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· 论 著 ·

## 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ 调控miRNA-223水平改善高脂诱导胰岛素抵抗细胞糖吸收障碍

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**[摘要]** 目的 观察过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ (PPAR $\gamma$ )调控miRNA-223水平在高脂诱导的胰岛素抵抗中的作用。方法 Wistar雄性大鼠通过高脂饲料喂养,建立2型糖尿病动物模型并予以吡格列酮治疗,以qPCR、葡萄糖氧化酶-过氧化物酶法和ELISA法检测吡格列酮治疗前后2型糖尿病大鼠血清miRNA-223、血糖及4种炎症因子(IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ )水平的变化;以软脂酸诱导HepG2细胞胰岛素抵抗模型,上调或抑制PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白或miRNA-223水平后,以细胞葡萄糖吸收实验、蛋白质印迹法和qPCR法检测细胞葡萄糖吸收水平、细胞葡萄糖转运蛋白(葡萄糖转运蛋白1、2、4;胰岛素受体底物1、2)表达及miRNA-223水平的变化。**结果** 与治疗前相比,吡格列酮治疗7d后大鼠空腹血糖水平下降、血清miRNA-223水平上升、血清炎症因子(IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ )相对表达量下降( $P$ 均<0.001)。经软脂酸处理24h后,软脂酸组HepG2细胞PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白表达和miRNA-223水平均较空白对照组降低,且细胞葡萄糖吸收水平下降( $P$ 均<0.05);上调PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白可改善软脂酸导致的细胞葡萄糖吸收水平下降、升高miRNA-223及炎症因子水平( $P$ 均<0.05)。抑制PPAR $\gamma$ 表达可导致细胞葡萄糖吸收水平降低( $P$ <0.05)、miRNA-223表达水平下降( $P$ <0.05),但对正常状态下炎症因子水平无调节作用;过表达miRNA-223可改善软脂酸诱导的细胞葡萄糖吸收水平下降和炎症因子水平增高( $P$ 均<0.05),以及上调葡萄糖转运蛋白1、葡萄糖转运蛋白4、胰岛素受体底物1的表达( $P$ 均<0.05);抑制miRNA-223对软脂酸诱导的细胞葡萄糖吸收水平及葡萄糖转运蛋白1、葡萄糖转运蛋白4、胰岛素受体底物1表达的作用与过表达miRNA-223效果相反( $P$ 均<0.05)。但过表达或抑制miRNA-223均对PPAR $\gamma$ 表达无影响。**结论** PPAR $\gamma$ 通过调节miRNA-223水平改善高脂诱导的胰岛素抵抗细胞葡萄糖吸收。

**[关键词]** 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体; miRNA-223; 胰岛素抵抗; 2型糖尿病; 葡萄糖吸收**[中图分类号]** R 587.1**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 2097-1338(2022)11-1298-07

## Role of peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor $\gamma$ in improving glucose absorption disorders in high-fat induced insulin resistance cells by regulating microRNA-223

