

脯氨酰羧基肽酶介导氯沙坦对高血压模型大鼠血管重构的抑制作用研究^Δ

李湘宏^{1*}, 秦又发², 陈根², 杨晓青², 秦旭平^{2#} (1. 南华大学附属南华医院药剂科, 湖南 衡阳 421001; 2. 南华大学药物药理研究所, 湖南 衡阳 421001)

中图分类号 TQ925⁺.2; R965 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2013)13-1168-04

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2013.13.06

摘要 目的: 研究脯氨酰羧基肽酶(PRCP)介导氯沙坦对高血压模型大鼠血管重构的抑制作用。方法: 取大鼠行“两肾一夹”手术建立高血压模型, 分为假手术组、模型组、阳性对照组[呋塞米 15 mg/(kg·d)]和低、中、高剂量[5、15、30 mg/(kg·d)]氯沙坦组, 各组12只, 术后第11周, 后4组灌胃给药干预4周。监测术前、术后给药前和给药4周后各组大鼠的血压, 检测给药4周后各组大鼠肠系膜动脉腔内径(LD)和血管中层厚度(MT)、横截面积(MCSA)、腔面积(LA)变化与PRCP mRNA及其蛋白的表达水平。结果: 与术前比较, 除假手术组外其余各组大鼠术后给药前血压均明显升高($P<0.01$); 与术后给药前比较, 阳性对照组和氯沙坦组大鼠给药4周后血压均明显降低($P<0.01$)。与假手术组比较, 模型组大鼠LD、PRCP mRNA及其蛋白表达均明显减小, MT/LA比值和MCSA/LA比值均明显增加($P<0.01$); 与模型组比较, 阳性对照组和氯沙坦组大鼠LD均明显增加, MT/LA比值和MCSA/LA比值均明显减小($P<0.01$), 氯沙坦组大鼠PRCP mRNA及其蛋白表达均明显增加($P<0.01$), 且与剂量呈正相关。结论: 氯沙坦能有效降低大鼠血压和逆转肠系膜动脉肥厚, 其作用机制可能与PRCP的表达上调有关。

关键词 脯氨酰羧基肽酶; 氯沙坦; 高血压; 血管重构; 大鼠

Inhibitory Effects of Prolylcarboxypeptidase-mediated Losartan on Vascular Remodeling in Hypertensive Rats

LI Xiang-hong¹, QIN You-fa², CHEN Gen², YANG Xiao-qing², QIN Xu-ping² (1. Dept. of Pharmacy, Nanhua Hospital Affiliated to University of South China, Hunan Hengyang 421001, China; 2. Institute of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, University of South China, Hunan Hengyang 421001, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To study the inhibitory effects of Prolylcarboxypeptidase(PRCP)-mediated losartan on vascular remodeling in hypertensive rats. METHODS: Rats underwent “two-kidney one clip” surgery to set up hypertensive model. Model rats were divided into sham operation group, model group, positive control group [furosemide 15 mg/(kg·d)] and losartan low-dose, medium-dose and high-dose groups [5, 15, 30 mg/(kg·d)] with 12 rats in each group. At 11th week after operation, the latter 4 groups were given relevant medicine intragastrically for 4 weeks. The blood pressures of rats were determined before operation, before medication postoperatively, 4 weeks after medication. The changes of LD, MT, MCSA, LA, mRNA and protein expression of PRCP in rats were determined 4 weeks after medication. RESULTS: Compared with before operation, blood pressure of rats in those groups increased significantly, except for sham operation ($P<0.01$); compared with before medication postoperatively, the blood pressure of rats decreased significantly in positive control group and losartan groups 4 weeks after medication ($P<0.01$). Compared with sham operation group, LD level, mRNA and protein expression of PRCP decreased significantly in model group, and MT/LA ratio and MCSA/LA ratio increased significantly ($P<0.01$); compared with model group, LD levels of rats increased significantly in positive control group and losartan groups, and MT/LA ratio and MCSA/LA ratio decreased significantly ($P<0.01$); mRNA and protein expression of PRCP increased significantly in losartan groups ($P<0.01$), relating to drug dosage positively. CONCLUSIONS: The blood pressure and mesenteric arterial hypertrophy are regressed by losartan, which may be associated with up-regulation of expression of PRCP.

