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## 肾素-血管紧张素系统阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠糖代谢异常的纠正

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨肾素-血管紧张素系统(renin-angiotensin system, RAS)阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠糖代谢和肾皮质腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)表达的影响。**方法** 大鼠随机均分为假手术组(Sham)、单肾切除组(uninephrectomy, UNX)、血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)治疗组(ACEI组)和血管紧张素受体阻滞剂(angiotensin receptor blocker, ARB)治疗组(ARB组,  $n=10$ ), 后3组切除左肾制备单侧肾切除大鼠模型。术后3、6、8、10个月测定大鼠糖代谢相关指标; 术后10个月测定大鼠肾功能相关指标, 蛋白免疫印迹法和免疫荧光法检测大鼠右肾皮质中AMPK的表达。**结果** 与Sham组相比, UNX组大鼠术后3个月出现空腹血糖升高( $P<0.05$ ), 8个月出现空腹血糖升高( $P<0.05$ ), 3、10个月出现HOMA-IR升高( $P<0.05$ ); 与UNX组相比, ACEI和ARB治疗组空腹血糖、空腹血糖、HOMA-IR值均降低( $P<0.05$ )。与Sham组相比, UNX组大鼠术后10个月出现血尿素氮、血肌酐和尿总蛋白/肌酐比值升高( $P<0.05$ ); 与UNX组相比, ACEI和ARB治疗组血尿素氮、血肌酐和尿总蛋白/肌酐比值均降低( $P<0.05$ )。与Sham组相比, UNX组大鼠残留肾中AMPK表达减少( $P<0.01$ ); 与UNX组相比, ACEI和ARB治疗组残留肾中AMPK表达升高( $P<0.01$ )。**结论** RAS阻滞剂可通过恢复肾皮质AMPK的表达来纠正单肾切除引起的糖代谢异常, 是临床肾功能不全伴糖代谢异常潜在的治疗靶标。

**[关键词]** 肾切除术; 肾功能不全; 葡萄糖代谢障碍; 肾素-血管紧张素系统; AMP活化蛋白激酶

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### Renin-angiotensin system blockade in correction of glucose metabolic disturbance in uninephrectomized rats

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To investigate influences of renin-angiotensin system (RAS) blocker on glucose metabolism and expression of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) in renal cortex in uninephrectomized (UNX) rats. **Methods** A total of 40 rats were divided into four groups, namely, sham, uninephrectomy, UNX rats treated with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) Lisinopril and angiotensin receptors blockade (ARB,  $n=10$ ) Losartan. Rats in the last three groups were made into UNX model reserving single right kidney. Fasting blood samples were collected for measurements of glucose metabolism-related parameters in UNX rats at 3, 6, 8, and 10 months after operation, and renal function-related parameters at 10 months; the expression of AMPK in renal cortex tissues was detected by Western blotting analysis and immunofluorescence in the four groups. **Results** Compared with the sham rats, UNX rats developed hyperinsulinemia at 3 months after operation, hyperglycemia at 8 months and increased homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) at 3 and 10 months ( $P<0.05$  for the corresponding parameters). Compared with UNX rats, ACEI and ARB treatments significantly improved hyperinsulinemia, hyperglycemia and HOMA-IR ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with the sham rats, UNX rats developed renal dysfunction as reflected by significantly high serum urea ( $P<0.05$ ), creatinine ( $P<0.05$ ) and ratio of urinary total protein to creatinine ( $P<0.05$ ) at 10 months after operation; while these parameters were all significantly decreased in ACEI or ARB rats ( $P<0.05$ ) compared with UNX rats. Meanwhile, AMPK expression in the renal cortex tissues in UNX rats was the least among the four groups ( $P<0.01$ ), and those in the ACEI and ARB groups were significantly higher than that in the UNX group ( $P<0.01$ ). **Conclusion** RAS blockade may correct glucose metabolic disorders caused by uninephrectomy via restoring AMPK expression, which may serve as a potential therapeutic target for renal dysfunction accompanied with glucose dysmetabolism.