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To investigate the role of peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors  $\gamma$  (PPAR $\gamma$ ) in high-fat induced insulin resistance by regulating microRNA (miRNA)-223. **Methods** The rat model of type 2 diabetes mellitus was established by feeding high-fat diet and treated with pioglitazone. Serum miRNA-223, blood glucose and 4 inflammatory factors (interleukin [IL]-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8, and tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  [TNF- $\alpha$ ]) in type 2 diabetes mellitus rats before and after treatment were detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR), glucose oxidase peroxidase and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. In a model of insulin resistance in HepG2 cells induced by palmitic acid, the levels of PPAR $\gamma$  or miRNA-223 were upregulated or inhibited, and the level of cellular glucose absorption, expression of cell glucose transporters (glucose transporters 1, 2, 4; insulin receptor substrates 1, 2) and miRNA-223 level were detected by Cell glucose absorption experiment, Western blotting and qPCR, respectively. **Results** Compared with that before pioglitazone treatment, the fasting blood glucose level of rats and the expression of serum inflammatory factors (IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8, and TNF- $\alpha$ ) were significantly decreased and the level of serum miRNA-223 was significantly increased after 7 d of pioglitazone treatment (all  $P < 0.001$ ). After 24-h treatment with palmitic acid, the expression of PPAR $\gamma$  protein, miRNA-223 level and glucose absorption level of HepG2 cells were significantly decreased (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Upregulation of PPAR $\gamma$  protein could ameliorate the decrease of cellular glucose absorption induced by palmitic acid and increase the levels of miRNA-223 and inflammatory factors (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Inhibition of PPAR $\gamma$  expression resulted in decreased glucose absorption ( $P < 0.05$ ) and decreased miRNA-223 level ( $P < 0.05$ ), but there was no regulatory effect on the level of inflammatory factors in normal cells. Overexpression of miRNA-223 could improve the palmitic acid-induced decrease of glucose absorption and the increase of inflammatory factors (both  $P < 0.05$ ), as well as upregulate the expression of glucose transporters (glucose transporters 1, 4) and insulin receptor substrate 1 (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Inhibition of miRNA-223 had an opposite effect of overexpression of miRNA-223 on the level of PA-induced cellular glucose uptake and expression of glucose transporter protein 1, glucose transporter protein 4, and insulin receptor substrate 1 (all  $P < 0.05$ ). However, overexpression or inhibition of miRNA-223 did not affect the expression of PPAR $\gamma$ . **Conclusion** PPAR $\gamma$  can improve glucose absorption of insulin resistance cells induced by high fat by regulating miRNA-223.

**[Key words]** peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor  $\gamma$ ; microRNA-223; insulin resistance; type 2 diabetes; glucose absorption

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胰岛素抵抗是2型糖尿病最主要的发病机制<sup>[1]</sup>。格列酮类药物是临床治疗2型糖尿病的常用胰岛素增敏药物，其主要通过激活过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor  $\gamma$ , PPAR $\gamma$ )调控与胰岛素效应有关的多种基因的转录，增加胰岛素抵抗敏感性<sup>[2-7]</sup>。但部分2型糖尿病患者对此类药物敏感性低，治疗效果不佳<sup>[2,8]</sup>。如能在用药早期评估患者对该药物是否敏感，对指导临床精准用药具有重要价值。为深入研究PPAR $\gamma$ 的下游分子通路，本研究以高脂诱导的2型糖尿病模型大鼠为研究对象，观察血清miRNA-223水平与格列酮药物的疗效相关性；以HepG2细胞为研究对象，观察PPAR $\gamma$ 是否通过调控miRNA-223改善高脂诱导的胰岛素抵抗细胞葡萄糖吸收的降低。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试剂与材料 人肝癌HepG2细胞购自中国

科学院上海生命科学研究院细胞生物学研究所细胞库，均按细胞培养说明用含10% FBS、1%双抗(100 U/mL青霉素和100  $\mu$ g/mL链霉素)的MEM培养基，于37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub>、饱和湿度的细胞培养箱中培养。软脂酸(货号P0500-10G，纯度≥99%)、雷公藤红素(货号C0869，纯度≥98%)、DMSO购自美国Sigma公司；PPAR $\gamma$ 、葡萄糖转运蛋白(glucose transporter, GLUT)-1、GLUT-2、GLUT-4、胰岛素受体底物(insulin receptor substrate, IRS)-1、IRS-2、 $\beta$ -肌动蛋白抗体均购自美国Cell Signaling Technology公司；siRNA-PPAR $\gamma$ 基因沉默转染序列用siRNA-Mate转染，siRNA转染序列及siRNA-Mate均购于上海吉玛制药技术有限公司；ReverTra Ace qPCR反转录试剂盒购自日本ToYoBo公司；蛋白质印迹检测试剂盒购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司。

