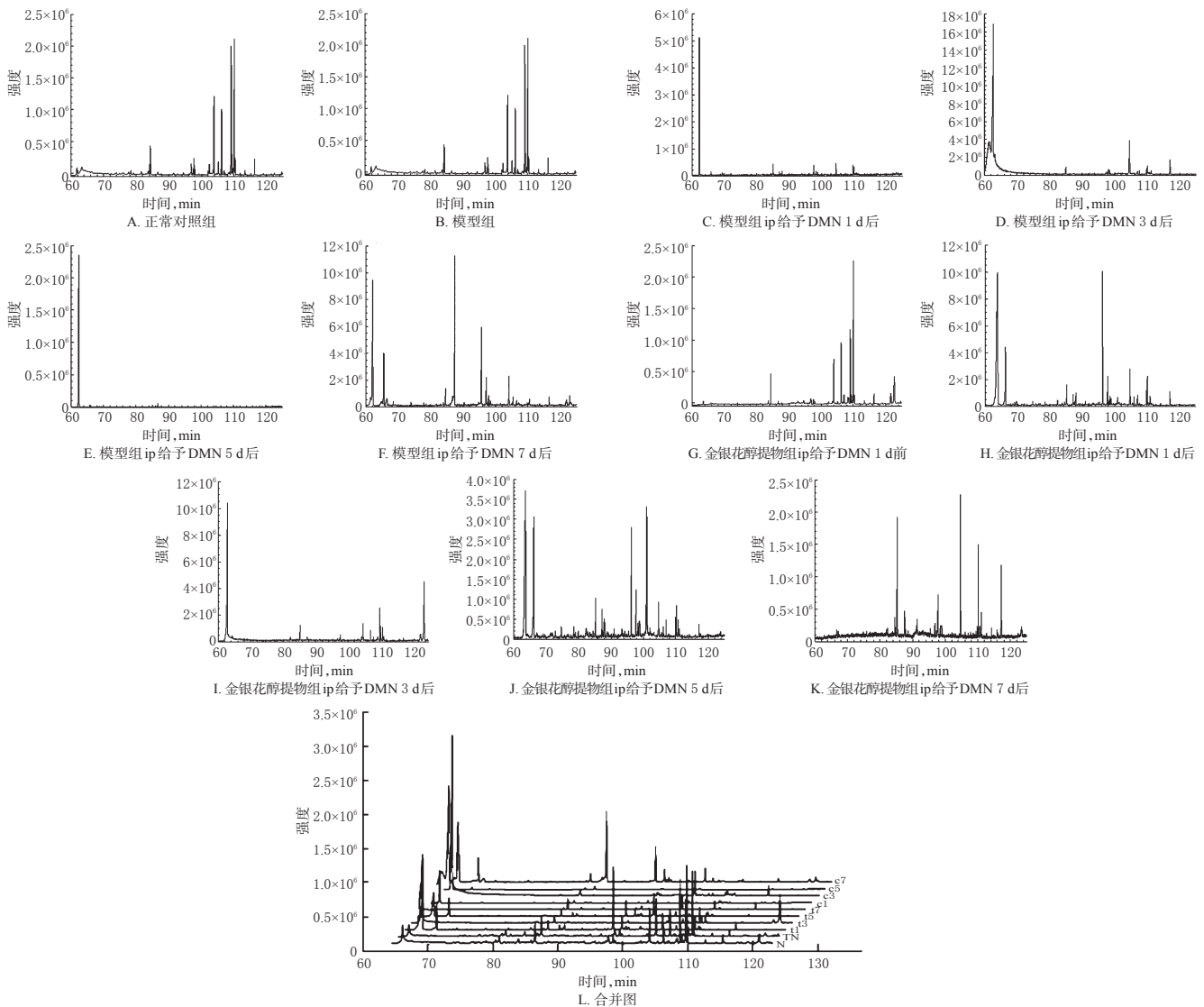


图1 不同时间点小鼠尿样总离子流图

Fig 1 Total ions chromatogram in mice urine at different time points

表1 9种成分的强度在不同时间点的测定结果($\bar{x} \pm s, n=10$)

Tab 1 Determination results of intensity of 9 species at different time points($\bar{x} \pm s, n=10$)

