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· 论著 ·

核黄素通过激活短链酰基辅酶A脱氢酶改善小鼠病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化

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[摘要] 目的 研究核黄素对主动脉弓缩窄(TAC)手术诱导的小鼠病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化的作用,初步探究其与短链酰基辅酶A脱氢酶(SCAD)的关系。方法 C57BL/6小鼠随机分为4组($n=10$):假手术+生理盐水(NS)组、TAC+NS组、假手术+核黄素组、TAC+核黄素组,各组小鼠手术前1周至术后4周予NS或核黄素连续灌胃5周,核黄素灌胃剂量为 $20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 。术后第5周检测各组小鼠尾动脉收缩压,超声心动图评价小鼠心脏结构功能,计算心脏体重比、心脏胫骨长比,观察小鼠心脏形态学变化,检测小鼠心肌肥厚标志物mRNA表达水平、心肌胶原表达水平、心肌SCAD表达水平及其酶活性,检测心肌SCAD的辅酶核黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸(FAD)含量、ATP及游离脂肪酸含量变化。结果 核黄素能改善TAC手术诱导的小鼠病理性心肌肥厚与纤维化,同时增加心肌FAD含量($P<0.01$),提高SCAD蛋白和mRNA的表达水平与SCAD酶活性(P 均 <0.01),减少心肌游离脂肪酸含量($P<0.01$),增加心肌ATP含量($P<0.01$)。结论 核黄素对小鼠病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化有改善作用,这种作用可能通过提高心肌FAD含量、促进心肌SCAD表达、增强心肌脂肪酸β氧化、改善心肌能量代谢实现。

[关键词] 核黄素;短链酰基辅酶A脱氢酶;能量代谢;病理性心肌肥厚;心肌纤维化

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Riboflavin ameliorates pathological myocardial hypertrophy and fibrosis in mice by activating short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase

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[Abstract] Objective To explore the effect of riboflavin on pathological myocardial hypertrophy and fibrosis in mice induced by transverse aortic constriction (TAC), and to preliminarily explore the relationship between this effect and short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (SCAD). Methods The C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into 4 groups ($n=10$): sham operation+normal saline (NS) group (sham+NS group), TAC+NS group, sham+riboflavin group, and TAC+riboflavin group. The mice in each group were gavaged continuously for 5 weeks from 1 week before the operation to 4 weeks after the operation, and the gavage dose of riboflavin was $20\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$. The systolic blood pressure of the tail artery of the mice in each group was detected at the 5th week after the operation, the cardiac structure and function of the mice were evaluated by echocardiography, the heart weight/body weight ratio and heart weight/tibia length ratio were calculated, and the morphological changes of mice hearts were observed; the mRNA expression levels of cardiac hypertrophy markers in mice, the expression levels of mouse myocardial collagen, and the expression and enzymatic activity of SCAD were detected, and the contents of coenzyme flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) in myocardial SCAD, adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and free fatty acid were detected. Results Riboflavin could improve TAC surgery-induced pathological myocardial

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hypertrophy and fibrosis in mice; at the same time, it increased myocardial FAD content, SCAD protein and mRNA expression levels, SCAD enzyme activity, myocardial ATP content, and decreased myocardial free fatty acid content (all $P < 0.01$).

Conclusion Riboflavin can improve pathological myocardial hypertrophy and fibrosis in mice. This effect may be achieved by increasing myocardial FAD content, promoting myocardial SCAD expression, enhancing myocardial fatty acid β oxidation, and improving myocardial energy metabolism.

[Key words] riboflavin; short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase; energy metabolism; pathological myocardial hypertrophy; myocardial fibrosis

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各种神经体液因素或物理刺激因素都会引起心脏压力负荷和容量负荷增加,代偿性引起心肌病理性肥厚^[1],长期超负荷会造成病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化,这是多种心血管疾病如冠心病、心力衰竭、心肌梗死及其他心功能障碍性疾病的病理基础^[2]。在早期的心脏超负荷压力阶段,心肌细胞体积增大、室壁厚度增加和心肌收缩力增强是病理性心肌肥厚的主要特征,随着病理性应激状态的持续,心脏间质纤维化程度升高造成心脏重构、心功能损伤加重,最终发展为心力衰竭,严重威胁患者的健康^[3]。目前用于治疗病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化药物的主要药理作用是扩张血管、减少心脏压力负荷和容量负荷,但这些药物对减轻病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化的作用有限^[4-5],有必要从新的角度寻找治疗心力衰竭的药物。研究显示,在心脏病理状态下心脏能量代谢底物由脂肪酸 β 氧化转化为葡萄糖氧化,这种转变与心脏病变进展密切相关^[6-7]。