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糖尿病肾病是长期糖尿病的重要并发症之一,是引起终末期肾脏疾病的主要原因<sup>[1]</sup>,已得到公认。但肾脏疾病诱发糖尿病的相关证据目前较少。我们的前期研究发现左肾切除大鼠术后6个月会出现慢性肾脏疾病<sup>[2-3]</sup>,随之出现糖代谢异常<sup>[4]</sup>。结果表明单肾切除所致肾功能损伤导致了大鼠糖代谢异常,提示肾功能损伤可能也是糖尿病的重要病因,但目前机制尚不清楚。

肾素-血管紧张素系统(renin-angiotensin system, RAS)持续激活是引起肾脏疾病进展的重要原因<sup>[5]</sup>。前期研究发现单肾切除大鼠体内存在RAS的持续激活,且血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)能在一定程度上改善单肾切除所致的糖代谢异常<sup>[4]</sup>,提示肾脏RAS持续激活可能与肾脏疾病引起的大鼠糖代谢异常有关。腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)是能量代谢的总开关,且在肾脏组织中高表达<sup>[6]</sup>,与RAS系统具有潜在的联系。因此,本研究在前期研究的基础上,进一步采用ACEI及血管紧张素受体阻滞剂(angiotensin receptor blocker, ARB)来干预单侧肾切除大鼠,观察大鼠肾功能、糖代谢相关指标及AMPK表达的变化,探讨肾功能损害导致糖代谢异常可能的作用机制。

## 1 材料和方法

**1.1 动物来源及分组** Sprague-Dawley 雄性大鼠40只,体质量300~350 g,由桂林医学院实验动物中心提供,每2只大鼠关在同一笼里,室温(23±1)℃,每天12 h光照,给予标准实验室饮食,不控制饮水量。大鼠随机均分为4组:单肾切除组(uninephrectomy, UNX)、假手术组(Sham)、ACEI治疗组、ARB治疗组( $n=10$ )。所有大鼠采用氯胺酮(75 mg/kg; Alfasan, Woerden, Holland)麻醉。UNX组大鼠行左侧腹部1~1.5 cm切口,取出左肾,保持肾上腺完整;Sham组大鼠行左侧腹部1~1.5 cm切口但不取左肾;ACEI治疗组和ARB治疗组大鼠先行左肾切除术,然后将赖诺普利(A0773, Sigma-Aldrich, Inc., USA)或洛沙坦(Y0001076, Sigma-

Aldrich, Inc., USA)溶解于无菌蒸馏水中,每天按4 mg/kg剂量灌胃。UNX组和Sham组大鼠,每天摄入3 mL蒸馏水作为安慰剂对照。本实验历经10个月,获桂林医学院动物实验伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 生化和代谢指标检测

**1.2.1 糖代谢相关指标** 术后3、6、8、10个月时,大鼠禁食8 h后,取尾静脉血用快速血糖仪(One-Touch Ultra, LifeScan, Inc. USA)检测血糖作为空腹血糖(mmol/L);采集心脏空腹血样、离心,用ELISA试剂盒(Enzyme immunoassay, Merckodia, Sweden)检测胰岛素浓度(mU/L),具体步骤:酶偶联抗体和显色底物TMB先后加入受检血清中,经过孵育和洗涤,在光密度450 nm处用ELISA分析仪( $\mu$ Quant, Bio-Tek Instruments Inc., America)检测胰岛素浓度(mU/L)。胰岛素抵抗指数(homeostasis of model assessment-insulin resistance, HOMA-IR)=空腹血糖(mmol/L)×空腹胰岛素(mU/L)/22.5。

**1.2.2 肾功能相关指标** 术后10个月时,用代谢笼收集大鼠24 h尿量,用于检测尿总蛋白/肌酐比值。然后采集大鼠心脏空腹血样,检测血尿素氮和血肌酐等反映肾功能的指标。血尿素氮(酶法),血清/尿肌酐(Jaffe 动力学法)和尿总蛋白(免疫比浊法)均在同一生化分析仪上检测(C501, Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany)。