1.2 2型糖尿病大鼠模型建立 15只Wistar雄性大鼠购自浙江维通利华实验动物技术有限公司[动

物生产许可证号: SCXK(浙)2019-0001]。大鼠以高脂饲料喂养6~8周诱发胰岛素抵抗,然后用亚致病剂量(25 mg/kg)链脲佐菌素(streptozotocin, STZ)静脉注射诱发高血糖症。判断标准:空腹血糖 $\geq 10$  mmol/L,胰岛素敏感性降低,符合此标准的大鼠确定为2型糖尿病大鼠。对成功建模的15只2型糖尿病大鼠使用吡格列酮(每天10 mg/kg)灌胃治疗7 d,在治疗前与治疗7 d后分别采集静脉血检测空腹血糖、血清miRNA-233表达水平及炎症因子表达水平。

**1.3 细胞转染和处理** 将HepG2细胞铺于6孔板中,24 h后根据试剂说明书操作,加入基因转染序列和Lipofectamine 3000转染试剂,转染48 h后加PBS清洗,抽提蛋白或RNA。HepG2细胞生长至对数生长期,以含有浓度为250  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 软脂酸或浓度为1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  吡格列酮(PPAR $\gamma$ 激活剂)的细胞培养液培养24 h,收集细胞进行后续实验。

**1.4 血糖检测** 使用葡萄糖氧化酶-过氧化物酶法检测大鼠空腹血浆葡萄糖水平。

**1.5 miRNA-223水平检测** 使用总RNA提取试剂盒(上海飞捷生物技术有限公司、上海硕盟生物科技有限公司)提取血清和细胞总RNA。使用ReverTra Ace qPCR反转录试剂盒进行反转录反应合成cDNA。按照SYBR<sup>®</sup> Premix Ex Taq<sup>™</sup>试剂盒(上海吉玛生物有限公司)使用说明进行qPCR检测。miRNA-223引物由上海吉玛制药技术有限公司合成。qPCR检测及数据采集均使用ABI PRISM 7500HT序列检测系统(美国Applied Biosystems公司),GAPDH和U6作为内参。

**1.6 炎症因子水平检测** 采用美国R&D公司ELISA试剂盒,利用双抗体夹心法测定炎症因子IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8和TNF- $\alpha$ 水平。

**1.7 蛋白质印迹实验** 取对数生长期细胞,以每孔 $1\times 10^6$ 个细胞的密度接种于6孔板中,加入MEM完全培养基3 mL。提取蛋白质,用BCA法测定蛋白质浓度。配制10%分离胶电泳,转膜后加入一抗(1:500稀释),4℃过夜,用TBST清洗3次后,加入二抗(1:2 000稀释)室温孵育2 h,TBST清洗3次后用凝胶图像处理系统分析目的条带灰度值并计算相对表达量。

**1.8 细胞葡萄糖吸收实验** 清洗细胞,并加入含

有1 mL葡萄糖的无血清、无酚红DMEM培养基。再培养12 h后,收集培养基,根据试剂说明书使用葡萄糖检测试剂盒(南京建成生物工程研究所),用葡萄糖氧化酶法测定细胞外葡萄糖。将培养起始点的葡萄糖水平设为1,计算培养后的葡萄糖水平。1.9 统计学处理 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验或配对t检验。检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 吡格列酮治疗前后大鼠空腹血糖、血清miRNA-223水平、血清炎症因子的变化** 与治疗前相比,吡格列酮治疗7 d后大鼠空腹血糖下降[(5.64±0.71) mmol/L vs (7.60±0.70) mmol/L,  $P<0.001$ ],血清miRNA-223水平升高至治疗前的1.31±0.25倍( $P<0.001$ ),血清炎症因子IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ 相对表达量均较治疗前下降(分别为0.29±0.08 vs 0.42±0.09、3.91±1.23 vs 6.76±0.81、13.36±2.71 vs 20.23±2.07、0.67±0.36 vs 1.33±0.36),差异均有统计学意义( $P$ 均 $<0.001$ )。提示吡格列酮能降低2型糖尿病模型大鼠的空腹血糖及血清炎症因子IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8和TNF- $\alpha$ 的含量,升高血清miRNA-223水平。

