

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1008.2010.00084

## • 研究快报 •

**重组人促红细胞生成素预处理抑制肝移植术后早期患者血 NF-κB 表达**

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**[摘要]** 目的 观察重组人促红细胞生成素(rhEPO)预处理对肝移植患者术后早期肝功能及核转录因子- $\kappa$ B(NF- $\kappa$ B)表达的影响,探讨rhEPO预处理对肝移植术后缺血再灌注损伤的可能作用及机制。**方法** 26例晚期肝硬化患者随机均分为实验组和对照组( $n=13$ ),均接受肝移植治疗,实验组患者移植术前1、3、5 d给予rhEPO 100 U/kg皮下注射,对照组相同时间点给予生理盐水(2 ml)皮下注射,供肝恢复血供后1、2、4、6 h取外周血检测肝功能,蛋白质印迹法检测外周血中NF- $\kappa$ B p65表达,双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法测定外周血TNF- $\alpha$ 水平。**结果** 与对照组相比,实验组移植术后各时间点外周血肝功能指标、NF- $\kappa$ B p65、TNF- $\alpha$ 表达水平明显下降,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** rhEPO预处理能抑制肝移植术后早期肝脏炎症反应,保护肝功能,可能会缓解移植后缺血再灌注损伤。

**[关键词]** 肝移植;重组红细胞生成素;NF- $\kappa$ B;肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ ;再灌注损伤;丙氨酸转氨酶;天冬氨酸转氨酶

**[中图分类号]** R 657.3      **[文献标志码]** A      **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2010)01-0084-03

**Recombinant human erythropoietin preconditioning prevents expression of blood NF-κB early after liver transplantation**

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To study the influence of recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEPO) preconditioning on the liver function and expression of nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B) during early stage following liver transplantation, and to investigate the possible mechanism of rhEPO preconditioning on ischemia-reperfusion injury after liver transplantation. **Methods** Twenty-six patients with advanced hepatic cirrhosis were randomly divided into two groups( $n=13$ ): the rhEPO pre-treatment group received subcutaneous injection of rhEPO 100 U/kg at 1, 3 and 5 d before liver transplantation, and the control group received 2 ml normal saline in the same manner. The peripheral blood samples were harvested at 1, 2, 4 and 6 h after blood supply recovery in the donor liver to examine the hepatic functions. The NF- $\kappa$ B p65 expression in the peripheral blood samples were examined by Western blotting analysis, the TNF- $\alpha$  level in the blood was detected by ABC enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. Serum ALT and AST were also determined. **Results** The liver function indices and the levels of serum NF- $\kappa$ B p65, TNF- $\alpha$  in the rhEPO pre-treatment group were significantly lower than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Pre-treatment with rhEPO can inhibit hepatic inflammation early after liver transplantation, protecting hepatic function and reducing ischemia-reperfusion injury after liver transplantation.

**[Key words]** liver transplantation; recombinant erythropoietin; ; NF- $\kappa$ B; tumor necrosis factor-alpha; reperfusion injury; alanine transaminase; aspartate aminotransferase

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2010, 31(1):84-86]

肝脏移植术后缺血再灌注损伤可引起原发性肝失功和肝损伤,导致手术失败,严重影响患者的生存状态和存活率<sup>[1-2]</sup>。缺血预处理和某些药物预处理可能加强移植组织对缺血再灌注损伤的耐受性,提高患者术后存活率。促红细胞生成素(erythropoie-

tin, EPO)目前主要用于促进红细胞的生成,可纠正机体贫血状态,也具有一定的器官保护功能<sup>[3]</sup>,对动物心脏和肾脏缺血再灌注损伤具有明确的保护作用<sup>[4-7]</sup>。因此,本研究通过对晚期肝硬化患者移植前应用重组人促红细胞生成素(rhEPO)进行预处理,

[收稿日期] 2009-03-05      [接受日期] 2009-11-13

[基金项目] 解放军180医院科研基金(05KY016). Supported by Fund of Science Committee of No. 180 Hospital of PLA(05KY016).

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观察其对肝移植患者术后早期外周血核转录因子(nucler factor, NF)- $\kappa$ B、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )表达的影响,并检测患者相关肝功能指标的变化,尝试探讨rhEPO预处理对肝移植术后早期再灌注损伤的可能作用及机制,为后续研究奠定基础。

## 1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象分组及处理 2005年1月至2008年5月在本中心接受肝移植手术的晚期肝硬化患者26例,男20例,女6例,平均(42±11)岁,随机均分为实验组和对照组( $n=13$ )。实验组在肝移植前1、3、5d给予rhEPO(100 U/kg,沈阳三生制药有限责任公司)皮下注射,对照组相同时间点给予生理盐水2 ml皮下注射。肝移植术后1、2、4、6 h取所有患者外周静脉血样进行后续检测。所有研究对象均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 血中肝功能指标及TNF- $\alpha$ 蛋白含量的测定 所有血样在4℃、40 000 r/min离心10 min(离心机半径5 cm)后,取部分上清液用全自动生化分析仪测丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)。采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附法测定血浆TNF- $\alpha$ 表达水平,具体操作参照ELISA试剂盒说明书。

1.3 蛋白质印迹法检测血中NF- $\kappa$ B p65活性 将20 ml静脉血4℃离心后取上清,分离提纯,收集核蛋白质溶液。电泳分离蛋白质,将分离好的PAGE