**1.3 蛋白免疫印迹检测 AMPK 蛋白表达** 术后10个月时,各组大鼠均被处死,取出右侧肾脏。将肾皮质溶于缓冲液50 mmol/L Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 150 mmol/L NaCl, 1 mmol/L 苯甲基磺酰氟, 1 mmol/L EDTA, 1%脱氧胆酸钠, 1% Triton X-100, 1%十二烷基硫酸钠和5%蛋白酶抑制剂(cat no. P2714; Sigma, St Louis, MO),匀浆4℃下13 000 r/min( $r=8$  cm)离心10 min,分离上清液,上清液中蛋白浓度用定量试剂盒测定(cat no. 23225; ThermoFisher Scientific, Waltham, MA)。将100 mg组织溶解产物和预染的相对分子质量标记物(Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA)于PAGE凝胶上(4%丙烯酰胺叠加凝胶和8%分离凝胶)进行电泳,

将分离的蛋白条带转移至硝酸纤维素膜上。硝酸纤维素膜先在室温下用5%脱脂牛奶封闭1 h,然后加入含山羊抗 phospho-AMPK  $\alpha$ 1 抗体(Ser 496): sc-101631(1:200); Santa Cruz Biotechnology 的 TBS (0.05% Tween 20, TBS-T)和5%脱脂牛奶于4℃孵育12 h,洗涤,最后加偶联辣根过氧化物酶(1:2000; Upstate, Temecula, MA)的二抗,用电化学发光法(Amersham, Piscataway, NJ)检测显色蛋白条带的免疫反应强度。为准确判断待测蛋白的表达情况,向电泳槽上同时加入内参。内参  $\beta$ -actin 和 AMPK 的相对分子质量大小分别约为 43 000、74 000。

1.4 免疫荧光法测定肾脏组织 AMPK 表达 术后10个月时,大鼠右侧肾脏被取出,用于免疫荧光染色,观察各组大鼠肾皮质 AMPK 表达的差异。肾组织于液氮中固定24 h后用石蜡包埋并切成4  $\mu$ m 的薄片,接着用1%牛血清白蛋白封闭30 min,然后加山羊抗 phospho-AMPK  $\alpha$ 1,4℃孵育12 h后洗涤,最后加偶联 Alexa 488(绿色)的抗山羊二抗(1:200),室温孵育1 h后洗涤,于荧光显微镜下观察 (AX10, Carl Zeiss, Hamburg, Germany)。

1.5 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 13.0 软件,方差分析各组大鼠空腹血糖和血胰岛素,检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

## 2 结果

2.1 RAS 阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠肾功能的影响 结果(图1)表明:术后10个月时,UNX 大鼠血尿素氮、血肌酐及尿总蛋白/肌酐比值均较 Sham 组大鼠升高 [(17.9  $\pm$  3.6) vs (6.8  $\pm$  1.7) mmol/L, (88.5  $\pm$  16.3) vs (40.6  $\pm$  10.6)  $\mu$ mol/L, (0.651  $\pm$  0.158) vs (0.385  $\pm$  0.141) mg/mmol],组间差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );ACEI 治疗组及 ARB 治疗组血尿素氮 [(7.0  $\pm$  1.6)、(8.7  $\pm$  1.8) mmol/L]、血肌酐 [(43.4  $\pm$  13.1)、(45.8  $\pm$  10.4)  $\mu$ mol/L]及尿总蛋白/肌酐比值均较 UNX 组 [(0.150  $\pm$  0.119)、(0.276  $\pm$  0.159) mg/mmol]降低,组间差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

2.2 RAS 阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠糖代谢的影响 结果(图2A)表明:与其他3组相比,UNX 组大鼠空腹血糖明显升高。术后8个月,UNX 组空腹血糖高于 Sham 组 [(5.9  $\pm$  0.3) vs (5.3  $\pm$  0.6) mmol/L],

差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );ACEI 治疗组和 ARB 治疗组空腹血糖与 Sham 组差异无统计学意义。