序号	保留时间, min	成分	强度($\times 10^6$)									
			N	TN	t1	t3	t5	t7	c1	c3	c5	c7
1*	64.95	8-phenyl-8-azabicyclo[4,3,0]non-3-ene-7,9-dione	0 \pm 0.91	0.2178 \pm 0.065	3.530 \pm 9.33	61.32 \pm 42.55	0	0.3152 \pm 0.01	379.7 \pm 63.06	238.1 \pm 47.59	438.4 \pm 31.40	373.6 \pm 28.45
2*	89.61	2-(6-heptynyl)-1,3-dioxolane	0	0	0.2223 \pm 0.05	0	10.37 \pm 9.97	1.369 \pm 0.62	10.32 \pm 5.73	8.337 \pm 2.05	77.89 \pm 38.03	80.93 \pm 28.60
3*	97.97	bis-(O-methylloxime)-4-ketoglucose	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.908 \pm 2.34	3.469 \pm 2.17	33.82 \pm 22.60	35.07 \pm 22.92
4**	106.9	malonic acid	144.7 \pm 31.63	106.5 \pm 21.81	32.77 \pm 6.15	41.71 \pm 27.57	70.09 \pm 23.98	81.63 \pm 34.53	22.39 \pm 8.63	37.85 \pm 7.96	1.103 \pm 0.57	4.813 \pm 1.27
5**	109.2	2-(4-chlorophenylthiomethoxy)ethyl	90.22 \pm 39.10	105.5 \pm 38.89	12.50 \pm 6.29	18.84 \pm 12.05	11.29 \pm 8.53	70.74 \pm 25.04	0	0	0	0
6**	112.1	tetrahydro-2-furanacetaldehyde	237.3 \pm 76.55	146.2 \pm 69.93	29.36 \pm 9.75	74.93 \pm 42.79	17.63 \pm 10.64	91.78 \pm 48.26	13.41 \pm 3.18	0.4354 \pm 0.15	1.32 \pm 0.73	4.597 \pm 2.03
7**	112.4	D-galactose	26.02 \pm 7.44	18.77 \pm 6.26	20.93 \pm 5.05	15.01 \pm 1.41	40.72 \pm 21.95	20.91 \pm 21.82	14.36 \pm 5.54	4.797 \pm 2.04	1.341 \pm 0.63	4.275 \pm 1.50
8**	113.0	erythro-pentonic acid	201.5 \pm 52.66	215.5 \pm 36.04	21.94 \pm 9.36	41.29 \pm 31.79	26.56 \pm 14.68	155.2 \pm 34.73	1.254 \pm 0.88	0	0	0.2582 \pm 0.50
9**	113.2	galacturonic acid	25.11 \pm 5.18	20.22 \pm 2.45	3.501 \pm 1.11	5.435 \pm 5.47	9.495 \pm 1.75	14.58 \pm 4.83	2.294 \pm 1.91	0	0	0.5045 \pm 0.090

注: *表示含量降低, **表示含量增加

Note: * refers to decrease in content, ** means increase in content

理变化特征,尤其可作为一种非损伤性的动态监测方法来评价天然药物的药效学。

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最小时间算法优化自动发药机初始储位的效果分析

鲁萍*, 崔亮, 漆新文#, 李倩(新疆生产建设兵团医院/石河子大学医学院第二附属医院, 乌鲁木齐 830000)

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摘要 目的:优化自动发药机中药品储位以提高工作效率。方法:采用最小时间算法原则,即将使用频率高的药品存放在距离出药口近的储药槽中;同时从大量的处方信息中提取药品使用规律,将具有关联性的药品存放在临近的储药槽中。以每日加药时间、处方平均调配时间、最大储药数量为评价指标,优化自动发药机初始储位,统计分析药品初始储位优化前后3个月各指标变化。结果:通过计算各药品包装三维尺寸及其上一年的分发频率数据选择354种药品存储在自动发药机中,并根据其分发频率高低及药品间的关联程度安排其在发药机中储位的远近。与优化前比较,储位优化后每日加药时间平均缩短了54 min(218 vs. 165 min),处方平均调配时间缩短了8 s(24 vs. 16 s),最大储药数量平均增加了1 333盒(13 113 vs. 14 446盒),差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论:自动发药机药品初始储位经最小时间算法优化后缩短了加药时间和处方调配时间,增加了最大储药数量,提高了工作效率。

关键词 最小时间算法;自动发药机;初始储位;分发频率;优化

Effect Analysis of the Optimization of Initial Drug Placement in the Automated Drug Dispensing Machine by Minimum Time Algorithm

LU Ping, CUI Liang, QI Xin-wen, LI Qian(Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Hospital/The Second Affiliated Hospital of the Medical College, Shihezi University, Urumqi 830000, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To optimize the drug placement in the automated drug dispensing machine to improve work efficiency. METHODS: Based on the principle of the minimum time algorithm, the drug which would be used at a high frequency was placed in the drug storage tank nearest to the drug outlet. Meanwhile, the rule of drug use was drawn from the information on a large number of prescriptions, based on which the drugs correlated with each other were placed in the drug storage tanks that were adjacent. With daily time it takes to add drugs, average time it takes to make up a prescription and the maximum number of drugs stored as the evaluated indexes, the initial drug placement in the automated drug dispensing machine was optimized. The changes in the indexes within 3 months before and after the above-mentioned optimization were statically analyzed. RESULTS: After calculating the three-dimensional sizes of the packages of drugs and the dispensing frequency data of the previous year, 354 drugs were selected and placed in the nearer or farther storage tanks in the automated dispensing machine according to the dispensing frequency and the correlation among them. After the optimization of the placement, daily time it takes to add drugs reduced by 54 min (218 vs. 165 min) on average, average time it takes to make up a prescription reduced by 8 s (24 vs. 16 s) and the maximum number of drugs stored increased by 1 333 boxes (13 113 vs. 14 446 boxes) on average. There was statistical significance in differences ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: The initial drug placement in the automated drug dispensing machine that was optimized by minimum time algorithm has reduced daily time it takes to add drugs and average time it takes to make up a prescription and increased the maximum number of drugs stored and thus improved work efficiency.

KEYWORDS Minimum time algorithm; Automated drug dispensing machine; Initial placement; Dispensing frequency; Optimization

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* 主管药师, 硕士。研究方向:药事管理、临床药学。E-mail: 317145800@qq.com

通信作者:副主任药师, 硕士。研究方向:药事管理。E-mail: btyy2668520@163.com