**2.2 软脂酸诱导HepG2细胞对葡萄糖吸收能力、PPAR $\gamma$ 表达及miRNA-223水平的影响** 用软脂酸(250  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )处理24 h后,软脂酸组HepG2细胞中PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白表达较空白对照组下降(49.00±0.29)% (图1)。与空白对照组相比,软脂酸组血清miRNA-223水平是空白对照组的(0.51±0.29)倍,软脂酸组细胞外葡萄糖剩余量升高为空白对照组的(1.59±0.23)倍( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ )。

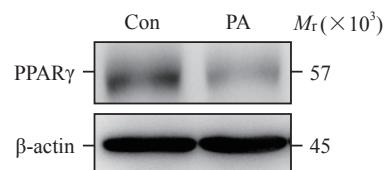


图1 PA对HepG2细胞PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白表达的影响

Fig 1 Effect of PA on expression of PPAR $\gamma$  protein in HepG2 cells

PPAR $\gamma$ : Peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors  $\gamma$ ; PA: Palmitic acid; Con: Control.

**2.3 PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白在调控HepG2细胞葡萄糖吸收、miRNA-223水平及炎症因子中的作用** 结果(图2A~2D)显示,在软脂酸诱导HepG2细胞中上调PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白表达可以逆转软脂酸导致的miRNA-223水平下降,也可以改善软脂酸导致的细胞葡萄糖吸收减弱,对软脂酸活化的炎症因子也有抑制作用( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ )。用RNA干扰技术

抑制PPAR $\gamma$ 表达后,miRNA-223表达水平下降至转染对照组的( $0.19\pm0.22$ )倍( $P<0.05$ ),细胞外葡萄糖剩余量为转染对照组的( $1.41\pm0.23$ )倍( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),但是炎症因子水平与转染对照组相比差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )(图2E、2F)。

