

咖啡酸苯乙酯对缺血-再灌注氧化应激损伤保护作用的研究进展[△]

何小燕*,郝春芝(西南大学药学院,重庆 400715)

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摘要 目的:为咖啡酸苯乙酯(CAPE)用于缺血-再灌注氧化应激损伤的预防与治疗提供依据。方法:查阅近年来国内、外相关文献,总结CAPE在心肌、大脑、骨骼肌以及皮瓣、肾、肠、卵巢、睾丸及视网膜等器官的缺血-再灌注方面的研究结果,概述其在缺血-再灌注氧化应激损伤中的保护作用及其机制。结果:CAPE作为抗氧化剂,通过影响抗氧化酶、氧自由基、NO水平等发挥保护组织器官缺血-再灌注损伤的作用。结论:CAPE已被证实具有较强的保护缺血-再灌注损伤作用,它确切的作用机制以及在人体内的药动学及药物效应动力学需要更进一步的研究。

关键词 咖啡酸苯乙酯;缺血-再灌注;氧化应激;抗氧化;综述

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* 实验师,硕士。研究方向:天然药物药理。电话:023-68251036。
E-mail:hxy0626@163.com

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咖啡酸苯乙酯 (caffeic acid phenethyl ester, CAPE) 是从蜂胶^[1]和红景天^[2]中提取的一种黄酮类活性物质,具有抗病毒、抗炎、抗氧化和免疫调节活性,能选择性抑制转化细胞而不影响正常细胞^[3]。近年的研究表明,CAPE具有保护心脏、脑、肌肉等器官缺血-再灌注损伤的作用^[4-6]。而现有的研究也认为,氧化应激损伤是缺血-再灌注损伤的重要原因^[7-8],并在各个环节中起重要作用。因此,CAPE作为一种天然的抗氧化剂,对缺血-再灌注损伤的治疗作用正备受关注。现对近年来CAPE对缺血-再灌注氧化应激损伤的保护作用作一综述。

1 CAPE对心肌缺血-再灌注损伤的保护作用

近年来,随着溶栓疗法、冠状动脉旁路移植术、经皮冠状动脉介入治疗等的建立和推广,使急性阻塞的冠状动脉多能及时再通,缺血的心肌重新获得血液供应。但是,再灌注之后可能使原有的心肌缺血性损伤进一步加重,即发生心肌缺血-再灌注损伤,给患者预后带来不利影响。现有研究认为,氧化应激是心肌缺血-再灌注损伤的主要机制^[9]。CAPE具有抗氧化和抗炎活性,能够减少心肌缺血-再灌注损伤中脂质过氧化导致的心肌损伤^[9-10]和细胞凋亡^[9-10],并能够与麻醉剂配伍明显增强心脏缺血-再灌注损伤大鼠抗氧化抵御系统^[11]。心肌缺血-再灌注发生后,会出现自由基过量生成和细胞内抗氧化酶活性降低的情况。有研究表明,CAPE能够减少氧自由基^[12]和一氧化氮(NO)的生成,以及阻止谷胱甘肽(GSH)的消耗,提高心肌超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性^[9-10, 13],表明CAPE能够通过清除自由基和抗氧化活性发挥心脏保护作用。缺血-再灌注可引起心肌收缩功能障碍、心律失常,CAPE是一种潜在的抗心律失常物质,0.1、1 μg/kg的CAPE不仅可降低心室心动过速和心室纤颤的威胁和持续,而且可降低心肌缺血和再灌注损伤期的死亡率^[14]。心肌缺血-再灌注可诱导肾、睾丸等远端器官损伤,CAPE能够通过自由基清除作用和抗氧化活性减轻这些器官的氧化损伤^[15-16]。

2 CAPE对大脑缺血-再灌注损伤的保护作用

脑血流量约占心脏搏出量的1/6,占全身总耗氧量的20%,长时间缺血缺氧将导致神经细胞功能紊乱及不可逆性坏死,直至死亡。及时恢复脑组织血液灌流是挽救患者生命的最有效办法,但是恢复血流后脑缺血损伤却进一步加重,出现血脑屏障破坏、脑水肿、脑出血、神经血管损伤及神经元死亡等脑缺血-再灌注损伤^[17]。

Cengiz N等^[9]研究发现,CAPE处理缺血-再灌注模型大鼠,可减少大鼠脑组织损伤面积,以及脉络丛和软脑膜充血、神经胶质细胞渗透和脑水肿等病变。CAPE可能通过抗氧化或上调NO产生来减少大鼠大脑缺血-再灌注损伤面积^[18]。CAPE可通过显著降低血浆CAT和黄嘌呤氧化酶(XO),增加血浆GSH和NO水平,从而发挥对大脑缺血损伤的神经保护作用^[19]。无论在缺血-再灌注之前还是之后注射CAPE,都能显著抑制缺血-再灌注诱导的新生大鼠脑皮层、海马层和丘脑层损伤,抑制诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)的体内表达,有效地阻止NO诱导的体外神经毒性,表明CAPE发挥神经保护作用对抗缺血-再灌注诱导的神经元死亡,可能来自阻止缺血-再灌注诱导的炎症和/或直接抑制缺血-再灌注诱导神经元死亡途径^[20]。

