

组蛋白乙酰化修饰在2种不同方法建立小鼠心肌肥厚模型中的作用*

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[摘要] 目的:探讨组蛋白乙酰化修饰失衡在2种不同方法建立小鼠心肌肥厚模型中的作用。方法:选取昆明小鼠为研究对象,按照随机数字表法随机分为5组:正常组、0.9%氯化钠溶液组、苯肾上腺素组、手术组和假手术组。苯肾上腺素组给予苯肾上腺素皮下注射,手术组给予部分结扎腹主动脉建立小鼠心肌肥厚模型,实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(real-time polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)检测心肌肥厚相关标志物心房利钠肽(atrial natriuretic peptide, ANP)及β-肌球蛋白重链(β-myosin heavy chain, β-MHC) mRNA表达水平,免疫印迹(western blot, WB)检测小鼠心肌组织中组蛋白H3赖氨酸残基9位乙酰化(H3K9ac)的表达,比色法检测心肌组织中组蛋白乙酰化酶(histone acetylases, HATs)、组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylases, HDACs)活性,超声心动图观察小鼠心肌肥厚情况。结果:RT-PCR结果表明苯肾上腺素组、手术组小鼠心肌组织中ANP和β-MHC mRNA表达水平分别显著高于0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组($P<0.05$);超声心动图结果显示苯肾上腺素组、手术组小鼠间隔厚度、左室前壁厚度分别显著高于0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组($P<0.05$),而左室舒张末期直径则分别显著低于0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组($P<0.05$)。Western blot及比色法结果显示:苯肾上腺素组、手术组小鼠心肌组织中组蛋白H3K9ac的乙酰化水平及HATs活性分别显著高于0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组($P<0.05$),而HDACs活性则分别显著低于0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组($P<0.05$)。结论:组蛋白乙酰化修饰失衡均参与了2种不同方式所致的小鼠心肌肥厚。

[关键词] 心肌肥厚;模型;组蛋白乙酰化;小鼠

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The effects of histone acetylation modification on cardiac hypertrophy induced by two different modeling methods in mice

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the effects of histone acetylation modification imbalance on cardiac hypertrophy caused by two different modeling ways in mice. **Method:** Kunming mice were divided into five groups according to random number table method: normal group, normal saline group, phenylephrine group, operation group and sham-operation group. Phenylephrine group were administered with phenylephrine, and partial abdominal aortic stenosis was performed in the operation group to establish the model of cardiac hypertrophy in mice. The mRNA expression of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and β -myosin heavy chain (β -MHC) were identified by Real-Time PCR. Meanwhile, the protein expression of histone H3K9ac was determined by western blot. The activities of histone acetylases (HATs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs) were tested by colorimetry in the myocardial tissues of mice. Cardiac hypertrophy in the mice was observed by echocardiography. **Result:** The results of Real Time PCR showed that the mRNA expression of ANP and β -MHC in phenylephrine group and operation group were increased significantly compared with relative control group ($P<0.05$), and echocardiography data showed that interventricular septum and left ventricular posterior wall thickness were apparently increased in phenylephrine group and operation group than that relative control group ($P<0.05$), but left ventricular end diastolic diameter was decreased significantly in the same samples ($P<0.05$). The results of western blot and colorimetry showed that the level of histone H3K9ac and the activity of HATs were increased significantly in phenylephrine group and operation group compared with relative control group ($P<0.05$), but the activity of HDACs was decreased apparently in the same samples ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The imbalance of histone acetylation modification was involved in cardiac hypertrophy induced by two different modeling ways.

Key words cardiac hypertrophy; model; histone acetylation; mice

心肌肥厚是多种心脏疾患的一个重要病理过程,最终将发展为严重心力衰竭。心肌肥厚动物模型则是替代人体研究较为理想的研究模式。心肌肥厚动物模型的构建目前比较公认的是部分结扎腹主动脉、动静脉瘘、皮下注射苯肾上腺素^[1-3]。国外及本课题组前期研究发现^[4-6],组蛋白乙酰化修饰参与了心肌肥厚及其他心脏疾患的发生发展,但是组蛋白乙酰化调控是否均参与了不同方式所构建的小鼠心肌肥厚模型仍不清楚。本研究通过2种方法构建小鼠心肌肥厚模型并进一步探讨组蛋白乙酰化修饰在该模型中的作用,为心肌肥厚的防治提供新的研究思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物分组、模型建立及标本制备

选取成年清洁级昆明小鼠(由第三军医大学动物中心提供),随机分为5组:正常组、0.9%氯化钠溶液组、苯肾上腺素组、手术组和假手术组。苯肾上腺素组给予苯肾上腺素 $20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{次}^{-1}$ 皮下注射,8:00及20:00各1次,连续注射4周;手术组部分结扎腹主动脉后继续饲养2周;假手术组开腹未结扎腹主动脉关腹后继续饲养2周;0.9%