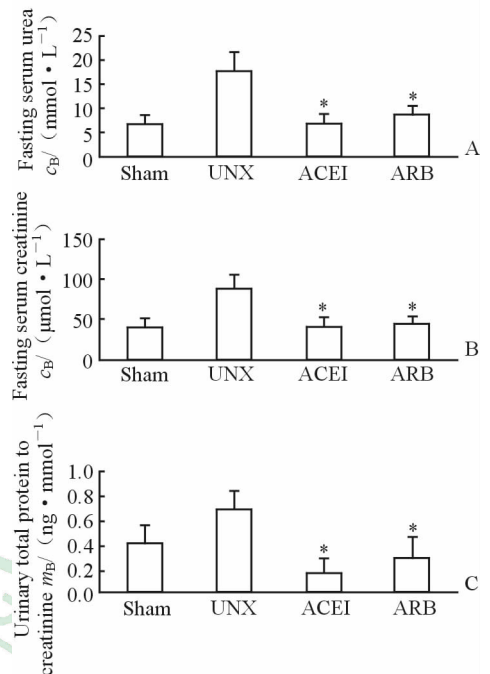


图1 RAS 阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠肾功能的影响

Fig 1 Influence of RAS blockade on renal dysfunction in uninephrectomized rats

A: Fasting serum urea; B: Fasting serum creatinine; C: Urinary total protein to creatinine. \*  $P < 0.05$  vs UNX group;  $n = 10$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$

各组大鼠空腹胰岛素水平均随着时间延长有下降趋势(图2B)。术后3个月时,UNX 组胰岛素水平高于 Sham 组 [(18.7  $\pm$  3.5) vs (12.1  $\pm$  2.4) mmol/L,  $P < 0.05$ ],ACEI 治疗降低了单侧肾切除大鼠的高胰岛素水平 [(15.6  $\pm$  2.7) mmol/L,  $P < 0.05$ ];术后10个月时,ACEI 治疗组 [(12.9  $\pm$  2.2) mmol/L]和 ARB 治疗组 [(12.0  $\pm$  2.4) mmol/L]胰岛素水平高于 UNX 组 [(11.4  $\pm$  1.9) mmol/L],差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

与空腹胰岛素水平的变化一致,4 组大鼠 HOMA-IR 随手术时间延长而减小(图2C)。术后3个月,UNX 组 HOMA-IR 值高于 Sham 组 (4.3  $\pm$  0.6 vs 2.8  $\pm$  0.3,  $P < 0.05$ );术后10个月,UNX 组 HOMA-IR 与 Sham 组差异有统计学意义 (2.9  $\pm$  0.5 vs 1.6  $\pm$  0.2,  $P < 0.05$ ),ARB 治疗能纠正单肾切除引起的胰岛素抵抗 (UNX vs ARB: 2.9  $\pm$  0.5 vs 2.5  $\pm$  0.2,  $P < 0.05$ )。



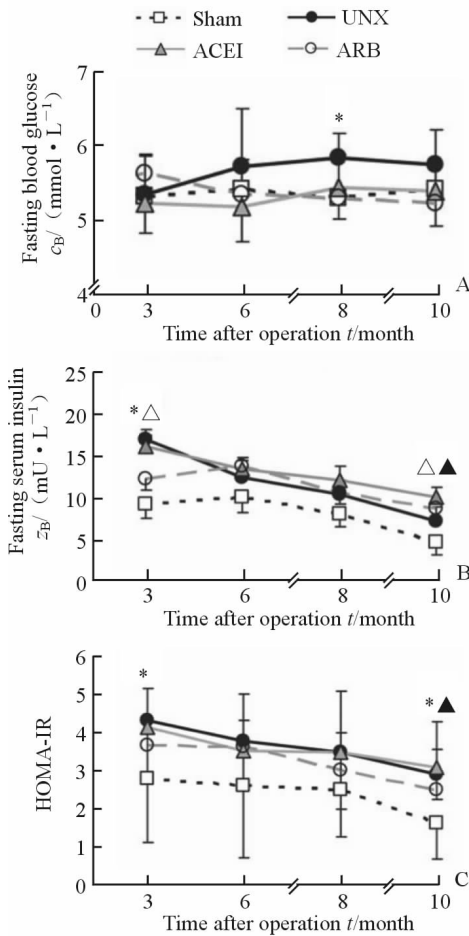


图2 RAS阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠糖代谢的影响

Fig 2 Effect of RAS blockade on glucose dysmetabolism in uninephrectomized rats

A: Fasting blood glucose; B: Fasting serum insulin; C: HOMA-IR. \*  $P < 0.05$ , sham vs UNX;  $\Delta P < 0.05$ , UNX vs ACEI;  $\blacktriangle P < 0.05$ , UNX vs ARB.  $n = 10$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$

2.3 RAS阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠残留肾AMPK表达的影响 蛋白免疫印迹结果(图3)显示:UNX组大鼠残留肾皮质中AMPK表达明显少于Sham组,ACEI和ARB治疗均能使肾组织AMPK表达增强,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。