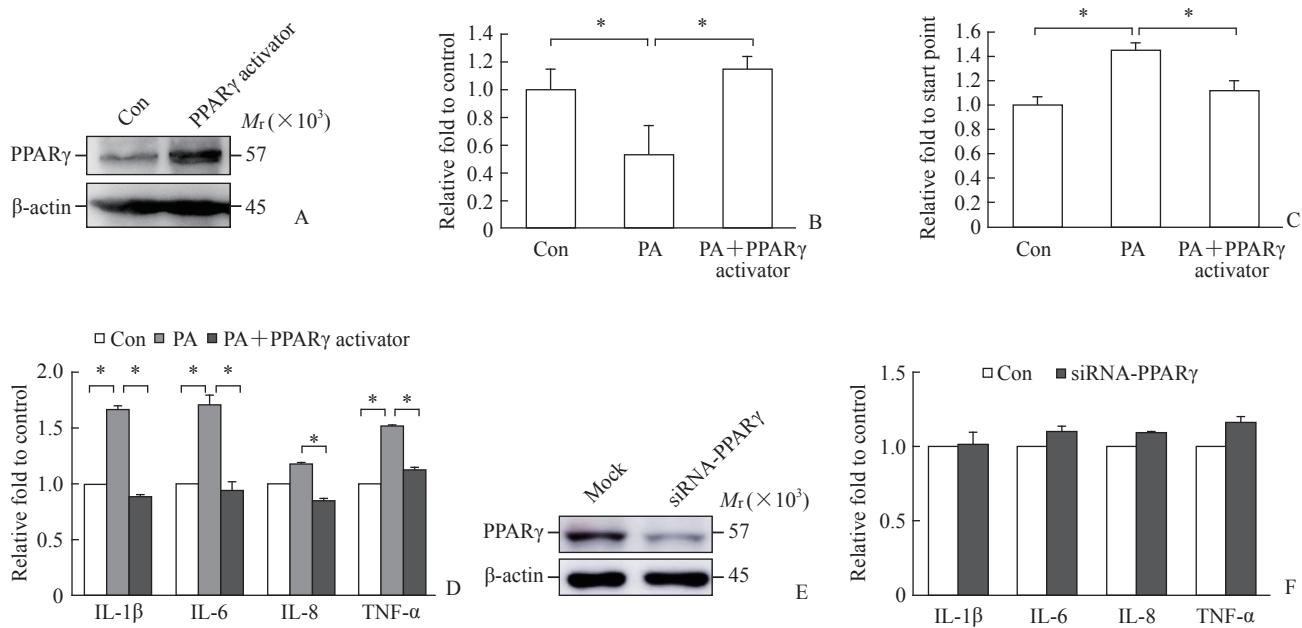


图2 PPAR $\gamma$ 在调控细胞葡萄糖吸收能力、miRNA-223及炎症因子水平中的作用

**Fig 2 Role of PPAR $\gamma$  in regulating cellular glucose absorption and levels of miRNA-223 and inflammatory factors**

A, E: PPAR $\gamma$  protein expression detected by Western blotting; B: miRNA-223 expression detected by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; C: Glucose absorption detected by glucose oxidase peroxidase; D, F: Inflammatory factors (IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8, and TNF- $\alpha$ ) detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.  $*P<0.05$ .  $n=3$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ . PPAR $\gamma$ : Peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor  $\gamma$ ; PA: Palmitic acid; Con: Control; IL: Interleukin; TNF- $\alpha$ : Tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ .

**2.4 miRNA-223在调控葡萄糖吸收及相关蛋白中的作用**结果显示,过表达组miRNA-223水平为转染对照组的( $3.82\pm0.13$ )倍( $P<0.05$ )。过表达miRNA-223可以改善软脂酸诱导的细胞葡萄糖吸收下降( $P<0.05$ )、逆转软脂酸诱导的炎症因子IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平增高( $P<0.05$ )。过表达miRNA-223后,与转染对照组相比,葡萄糖吸收调节相关蛋白GLUT-1表达上升( $1.23\pm0.21$ )倍、GLUT-4上升( $3.44\pm0.42$ )倍、IRS-1蛋白上升( $2.00\pm0.13$ )倍。抑制miRNA-223水平后,转染对照组miRNA-223表达

水平为抑制组的( $5.27\pm0.15$ )倍( $P<0.05$ )。抑制miRNA-223组细胞外葡萄糖剩余量为转染对照组的( $1.34\pm0.26$ )倍。与转染对照组相比,抑制miRNA-223组葡萄糖吸收调节相关蛋白GLUT-1下降( $10.70\pm0.18$ )%、GLUT-4下降( $71.67\pm0.21$ )%、IRS-1下降( $59.00\pm0.17$ )%( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ ),但4种炎症因子IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平无明显变化( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。过表达或抑制miRNA-223水平时PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白表达差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。见图3。