KEY WORDS Prolylcarboxypeptidase; Losartan; Hypertension; Vascular remodeling; Rats

脯氨酰羧基肽酶(Prolylcarboxypeptidase, PRCP), 又称为血管肽酶C, 是由496个氨基酸残基组成的单链丝氨酸蛋白酶, 在心血管系统中发挥着重要作用。其作用机制是通过代谢血管紧张素II (Angiotensin II, Ang II)、Ang III分别生成

Ang1-7和Ang2-7^[1]。有报道^[2-6]称, 无论是在体内还是体外, 当高分子激肽原(High kininogen, HK)和前激肽释放酶(Plasma prekallikrein, PK)在内皮细胞膜表面结合时, PRCP能迅速将PK转变为激肽释放酶, 通过激活组成型缓激肽B2受体和诱导型缓激肽B1受体, 促使血管内皮产生舒张因子, 如一氧化氮(NO)和前列环素2(PGI-2)等, 从而产生舒血管作用。有研究^[7]发现, Ang II使肺动脉产生收缩效应; 在体外用对甲苯磺酰氯(PRCP抑制剂)处理犬的肺动脉环后能够增加Ang II诱导血管的收缩效应。氯沙坦是Ang II 1型受体拮抗药。近来, 实验研究数据显示, 在“两肾一夹”(2K1C)高血压模型大鼠中, 氯沙坦

Δ 基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(No.30572192, 81173060); 南华大学归国人员基金资助项目(No.2010XQD44)

* 主管药师。研究方向: 医院药学。电话: 0734-8358078。E-mail: lxh8312188@sina.com

通信作者: 教授, 硕士研究生导师。研究方向: 心血管药理学。电话: 0734-8160781。E-mail: Qinxp333@hotmail.com

能够有效降低血压,逆转心血管重构^[8]。此外,还有文献^[9]报道,氯沙坦在治疗高血压的同时,还能增加高血压患者体内缓激肽的浓度。因此,本研究以2K1C高血压模型大鼠为研究对象,研究PRCP介导氯沙坦对模型大鼠血管重构的抑制作用。

1 材料

1.1 仪器

BI-2000 图象软件分析系统(四川泰盟公司);鼠尾测压仪(中南大学生理学教研室)。

1.2 药品与试剂

盐酸哌唑嗪片(安徽合肥九健药业有限公司,批号:20070603,规格:每片1 mg);氯沙坦片(杭州默沙东公司,批号:07203,规格:每片50 mg);PRCP、 β -肌动蛋白(β -actin)引物[生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司];Trizol RNA 提取试剂(美国 Invitrogen 公司);逆转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)试剂盒(美国 Promega 公司);兔抗大鼠 PRCP 多克隆抗体和二抗(武汉博士德生物工程有限公司); β -actin 抗体(美国 Santan Cruz 公司)。

1.3 动物

SD 大鼠,♂,体质量170~230 g,中南大学动物部提供,合格证号为SCXK(湘)2006-2001。

2 方法

2.1 建模

取大鼠行2K1C手术^[10-11]建立高血压模型。步骤如下:用标准饲料喂养,保证其能自由饮水,适应性喂养1周后,称质量,用戊巴比妥钠(60 mg/kg)进行麻醉后,从大鼠左侧背部开口分离左侧肾动脉,用银夹狭窄(直径2.5~3 mm),然后缝合背部伤口。假手术组作为对照接受相同手术程序,但不施行银夹狭窄。手术后在相同条件下喂养1周,用夹尾法测大鼠血压,每6日测1次。

2.2 分组

大鼠手术后第10周末血压高于140 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=133.32 Pa)的大鼠被选为高血压模型大鼠,建模成功率为83%。将术后大鼠按随机原则分为假手术组、模型组、阳性对照组[哌唑嗪15 mg/(kg·d)]和低、中、高剂量[5、15、30 mg/(kg·d)]^[12]氯沙坦组,各组12只。氯沙坦剂量根据人临床常用剂量换算。术后第11周,阳性对照组和氯沙坦组灌胃给药干预4周,每日2次,每6日监测1次血压(分别于每天上午给药前1 h监测)。

2.3 血管的组织形态学变化

药物治疗4周后,每组取6只大鼠,称质量,用戊巴比妥钠进行麻醉,取出肠系膜动脉,然后分别用磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)和10%福尔马林冲洗,最后置于10%福尔马林溶液中保存;脱水、固定后,将肠系膜动脉横向切成若干片,用苏木精和伊红(HE)染色,用图像软件分析系统分析肠系膜动脉腔内径(LD)和血管中层厚度(MT)、横截面积(MCSA)、腔面积(LA)的变化。