与蛋白免疫印迹结果一致,免疫荧光实验结果(图4)表明:AMPK均匀一致地表达于Sham组大鼠肾小管上皮细胞内;UNX组大鼠肾皮质中AMPK表达减弱,除了代偿性结构功能相对正常的肾小管上皮细胞表达的AMPK接近于正常强度;ACEI和ARB治疗组AMPK表达水平整体上接近于Sham组,但不如Sham组均匀一致,个别肾小管表达强度类似于UNX组。

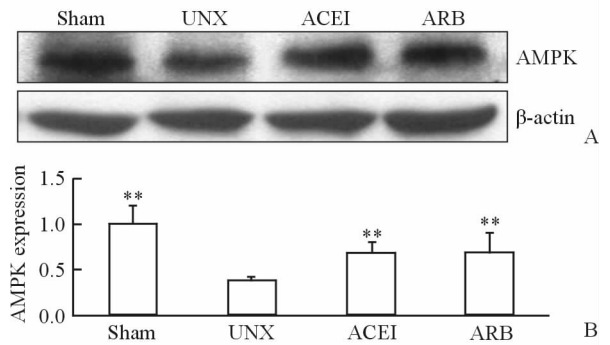


图3 免疫印迹检测各组大鼠残留肾组织AMPK的表达

Fig 3 Expressions of AMPK in renal cortex by

Western blotting analysis

\*\*  $P < 0.01$  vs UNX;  $n = 10$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$

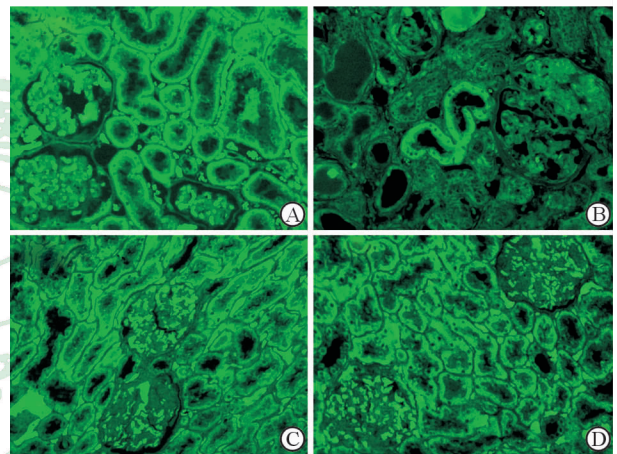


图4 免疫荧光法检测各组大鼠残留肾组织AMPK的表达

Fig 4 Expressions of AMPK in renal cortex tissues by

immunofluorescence

A: Sham group; B: UNX group; C: ACEI group; D: ARB group. Original magnification:  $\times 200$

### 3 讨论

本研究结果表明单肾切除能引起大鼠肾功能损伤和糖代谢异常;ACEI或ARB治疗能纠正单肾切除引起的这些异常改变,包括肾皮质中AMPK的表达。结果证实单肾切除大鼠表现出的肾功能损伤伴糖代谢异常与大鼠RAS持续激活有关,且RAS通过减少肾皮质中AMPK的表达来干扰大鼠糖代谢。

RAS不仅是高血压和肾功能损伤的治疗靶点,也是代谢性疾病的重要影响因素<sup>[7]</sup>。在细胞水平,血管紧张素II(Ang II)通过增加氧化应激反应和改变胰岛素信号通路导致胰岛素抵抗,进而减少细胞葡萄糖的转运<sup>[8]</sup>。此外,Ang II还能引起胰岛发生