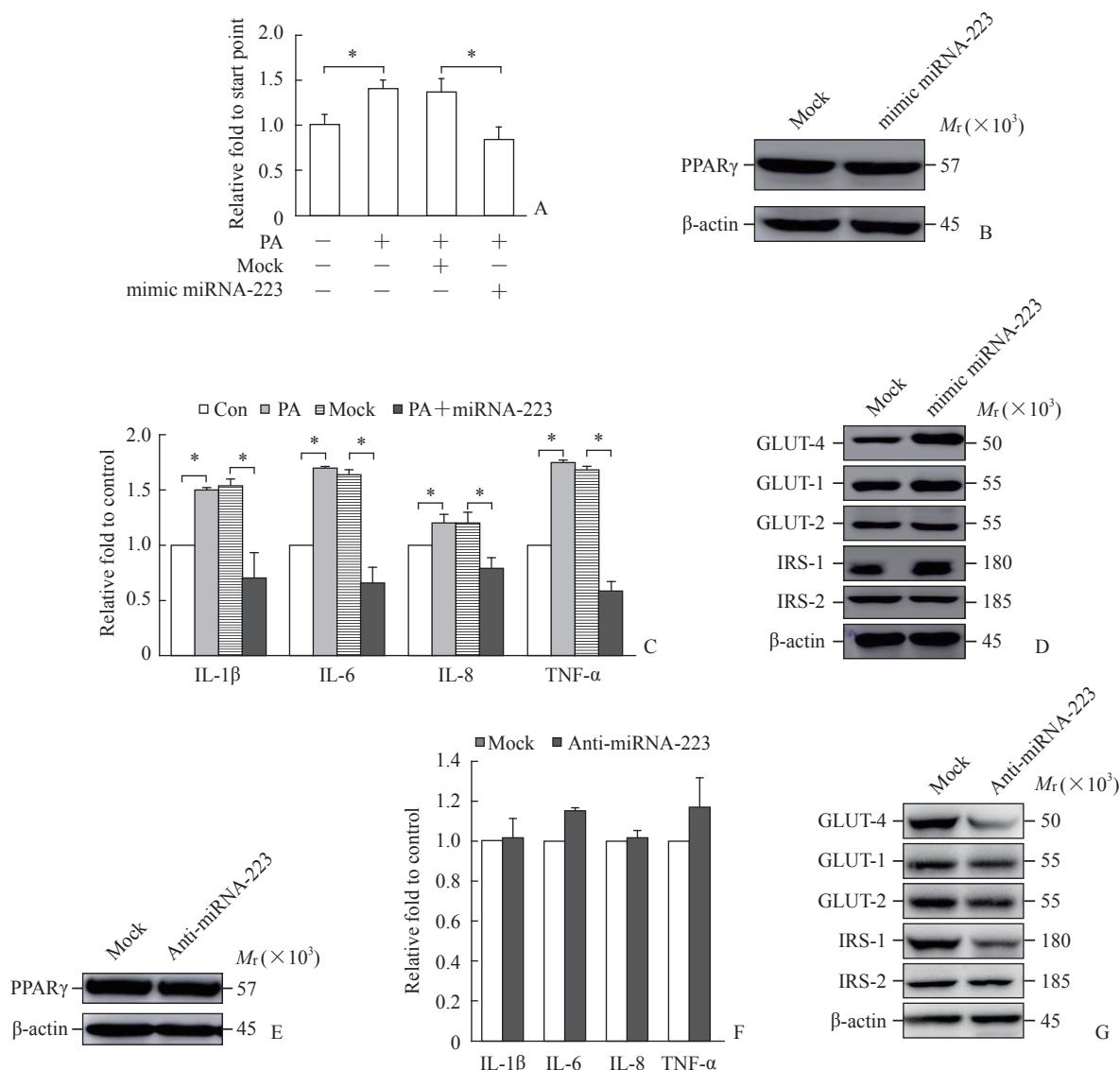


图3 miRNA-223在调控细胞葡萄糖吸收及相关蛋白中的作用

Fig 3 Role of miRNA-223 in regulating cellular glucose absorption and related proteins

A: Glucose absorption detected by glucose oxidase peroxidase; B, D, E, G: PPAR $\gamma$  protein expression detected by Western blotting; C, F: Inflammatory factors (IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8, and TNF- $\alpha$ ) detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. \* $P<0.05$ .  $n=3$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ . PPAR $\gamma$ : Peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor  $\gamma$ ; PA: Palmitic acid; Con: Control; IL: Interleukin; TNF- $\alpha$ : Tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ .

### 3 讨论

胰岛素抵抗是2型糖尿病的主要发病机制, 使用胰岛素增敏药物是治疗2型糖尿病的主要手段之一<sup>[9-10]</sup>。噻唑烷二酮(thiazolidinedione, TZD)类药物为胰岛素增敏剂, 可以起到减轻胰岛素抵抗和保护胰岛 $\beta$ 细胞的作用<sup>[2]</sup>。TZD类药物主要通过PPAR $\gamma$ 起作用。TZD类药物单药控制血糖的时间较二甲双胍、格列本脲更持久, 是临床改善胰岛素敏感性的常用药<sup>[7]</sup>。临床治疗时有15%~20%患者用TZD类药物后无法增加胰岛素敏感性, 降糖