2.4 RT-PCR 法检测大鼠肠系膜动脉中 PRCP mRNA 的表达

将每组剩余的6只大鼠,用戊巴比妥钠进行麻醉,迅速取出肠系膜动脉,在液氮中匀浆,分离提取总RNA,按照RT-PCR试剂盒说明书进行操作,逆转录后进行PCR扩增。其特异性引物及序列大小如下:PRCP:上游引物5'-CCGCACCTGT-CAACTAAC-3',下游引物5'-AGCAAACACCAGCATA-3',产物大小266 bp; β -actin:上游引物5'-GAAATCGTGCGTGACATTAAG-3',下游引物5'-CTAGAAGCATTTGCGGTGCA-3',产物大小510 bp。按以下条件进行反应:预变性94℃ 5 min,变性94℃ 40 s,退火50 s(PRCP:62℃, β -actin:50℃),延伸

72℃ 50 s,进行28~30个循环,最后72℃延伸10 min。结束后,各取产物5 μ l,1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳,用灰度扫描分析,以PRCP与 β -actin的灰度值比值表示PRCP mRNA的表达情况。

2.5 蛋白印迹(Western blot)法检测大鼠肠系膜动脉中 PRCP 蛋白的表达

取“2.4”项下的各组大鼠肠系膜动脉组织匀浆,加兔抗大鼠PRCP多克隆抗体(1:200 稀释),37℃孵育2 h,加入二抗(1:1 000 稀释),37℃孵育1 h,暗室加发光剂2 min,显影,定影,水洗。结果用图像软件分析系统对胶片扫描测定感光区带的感光密度^[10],以PRCP与 β -actin的光密度值比值表示PRCP蛋白的表达情况。

2.6 统计学处理

所有数据均采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间总变异用方差分析检验,组内前后差异用非配对 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

3 结果

3.1 血压的变化

各组大鼠基础血压在实验前均无明显差别。与术前比较,除假手术组外其余各组大鼠术后给药前血压均明显升高($P < 0.01$);与术后给药前比较,阳性对照组和氯沙坦组大鼠给药4周后血压均明显降低($P < 0.01$),且氯沙坦的降压作用呈剂量依赖性。各组大鼠术前、术后给药前和给药4周后的血压变化见表1。

表1 各组大鼠不同时间点的血压变化($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 12$)

Tab 1 Changes of blood pressure of rats in each group at different time points ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 12$)

分组	血压, mm Hg		
	术前	术后给药前	给药4周后
假手术组	112 $\pm$ 12	108 $\pm$ 10	109 $\pm$ 11
模型组	121 $\pm$ 15	157 $\pm$ 12 ^{*a}	160 $\pm$ 11 ^a
阳性对照组	113 $\pm$ 12	160 $\pm$ 11 [#]	115 $\pm$ 13 [#]
低剂量氯沙坦组	112 $\pm$ 14	156 $\pm$ 14 [*]	110 $\pm$ 11 [#]
中剂量氯沙坦组	118 $\pm$ 11	158 $\pm$ 13 [*]	107 $\pm$ 10 [#]
高剂量氯沙坦组	120 $\pm$ 14	157 $\pm$ 11 [*]	105 $\pm$ 11 [#]

与术前比较:^{*} $P < 0.01$;与术后给药前比较:[#] $P < 0.01$;与假手术组比较:^a $P < 0.01$

vs. before operation; ^{*} $P < 0.01$; vs. before medication postoperative; [#] $P < 0.01$; vs. sham operation group; ^a $P < 0.01$

3.2 组织形态学变化

与假手术组比较,模型组大鼠LD明显减小,MT/LA比值和MCSA/LA比值均明显增加($P < 0.01$);与模型组比较,阳性对照组和氯沙坦组大鼠LD均明显增加,MT/LA比值和MCSA/LA比值均明显减小($P < 0.01$),且与氯沙坦剂量呈正相关。各组大鼠肠系膜动脉血管组织形态学变化见图1,形态学参数见表2。

3.3 肠系膜动脉中 PRCP mRNA 及蛋白的表达情况

与假手术组比较,模型组大鼠肠系膜动脉中PRCP mRNA及其蛋白表达均明显减小($P < 0.01$);与模型组比较,氯沙坦组大鼠肠系膜动脉中PRCP mRNA和蛋白表达均明显增加($P < 0.01$),且与剂量呈正相关。各组大鼠肠系膜动脉PRCP mRNA表达的电泳图见图2,柱状图见图3;PRCP蛋白表达的电泳图见图4,柱状图见图5。