氯化钠溶液组给予相应剂量的0.9%氯化钠溶液皮下注射;正常组未予任何处理。建模成功后收集小鼠心脏放入-80°C冰箱保存备用。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(Real-time polymerase chain reaction, Real-Time PCR) 检测心肌肥厚相关标志物心房利钠肽(atrial natriuretic peptide, ANP)及 β -肌球蛋白重链(β -myosin heavy chain, β -MHC) mRNA表达水平。针对ANP和 β -MHC基因CDS核心编码区设计特异性引物。运用Bio-Rad CFX96荧光定量PCR仪扩增。ANP(F) 5'-TCCTTGGTGTCTCGCTCT-3', ANP(R) 5'-CGCTG GCTTGCTTGTGA-3', 产物大小167bp; β -MHC(F) 5'-TGAGAC GGATGCCATA CAGA-3', β -MHC(R) 5'-GCAGCCTGTGCT-TGGTCT T-3'; 产物大小148 bp。反应条件为95°C 30 s, 95°C 5 s, 58°C 30 s, 39个循环。选取 β -actin作为内参。

1.2.2 Western blot 检测组蛋白H3赖氨酸残基9位乙酰化(H3K9ac)表达水平 提取小鼠心肌组织核蛋白,12%SDS-PAGE凝胶分离蛋白,PVDF

膜半干转膜后,5%脱脂牛奶封闭1 h分别加入兔来源抗H3K9ac单克隆抗体(Merck Millipore,德国,稀释比例为1:1 000)及β-actin兔来源多克隆抗体(北京中杉金桥,1:1 000),4℃孵育过夜,TBST洗涤3次,每15 min,然后加入HRP标记山羊抗兔的二抗(北京中杉金桥,1:5 000)脱色摇床上孵育2 h,TBST洗涤3次,每次15 min,运用Bio-Rad图像分析仪进行图像扫描;采用Quantity One 4.4软件分析。

1.2.3 小鼠超声心动图检查 运用Vivo 770超声仪行小鼠心脏左室收缩末期内径(left ventricular end-systolic diameter,LVESD)、左室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end-diastolic diameter,LVEDD)、左室前壁厚度(Left ventricular anterior wall thickness,LVAWT)和间隔(interventricular septum,IVS)厚度检查。

1.2.4 比色法检测小鼠心肌组织中组蛋白乙酰化酶(histone acetylases,HATs)、组蛋白去乙酰化酶(histone deacetylases,HDACs)活性 小鼠心肌组织运用核蛋白提取试剂盒(Merck Millipore,德国)提取核蛋白,运用HATs和HDACs试剂盒(GenMed,上海)检测小鼠心肌组织中HATs和HDACs活性,操作严格按照试剂盒说明进行。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 21.0统计软件包进行统计学分析。所有数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间比较应用单因素方差分析,组间均数比较应用LSD-t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 被认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组小鼠心肌组织中ANP及β-MHC mRNA表达水平比较

Real-Time PCR实验结果显示:苯肾上腺素组、手术组ANP及β-MHC mRNA的表达量均分别显著高于0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组 $P < 0.05$,详见图1。

2.2 各组小鼠心功能指标比较

心脏超声心动图结果表明:苯肾上腺素组、手术组IVS和LVAWT分别较0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组显著增厚,而LVEDD分别较0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组显著降低;但LVESD在各组间比较均差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表1和图2。

2.3 Western blot检测心肌组织中组蛋白H3K9ac表达水平

Western blot结果表明,苯肾上腺素组、手术组小鼠心肌组织中组蛋白H3K9ac乙酰化水平均分别高于0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组 $P < 0.05$,见图3。