胶转印至硝酸纤维素膜上,用5%脱脂牛奶封闭1 h,在4℃条件下用NF- $\kappa$ B p65和histone(Santa Cruz公司)抗体溶液孵育(1:1 000),再置入含二抗溶液中继续孵育1 h,最后用碱性磷酸酶标记显色,拍照,凝胶成像分析系统(捷达凝胶成像分析系统3.3)对所得区带进行扫描,经histone校正后,比较各组的积分光密度值。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 10.0统计软件,计量数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结 果

2.1 肝功能检测结果 结果(图1A、1B)表明:rhEPO预处理的实验组患者肝移植术后早期血清ALT、AST水平比对照组相应各个时间点明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

2.2 NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白表达的变化 结果(图1C)表明:rhEPO预处理的实验组患者肝移植后早期NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白表达明显低于对照组各时间点,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

2.3 血TNF- $\alpha$ 水平的比较 结果(图1D)表明:rhEPO预处理的实验组患者肝移植后早期血TNF- $\alpha$ 含量比对照组相应各时间点明显降低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

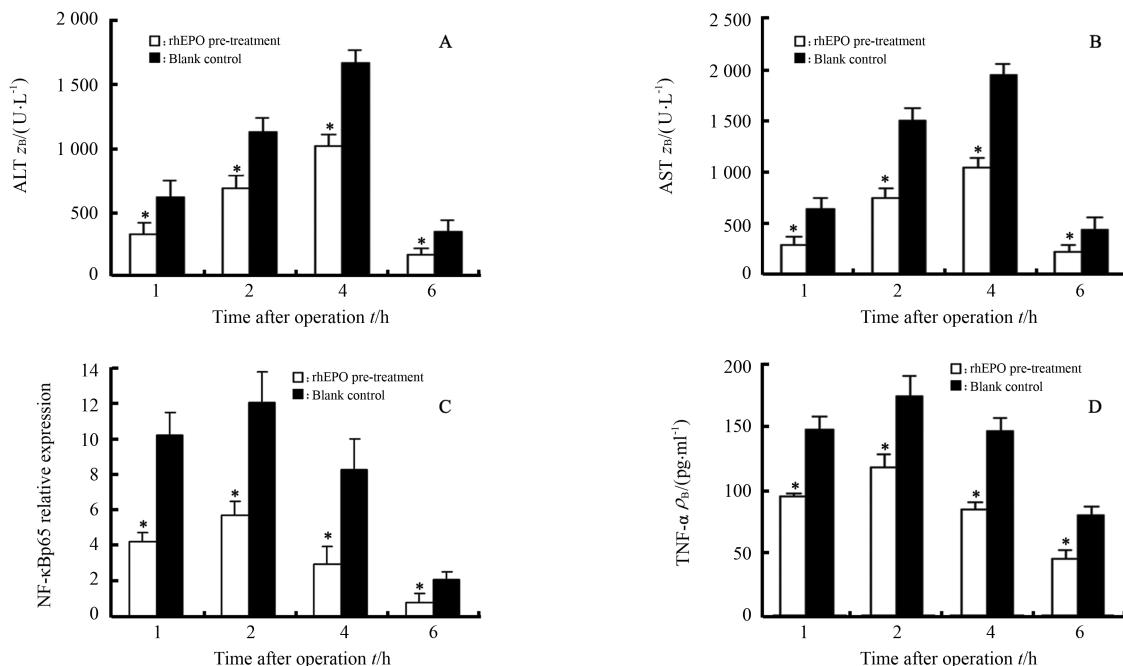


图1 实验组与对照组各检测指标的比较  
Fig 1 Comparison of parameters between rhEPO pre-treatment group and control group

A: ALT; B: AST; C: NF- $\kappa$ B p65; D: TNF- $\alpha$ . \*  $P<0.05$  vs blank control group;  $n=13$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$

### 3 讨 论

肝移植术后缺血再灌注损伤是引起移植肝功能不全的首要原因,大大降低了移植存活率,严重限制了肝移植的临床应用,是提高肝移植成功率的重要靶标<sup>[2]</sup>。EPO 主要用于促进红细胞的生成,对心脏、肾脏组织的缺血再灌注损伤也有一定的保护作用,但确切机制仍不明确<sup>[3-7]</sup>,可能与 NF-κB、PI3K/Akt 等信号转导通路密切相关<sup>[6-9]</sup>。肝移植术后早期供肝中 NF-κB 可被诱导激活,促进 TNF-α 等炎症因子的转录表达,导致供肝组织损伤<sup>[10-11]</sup>。采用 EPO 预处理能有效降低 NF-κB 表达,保护缺血再灌注损伤的肾脏组织<sup>[12-13]</sup>。

本研究结果发现, rhEPO 预处理的肝移植患者术后外周血 NF-κB 活性、TNF-α 水平和肝功能指标均较对照组明显降低,提示 EPO 预处理可能对肝移植术后缺血再灌注损伤具有一定的保护作用,这可能与其抑制 NF-κB 信号通路及其下游靶基因表达<sup>[14-15]</sup>,进而减少 TNF-α 等炎症因子表达减少有关,具体机制仍有待进一步探讨。

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[本文编辑] 贾泽军