4 讨论

本研究发现PRCP mRNA及其蛋白在2K1C高血压模型大鼠肠系膜动脉中表达有所下调。长期服用氯沙坦不仅能降低血压,而且能还抑制肠系膜动脉肥大和增加PRCP mRNA及其

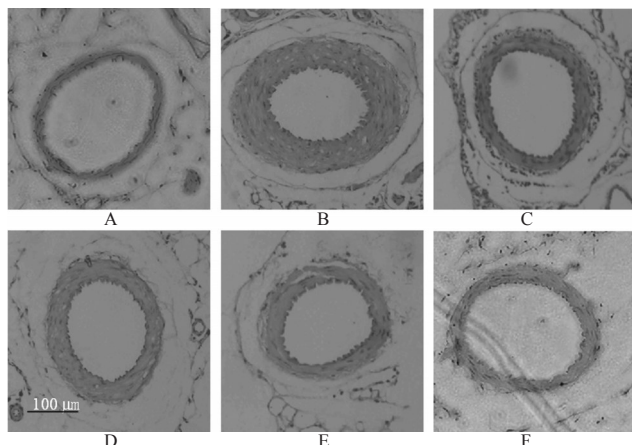


图1 各组大鼠肠系膜动脉血管组织形态学变化(HE, ×200)
A.假手术组;B.模型组;C.阳性对照组;D.低剂量氯沙坦组;E.中剂量氯沙坦组;F.高剂量氯沙坦组

Fig 1 Morphological changes of mesenteric arteries of rats in each group(HE, ×200)

A. sham operation group; B. model group; C. positive control group; D. losartan low-dose group; E. losartan medium-dose group; F. losartan high-dose group

表2 各组大鼠肠系膜动脉形态学参数($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

Tab 2 Morphological parameters of mesenteric arteries of rats in each group($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

组别	LD, μm	MCSA/LA 比值	MT/LD 比值
假手术组	170.6 ± 21.3	1.06 ± 0.44	0.20 ± 0.04
模型组	118.7 ± 18.0*	4.32 ± 0.87*	0.74 ± 0.07*
阳性对照组	132.6 ± 19.6 [#]	3.01 ± 1.00 [#]	0.44 ± 0.06 [#]
低剂量氯沙坦组	149.8 ± 23.9 [#]	2.76 ± 0.60 [#]	0.42 ± 0.05 [#]
中剂量氯沙坦组	160.4 ± 22.7 [#]	1.48 ± 0.45 [#]	0.38 ± 0.03 [#]
高剂量氯沙坦组	163.9 ± 23.0 [#]	1.44 ± 0.34 [#]	0.32 ± 0.02 [#]

与假手术组比较: * $P < 0.01$; 与模型组比较: * $P < 0.01$

vs. sham operation group: * $P < 0.01$; vs. model group: * $P < 0.01$

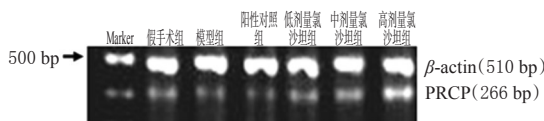


图2 各组大鼠肠系膜动脉 PRCP mRNA 表达的电泳图

Fig 2 Electrophoretogram of mRNA expression of PRCP in mesenteric arteries of rats in each group

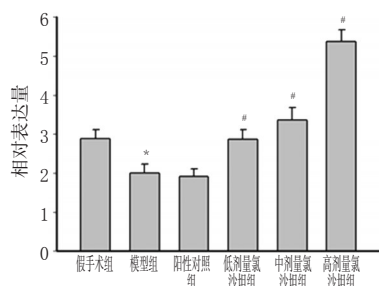


图3 各组大鼠肠系膜动脉 PRCP mRNA 表达柱状图

与假手术组比较: * $P < 0.01$; 与模型组比较: * $P < 0.01$

Fig 3 Histogram of mRNA expression of PRCP in mesenteric arteries of rats in each group

vs. sham operation group: * $P < 0.01$; vs. model group: * $P < 0.01$

蛋白在高血压模型大鼠肠系膜血管中的表达。Ang II 生成增

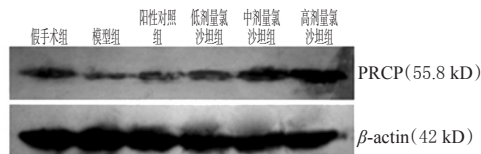


图4 各组大鼠肠系膜动脉 PRCP 蛋白表达的电泳图

Fig 4 Electrophoretogram of protein expression of PRCP in mesenteric arteries of rats in each group