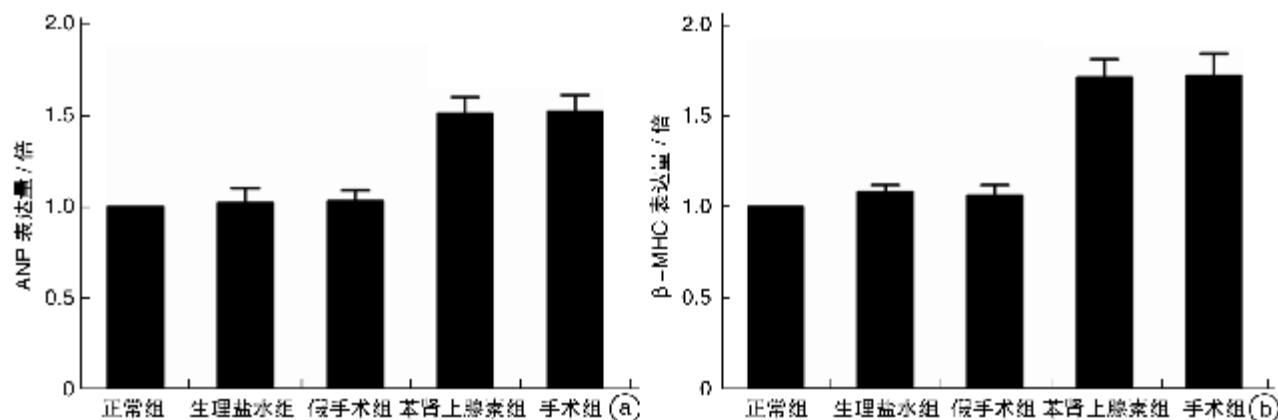


图1 各组小鼠心肌组织中ANP和β-MHC mRNA表达水平比较($n=6$)

Figure 1 The mRNA expression of ANP and β-MHC in myocardial tissues of mice ($n=6$)

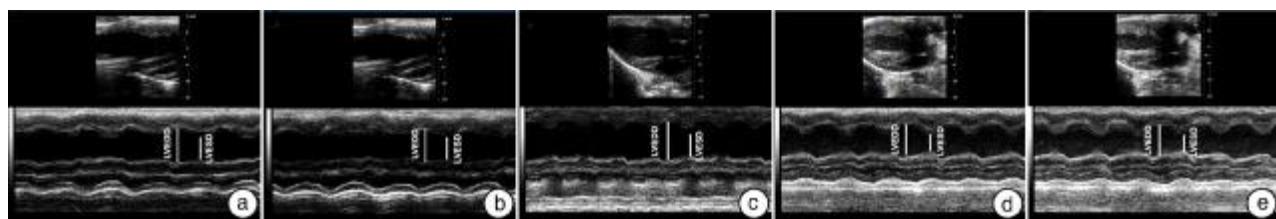
表1 各组小鼠功能指标比较

Table 1 Cardiac function measurements with echocardiography

mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	只数	IVS	LVEDD	LVESD	LVAWT
正常组	6	0.51±0.02	3.12±0.04	1.52±0.04	0.55±0.03
0.9%氯化钠溶液组	6	0.53±0.03	3.03±0.03	1.48±0.04	0.52±0.05
假手术组	6	0.50±0.04	3.06±0.05	1.51±0.02	0.56±0.04
苯肾上腺素组	6	0.84±0.04 ¹⁾	2.12±0.03 ¹⁾	1.43±0.03	0.81±0.03 ¹⁾
手术组	6	0.86±0.03 ²⁾	2.33±0.05 ²⁾	1.46±0.04	0.85±0.02 ²⁾

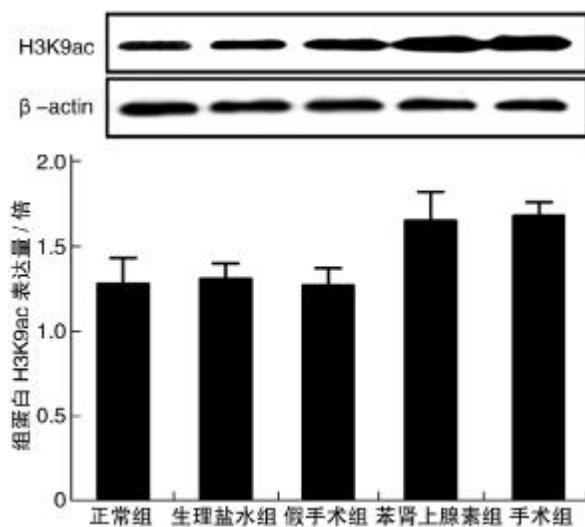
与0.9%氯化钠溶液组比较,¹⁾ $P < 0.05$;与假手术组比较,²⁾ $P < 0.05$ 。