3 CAPE对骨骼肌缺血-再灌注损伤的保护作用

临床上在骨筋膜室综合征、休克、断肢再植、带血管蒂组

织移植等手术中骨骼肌均要经历缺血-再灌注损伤过程,它不仅损伤肢体局部组织,导致骨骼肌的纤维化、挛缩以及肢体的坏死,而且可影响远隔的内脏器官,引起多器官的功能衰竭,危及生命,是一种复杂的病理过程,其中自由基介导的损伤起着重要的作用。Ozyurt H等^[9]研究表明,CAPE与α-生育酚(Vit E)有相似的抗氧化活性,能够降低后腿骨骼肌缺血-再灌注损伤,与缺血-再灌注模型组比较,可明显降低组织和血浆中NO和丙二醛(MDA)水平,但是只增加血浆中超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性,组织中的过氧化氢酶(CAT)水平在缺血-再灌注组和CAPE+缺血-再灌注组都没有改变。CAPE还能够减少后腿缺血-再灌注损伤引起的肺部炎症反应^[21],降低支气管灌洗液中髓过氧化物酶(MPO)和蛋白^[22],提高肺和红细胞膜的ATPase活性^[23],表明CAPE能够通过减轻氧化应激和中性粒细胞聚集保护缺血-再灌注引起的远端器官损伤。

4 CAPE对其他组织缺血-再灌注损伤的保护作用

CAPE可通过降低NO水平,影响抗氧化酶(GSH、SOD、CAT等)活性,减少脂质过氧化作用,从而保护皮瓣、肠道、脊髓缺血-再灌注损伤^[24-29]。紧急注射CAPE可抑制缺血-再灌注诱导的肾脂质过氧化和组织损伤,且效果明显优于Vit E^[30]。CAPE可通过增强GSH水平,降低硫代巴比妥酸反应产物和MPO水平以及iNOS活性,减轻卵巢和睾丸扭转/反扭转引起的缺血-再灌注损伤^[31-34]。Shi Y等^[35]研究发现,与缺血组对比,CAPE可显著降低视网膜MDA水平和升高SOD、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)和CAT活性,减少由缺血-再灌注诱导的内核中视网膜细胞和大鼠视网膜神经节细胞凋亡,抑制缺血-再灌注诱导的视网膜电图a-和b-波幅。在注射CAPE的缺血-再灌注组中,整个视网膜内核层和内丛状层厚度以及神经节细胞层中细胞数量明显高于缺血-再灌注组,表明CAPE能够通过增强抗氧化活性和抑制视网膜细胞凋亡来保护缺血-再灌注损伤大鼠视网膜。

5 CAPE对缺血-再灌注氧化应激损伤的保护机制

氧化应激是指机体活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生过多或清除能力下降,氧化系统和抗氧化系统失衡,从而导致潜在性损伤的病理过程。缺血-再灌注后可产生大量的ROS,干扰线粒体功能,细胞色素c(Cyt c)从线粒体膜间隙释放至胞质后,促进凋亡复合物的形成激活Caspase-3,其为下游半胱氨酸蛋白酶导致一系列的潜在底物裂解,从而执行程序化细胞死亡^[36]。体外培养的心肌细胞和在体心脏中,p38促分裂素原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)为促死亡信号蛋白。p38 MAPK可能与Caspase-3依赖性细胞死亡有关,p38 MAPK抑制剂与Caspase-3抑制剂共培养协同阻止细胞死亡^[3]。缺血-再灌注诱导促凋亡途径激活还可能与Caspase-1的激活密切相关^[20]。

Tan J等^[3]研究表明,CAPE能够直接抑制钙诱导的Cyt c从心脏线粒体释放,抑制p38 MAPK和降低与Caspase-3相关的DNA断裂,使心肌细胞因缺血-再灌注死亡的现象明显减少。Wei X等^[20]探讨CAPE对新生儿缺血-再灌注脑损伤的保护机制,认为CAPE可直接抑制Cyt c从脑线粒体释放,阻止脑缺血-再灌注诱导的Caspase-3激活,抑制Caspase-1的体外表达。Feng Y等^[37]研究CAPE和其衍生物对大鼠脑和肝脏分离的缺血-再灌注线粒体的作用,发现CAPE能够通过抑制线粒体膜流动降低、脂质过氧化和蛋白羧基化有效地保护线粒体,其抗氧化能力与保护线粒体作用密切相关。

除了MAPK途径,药物可通过NF- κ B途径改善缺血-再灌注损伤。在正常情况下,细胞内的核转录因子NF- κ B与核抑制因子I κ B结合成复合物,当细胞受到自由基作用,在氧化应激状态下,NF- κ B从复合物中解离并向核内移动,与位于核内大量的炎症基因序列上特异性调空区结合,从而激活受调控的基因表达^[38]。Andrade-Silva AR等^[39]研究表明,CAPE可能通过抑制NF- κ B信号通路保护骨骼肌缺血-再灌注损伤。NF- κ B是缺血-再灌注过程中主要的激活转录因子,可抑制NF- κ B激活减少炎症,增加肌肉存活率。

6 结语

CAPE已被证实具有较强的保护缺血-再灌注损伤作用,它确切的作用机制以及在人体内的药动学及药效学需要更进一步的研究。近年的研究表明,CAPE能够降低淋巴细胞功能相关性抗原(LFA)-1和细胞间黏附分子(ICAM)-1表达^[40],还能调控K⁺、Ca²⁺通道^[41-42]。而CAPE能否通过调控黏附分子或离子通道抑制缺血-再灌注损伤,值得人们探讨,故CAPE抗缺血-再灌注损伤在分子水平乃至基因层面的作用方式、作用靶点需要更进一步的研究。

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