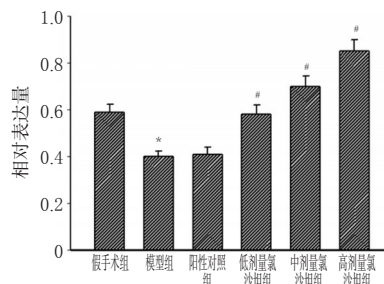


图5 各组大鼠肠系膜动脉 PRCP 蛋白表达柱状图

与假手术组比较: * $P < 0.01$; 与模型组比较: * $P < 0.01$

Fig 5 Histogram of protein expression of PRCP in mesenteric arteries of rats in each group

vs. sham operation group: * $P < 0.01$; vs. model group: * $P < 0.01$

加,不但能引起血管收缩、改变血流动力学状态,还能刺激细胞肥大、凋亡、迁移以及细胞外基质的沉积,从而导致心血管重构^[13]。有研究^[10-11]表明,对于2K1C高血压模型大鼠,无论是胸主动脉还是肠系膜动脉都存在肥厚现象,且氯沙坦能明显抑制或逆转这种损害。前期实验和本实验的结果提示,氯沙坦的这种保护血管作用可能与增加PRCP mRNA及其蛋白在大鼠肠系膜动脉中的表达有关。

PRCP能有效调节Ang II诱导肺血管收缩^[7];另外,PRCP能促进NO和PGI-2的生成,从而产生舒血管作用^[14]。所以,氯沙坦的降压作用可能与恢复高血压模型大鼠肠系膜动脉中PRCP mRNA及其蛋白的表达有关,以达到调节血管紧张素系统和肾素-Ang系统的网络平衡,从而抑制血管过分收缩和重构。这些研究将为进一步开发新型抗高血压药物提供新思路。

参考文献

- [1] Oda CE, Marinkovic DV, Hammon KJ, *et al.* Purification and properties of prolylcarboxypeptidase (angiotensinase C) from human kidney[J]. *J Biol Chem*, 1978, 253(17): 5 927.
- [2] Tan F, Morris PW, Skidgel RA, *et al.* Sequencing and cloning of human prolylcarboxypeptidase (angiotensinase C). Similarity to both serine carboxypeptidase and prolylendopeptidase families[J]. *J Biol Chem*, 1993, 268(22): 16 631.
- [3] Motta G, Rojkaer R, Hasan AA, *et al.* High molecular weight kinogen regulates prekallikrein assembly and activation on endothelial cells: a novel mechanism for contact activation[J]. *Blood*, 1998, 91(2): 516.
- [4] Shariat-Madar Z, Mahdi F, Schmaier AH. Identification and characterization of prolylcarboxypeptidase as an endothelial cell prekallikrein activator[J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2002, 277(20): 17 962.
- [5] Shariat-Madar Z, Mahdi F, Schmaier AH. Recombinant prolylcarboxypeptidase activates plasma prekallikrein[J].

复方庚酸炔诺酮注射液中苯甲醛含量与茶油酸值、过氧化值的相关性研究^Δ

彭茗*,任飞亮,朱瀛华,杨永健(上海市食品药品检验所,上海 201203)

中图分类号 R927.1 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2013)13-1171-03

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2013.13.07

摘要 目的:建立复方庚酸炔诺酮注射液(CNEI)中苯甲醛含量的测定方法,并探讨苯甲醛含量与辅料茶油酸值、过氧化值的相关性。方法:采用2010年版《中国药典》(一部)附录IX酸值、过氧化值的方法,测定市售2008年和2010年生产的各2批CNEI的酸值和过氧化值;采用气相色谱法测定其中苯甲醛的含量(以CNEI中所含苯甲醇的量计),分析苯甲醛含量与茶油酸值、过氧化值的相关性。结果:2008年生产的2批CNEI样品的酸值(0.614 4、0.621 3)和过氧化值(0.135 4%、0.103 9%)均明显高于2010年生产的2批样品的酸值(0.361 7、0.393 0)和过氧化值(0.051 3%、0.092 9%)。4批CNEI中苯甲醛含量分别为4.08%、4.08%、0.31%、0.45%,苯甲醛的含量与CNEI酸值及过氧化值的Spearman相关系数均为0.949,单侧 P 值均为0.026。结论:随贮存时间的延长,CNEI的过氧化值及酸值均有所增加;CNEI中苯甲醛的含量与茶油的酸值和过氧化值均呈显著的正相关。