a:正常组;b:0.9%氯化钠溶液组;c:假手术组;d:苯肾上腺素组;e:手术组。

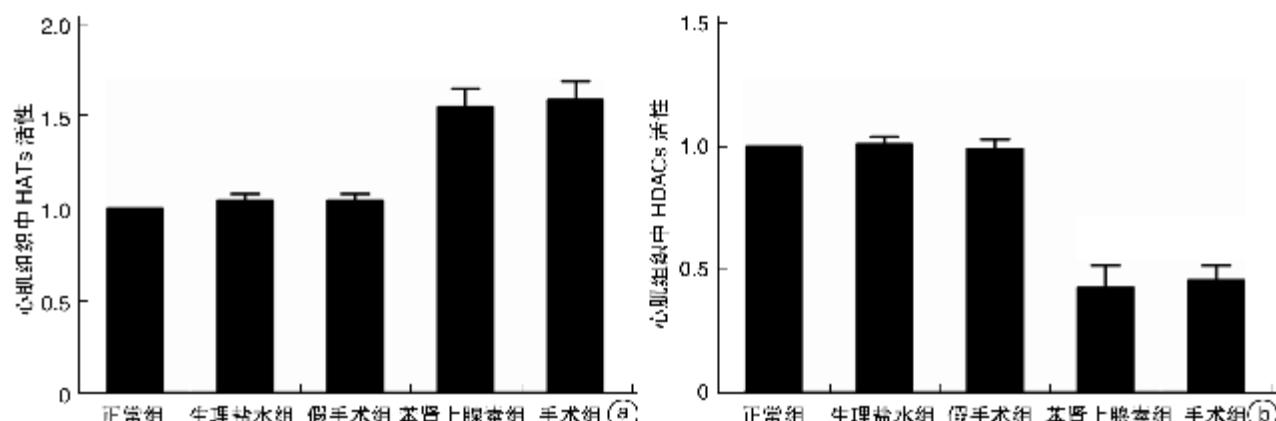
图2 各组小鼠心脏M型超声心动图

Figure 2 M-model echocardiography in the heart of mice

图3 各组小鼠心肌组织中组蛋白H3K9ac表达水平($n=6$)Figure 3 The expression of H3K9ac in myocardial tissues of mice ($n=6$)

2.4 各组小鼠心肌组织中 HATs 和 HDACs 活性比较

比色法结果显示:苯肾上腺素组和手术组小鼠心肌组织中 HATs 活性分别高于分别高于 0.9% 氯化钠溶液组、假手术组,而 HDACs 活性分别低于 0.9% 氯化钠溶液组、假手术组 $P<0.05$;见图 4。

图4 各组小鼠心肌组织中 HATs 和 HDACs 活性比较($n=6$)Figure 4 The activities of HATs and HDACs in myocardial tissues of mice ($n=6$)

3 讨论

心肌肥厚是多种心脏疾患发展为心功能不全或心力衰竭的必经阶段^[7],其发生机制并不清楚,可能与某些信号通路有关^[8],且尚无有效的治疗手段^[9]。前期的动物实验是进行下一步临床试验的必经阶段,因此,建构完美的心肌肥厚动物模型就显得异常重要。多种因素均参与了心肌肥厚的发生发展。近年研究证实表观遗传修饰参与了这一病理过程^[10-11],但表观遗传学研究内容较为广泛,包括组蛋白乙酰化、DNA 甲基化、非编码 RNA 的调控等,并在多种心血管疾病中发挥了重要作用^[12];而其中的组蛋白乙酰化修饰是比较重要的一种翻译后调控方式^[13-14]。研究发现多种方法均可以构建心肌肥厚动物模型,但是目前仍不清楚各种方法之间是否均是通过共同的机制导致心肌肥厚。本课题组通过国际上比较公认的 2 种方法建立小鼠心肌肥厚模型,并从表观遗传学的全新角度探讨组蛋白乙酰化修饰是否均参与了不同方式所致的心肌肥厚的发生发展,为心肌肥厚的防治提供新的依据。

本研究证实在 2 种不同方法干预的小鼠心肌组织中心肌肥厚相关基因 ANP 和 β -MHC mRNA 的表达水平均较相对对照组显著升高,且心脏超声心动图结果也证实小鼠心脏的 IVS 及 LVAWT 均

明显增厚,LVEDD较对照组显著降低,表明2种不同方法均能够成功建立小鼠心肌肥厚模型。为了进一步探讨组蛋白乙酰化修饰在2种建模方式中的作用,Western blot被用于检测小鼠心肌肥厚模型中组蛋白H3K9ac的乙酰化水平,结果表明2种不同方式构建的小鼠心肌肥厚模型中组蛋白H3K9ac的乙酰化水平均显著高于相应的对照组,表明组蛋白乙酰化修饰均参与了2种不同方法构建小鼠心肌肥厚的过程。同时,笔者还检测了组蛋白乙酰化修饰中的2个关键调控酶,即:HATs和HDACs,结果显示苯肾上腺素组、手术组小鼠HATs分别显著较0.9%氯化钠溶液组、假手术组升高,而HDACs则显著降低。表明HATs和HDACs均参与了心肌肥厚过程中组蛋白乙酰化修饰失衡的调控。这提示了组蛋白乙酰化修饰的调控方式可以作为不同病因所致心肌肥厚防治的靶点。

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