炎症,β细胞发生凋亡<sup>[8]</sup>。所以,单肾切除大鼠的糖代谢紊乱可能与Ang II表达增强有关,这一观点已被证实<sup>[4]</sup>。单肾状态下,大鼠RAS激活不仅能引起残留肾损伤,还与胰岛中的转化生长因子β<sub>1</sub>激活有关<sup>[9-10]</sup>,后者可促进α-平滑肌肌动蛋白(α-smooth muscle actin, α-SMA)表达<sup>[11]</sup>,α-SMA能引起成纤维细胞、血管平滑肌细胞等产生细胞外基质,最终引起纤维性损伤,如胰岛纤维化<sup>[4]</sup>。胰岛纤维组织逐渐取代正常分泌胰岛素的胰岛β细胞,导致胰岛素分泌减少,血糖升高。即便UNX大鼠年龄增加,胰岛纤维化引起胰岛素分泌不足,胰岛素抵抗仍使其空腹血糖水平在各时间点均高于假手术组。所以,UNX大鼠空腹胰岛素水平由胰岛纤维化和胰岛素抵抗两个因素共同决定,且胰岛素抵抗引起的胰岛素含量改变大于胰岛纤维化。术后3个月时,UNX大鼠已出现了胰岛素抵抗,但胰岛纤维化不明显,所以UNX组空腹胰岛素水平高于假手术组;ACEI和ARB治疗均能在一定程度上改善胰岛素抵抗,但只有ACEI对空腹胰岛素的纠正有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。术后10个月时,UNX大鼠仍存在胰岛素抵抗,但年龄增加和胰岛纤维化引起的胰岛素分泌不足越来越突出;RAS阻滞剂在手术后期可能对胰岛素分泌不足的纠正效果优于对胰岛素抵抗的纠正,所以RAS阻滞剂治疗组的空腹血糖水平高于UNX组。无论ACEI或ARB治疗组的空腹血糖、空腹胰岛素以及HOMA-IR的绝对值如何,与UNX组检测指标相比均有改善( $P<0.05$ )。

除了直接影响大鼠糖代谢,Ang II还可以通过改变残留肾中AMPK的表达来实施抗代谢稳定作用。AMPK在机体三大能量代谢平衡中起至关重要的调节作用。在糖代谢中,葡萄糖跨膜转运主要依赖于膜两侧葡萄糖的浓度梯度和葡萄糖转运蛋白的表达,尤其是葡萄糖转运体4(glucose transporters 4, GLUT4)<sup>[12]</sup>,而AMPK能增加GLUT4的易位,促进葡萄糖吸收<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,AMPK通过使胰岛素受体底物1磷酸化来增强胰岛素的敏感性<sup>[14]</sup>。在糖代谢方面,Ang II不仅完全对抗AMPK调节糖代谢的机制,如减少GLUT4的转位和影响胰岛素信号通路<sup>[15]</sup>,而且还能阻止AMPK激活剂对糖代谢的调节作用<sup>[16]</sup>。因此,我们认为RAS引起的糖代谢紊乱还与肾皮质中AMPK的表达减少有关。

本研究中UNX组大鼠肾皮质AMPK表达比Sham组明显减少,ACEI和ARB治疗均能纠正AMPK的表达并使其接近于正常水平。由此推断,RAS阻滞剂对单肾切除大鼠糖代谢异常的纠正,其机制和RAS阻滞剂对肾皮质中AMPK表达的恢复有关。

AMPK除了维持机体能量代谢的稳定,还对肾脏的生理功能有良好的调节作用<sup>[17-18]</sup>,如:调节肾小管运输,保护足细胞。当肾脏出现缺血、供能不足或者纤维性损伤时,AMPK激活剂表现出良好的治疗作用<sup>[19]</sup>,且已应用于临床治疗<sup>[20]</sup>。因此,残留肾中AMPK表达减少不仅影响大鼠糖代谢,还影响大鼠肾功能。结合本研究结果和已证实的研究结论,我们认为单肾切除大鼠体内首先发生RAS持续激活,接着引起肾功能损伤和糖代谢紊乱,其作用机制与RAS抑制肾皮质中AMPK表达有关。因此,残留肾中Ang II和AMPK的异常改变是肾功能损伤后糖代谢紊乱出现的重要原因。因此,RAS阻滞剂和AMPK激活剂联合使用可能为临床肾功能不全伴糖代谢异常患者提供新的治疗思路。

综上所述,本研究从肾病可能引起糖尿病的角度阐明了肾脏和代谢的相互关系。相关数据已经证实单肾切除不仅能引起糖代谢异常,还能导致脂肪代谢改变和残留肾癌变<sup>[2,21]</sup>。因此,肾脏损伤和代谢疾病、癌症的发展息息相关,其潜在机制需要进一步研究,RAS和AMPK可能是其中的机制之一。

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