关键词 复方庚酸炔诺酮注射液;茶油;酸值;过氧化值;苯甲醛;含量

Correlation of Benzaldehyde Content with Acid Value of Tea-seed Oil and Peroxide Value in Compound Norethisterone Enanthate Injection

PENG Ming, REN Fei-liang, ZHU Ying-hua, YANG Yong-jian (Shanghai Institute for Food and Drug Control, Shanghai 201203, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To establish the method for the content determination of benzaldehyde in Compound norethisterone enanthate injection (CNEI), and to investigate the relationship of benzaldehyde content with acid value of tea-seed oil and peroxide value. METHODS: According to the method stated in the appendix IX of volume I of *Chinese Pharmacopeia* (2010 edition), the acid value and peroxide value of 2 batches of CNEI produced in 2008 and 2010 were determined. The content of benzaldehyde was determined by GC (by benzaldehyde content of CNEI), and the correlation of benzaldehyde with acid value of tea-seed oil and peroxide value was analyzed. RESULTS: The acid value (0.614 4, 0.621 3) and peroxide value (0.135 4%, 0.103 9%) of 2 batches of samples manufactured in 2008 were all higher than the corresponding results in the samples manufactured in 2010 (0.361 7, 0.393 0), (0.051 3%, 0.092 9%). The contents of benzaldehyde in 4 batches of CNEI were 4.08%, 4.08%, 0.31% and 0.45%. Spearman's rank correlation coefficients between the amount of benzaldehyde and the acid value as well as the peroxide value were both 0.949, and the one-side P values were both 0.026. CONCLUSIONS: The acid value and peroxide value of CNEI increase with the extension of storage life. The amount of benzaldehyde is positively correlated with acid value of tea-seed oil and peroxide value in CNEI.

KEY WORDS Compound norethisterone enanthate injection; Tea-seed oil; Acid value; Peroxide value; Benzaldehyde; Content

- Blood, 2004, 103(12): 4 554.
- [6] Mallela J, Yang Z, Shariat-Madar Z. Prolylcarboxypeptidase: a cardioprotective enzyme[J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2009, 41(3): 477.
- [7] Tamaoki J, Sugimoto F, Tagaya E, *et al.* Angiotensin II 1 receptor-mediated contraction of pulmonary artery and its modulation by prolylcarboxypeptidase[J]. *J Appl Physiol*, 1994, 76(4): 1 439.
- [8] Qin XP, Ye F, Liao DF, *et al.* Involvement of calcitonin gene-related peptide in the depressor effects of losartan and perindopril in rats[J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2003, 464(1): 63.
- [9] Campbell DJ, Krum H, Esler MD. Losartan increases bradykinin levels in hypertensive humans[J]. *Circulation*, 2005, 111(3): 315.
- [10] 杨晓青,李最琼,曾泗宇,等.吴茱萸次碱对高血压大鼠胸主动脉血管肽酶C表达的影响研究[J]. *中国药房*, 2009, 20(15): 1 124.
- [11] Qin XP, Zeng SY, Li D, *et al.* Calcitonin gene-related peptide-mediated depressor effect and inhibiting vascular hypertrophy of rutaecarpine in renovascular hypertensive rats[J]. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol*, 2007, 50(6): 654.
- [12] 肖云彬,田海红,陈碧,等.氯沙坦对肾性高血压大鼠心肌组织血管紧张素转换酶2表达的影响[J]. *中华高血压杂志*, 2010, 18(1): 71.
- [13] Intengan HD, Schiffrin EL. Vascular remodeling in hypertension: roles of apoptosis, inflammation and fibrosis[J]. *Hypertension*, 2001, 38(3 Pt 2): 581.
- [14] Zhao Y, Qiu Q, Mahdi F, *et al.* Assembly and activation of HK-PK complex on endothelial cells results in bradykinin liberation and NO formation[J]. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 2001, 280(4): H1 821.

Δ 基金项目:2011年国家药品评价抽验任务资助项目(No.2011-125)

* 主管药师,硕士。研究方向:药物分析。电话:021-38839900-26313。E-mail:ming0519@hotmail.com

(收稿日期:2012-06-25 修回日期:2012-09-18)