效果不佳<sup>[2,8,11]</sup>, 目前仍不清楚PPAR $\gamma$ 通过何种下游通路调节胰岛素敏感性。

miRNA是一类短序列非编码单链RNA, 通过与靶基因mRNA互补配对在转录后水平对基因表达进行负调控<sup>[12]</sup>。miRNA与代谢性疾病密切相关, 在胰岛素分泌及血糖、血脂调控过程中起重要作用<sup>[13-14]</sup>。miRNA-223与代谢性疾病关系密切, 在血糖、血脂尤其在胰岛素敏感性调控方面起重要作用<sup>[15]</sup>。本课题组前期研究发现, 脂肪酸诱导的胰岛素抵抗细胞模型中miRNA-223水平下降, 过表达miRNA-223可提高胰岛素敏感性,

在细胞水平敲除miRNA-223能削弱药物治疗的降糖效果<sup>[14]</sup>。值得关注的是,糖尿病患者血清中miRNA-223水平低于正常人<sup>[16]</sup>,而且在细胞水平上也证实miRNA-223是调控PPAR $\gamma$ 诱导巨噬细胞极化的关键调控者<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究结果发现吡格列酮有效降低了2型糖尿病模型大鼠的血糖、升高血清miRNA-223水平,提示吡格列酮的降血糖作用可能与血清miRNA-223水平升高有关。

2型糖尿病是一种炎症性疾病,慢性炎症与2型糖尿病的胰岛素抵抗密切相关<sup>[18]</sup>。炎症因子如TNF和IL等在2型糖尿病的发病机制中起着重要作用<sup>[19]</sup>。IL-1 $\beta$ 可通过激活转录因子NF- $\kappa$ B调节B细胞中抗凋亡和促凋亡基因的表达。IL-6可促进肝脏合成超敏CRP等急性时相蛋白,促进炎症和胰岛素抵抗的发生,是2型糖尿病的重要独立影响因素<sup>[20]</sup>。有研究显示,作为中性粒细胞中含量最为丰富的miRNA之一,miRNA-223可以直接抑制中性粒细胞中IL-6的表达,进而减轻酒精性脂肪肝导致的肝损伤<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究通过ELISA方法检测吡格列酮治疗前后2型糖尿病模型大鼠血清中炎症因子水平,结果发现吡格列酮可以降低血清炎症因子IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6、IL-8和TNF- $\alpha$ 的表达水平,提示在用吡格列酮治疗后血糖降至正常水平与血清炎症因子表达降低存在一定的关联。

有研究者发现软脂酸可以诱导胰岛素抵抗<sup>[22]</sup>,近些年大量胰岛素抵抗体外实验选用软脂酸为诱导剂。miRNA-223在高糖饮食诱导血糖异常、高脂血症和胰岛素抵抗发病机制中有重要意义<sup>[23]</sup>,对IRS及GLUT家族均有一定的调节作用<sup>[14,24]</sup>。本研究发现软脂酸诱导HepG2细胞可降低细胞葡萄糖吸收、抑制PPAR $\gamma$ 蛋白和miRNA-223表达,而活化PPAR $\gamma$ 可改善上述现象。抑制PPAR $\gamma$ 表达也可导致细胞葡萄糖吸收下降、miRNA-223水平降低,但对细胞炎症因子没有调节作用。本研究通过表达或抑制miRNA-223表达,发现调节miRNA-223水平对细胞葡萄糖吸收及GLUT-4、IRS-1蛋白表达有调节作用,提示miRNA-223可能通过调节上述蛋白进而调节葡萄糖吸收,但在没有高脂刺激的条件下对炎症因子没有调节作用。结果提示PPAR $\gamma$ 和miRNA-223可能仅抑制高脂刺激后的炎症因子水平,对正常条件下的炎症因子并无调节作用,PPAR $\gamma$ 可能通过上调miRNA-223进而通过GLUT

改善细胞葡萄糖吸收。

综上所述,PPAR $\gamma$ 通过抑制炎症反应、调节miRNA-223及其下游GLUT-4、IRS-1等相关蛋白改善胰岛素抵抗。本研究为指导临床治疗2型糖尿病精准用药提供了一定的理论依据。

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