短链酰基辅酶A脱氢酶(short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase, SCAD)能特异性催化短链脂肪酸的 β 氧化^[8]。前期研究发现,在心肌肥厚或心力衰竭过程中心肌SCAD的表达下调,而促进其表达能减轻病理性心肌肥厚、延缓心力衰竭的进程^[9-12]。黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸(flavin adenine dinucleotide, FAD)是SCAD的辅酶^[13],参与脂肪酸 β 氧化的电子传递,在多种氧化还原反应与生物能量学反应中起到重要作用。进一步研究显示,FAD能促进SCAD表达,延缓自发性高血压大鼠心肌肥厚和纤维化的进程^[14],而核黄素(维生素B₂)是FAD的前体且在人体内可转化为黄素单核苷酸和FAD^[15],那么补充核黄素是否能延缓病理性心肌肥厚与纤维化的进程呢?有研究发现,孕妇补充核黄素能降低新生儿先天性心脏病风险^[16],核黄素还能改善SCAD缺乏症和FAD基因异常的临床症状^[17-18]。我们推测核黄素通过激活SCAD改善病理性心肌肥厚与纤维化。

主动脉弓缩窄(transverse aortic constriction, TAC)手术能快速建立病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化模型^[19-20],本研究用TAC手术构建小鼠病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化模型,并以核黄素灌胃干预,探究核黄素在病理性心肌肥厚与纤维化中的作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 TAC手术与动物分组 44只8~10周龄SPF级C57BL/6小鼠,均为雄性,体重20~25 g,购自广东省医学实验动物中心,动物生产许可证号为SYXK(粤)2018-0002。用TAC手术构建小鼠病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化模型,手术采用0.45 mm孔径垫针、6-0结扎线、角针(1/2弧)、4-0缝合线。手术组小鼠行主动脉弓结扎固定,假手术组小鼠仅开胸穿线不结扎。

小鼠随机分为4组:假手术+生理盐水(normal saline, NS)组($n=10$)、TAC+NS组($n=12$)、假手术+核黄素组($n=10$)及TAC+核黄素组($n=12$)。核黄素灌胃剂量为 $20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,假手术+NS组和TAC+NS组灌胃等体积NS。各组小鼠手术前给药1周,手术后继续给药4周。TAC+NS组及TAC+核黄素组小鼠在手术过程中和术后各死亡2只,共有40只小鼠用于实验。术后第5周取材进行后续实验。

1.2 试剂与仪器 快速RNA提取试剂盒(哈尔滨新海基因检测有限公司,货号213000);通用型SYBR Green qPCR预混液(武汉赛维尔生物科技有限公司,货号2111063);核黄素(美国Sigma公司,货号WXBD2883V);鼠抗GAPDH单克隆抗体(货号10013030)、兔抗SCAD单克隆抗体(货号00012655)、兔抗胶原蛋白I单克隆抗体(货号00095883)、兔抗胶原蛋白III单克隆抗体(货号00086215)、兔抗 α 平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -smooth muscle actin, α -SMA)单克隆抗体(货号BC017554)、抗鼠二抗(货号2000216)均购

自美国 Proteintech 公司；抗兔二抗（英国 Abcam 公司，货号 215219536）；SCAD 酶活性试剂盒（美国 GENMED 公司，货号 1-2020412-10）；羟脯氨酸含量测定试剂盒（货号 20200103）、游离脂肪酸检测试剂盒（货号 20211221）、ATP 检测试剂盒（货号 20211216）均购自南京建成生物工程研究所；小鼠 FAD 检测试剂盒（上海双赢生物科技有限公司，货号 202112）。心房钠尿肽（atrial natriuretic peptide, ANP）、脑钠肽（brain natriuretic peptide, BNP）、 β -肌球蛋白重链（ β -myosin heavy chain, β -MHC）等引物序列均由生工生物工程（上海）有限公司合成。

血压计 SB0890（美国 KENT 公司）；紫外分光光度计（美国 Thermo 公司）；高速冷冻离心机（湖南湘仪离心机仪器有限公司），-80 ℃低温冰箱（安徽中科都菱商用电器股份有限公司）；Multiskan FC 全自动酶标仪（美国 Thermo 公司）；Nano-1000 微量分光光度计（杭州奥盛仪器有限公司）；7500 Fast 实时荧光定量 PCR 系统（美国 ABI 公司）；蛋白电泳仪/电转仪（美国 Bio-Rad 公司）；ChemiScope 3000 mini 化学发光仪（上海勤翔科学仪器有限公司）。

1.3 小鼠尾动脉收缩压及心脏体重比（heart weight/body weight, HW/BW）、心脏胫骨长度比（heart weight/tibia length, HW/TL）的检测 术后第 5 周测量各组小鼠静息状态尾动脉收缩压。每只小鼠测量 6 次，间隔 2 min，取平均值。收集小鼠 HW、BW 与 TL 数据，计算 HW/BW 和 HW/TL。

1.4 超声心动图检查 手术后第 5 周异氟烷吸入麻醉各组小鼠，采用超声多普勒成像系统检测小鼠心脏结构功能指标，实时记录小鼠心动图，取 M 超曲线。记录各组小鼠舒张末期左心室后壁厚度（left ventricular posterior wall thickness at end-diastole, LVPWd）、收缩末期左心室后壁厚度（left ventricular posterior wall thickness at end-systole, LVPWs）、舒张末期左心室前壁厚度（left ventricular anterior wall thickness at end-diastole, LVAWd）、收缩末期左心室前壁厚度（left ventricular anterior wall thickness at end-systole, LVAWs）、左心室舒张末期内径（left ventricular internal dimension at end-diastole, LVIDd）、左心室收缩末期内径（left ventricular internal dimension

at end-systole, LVIDs）、左心室舒张末期容积（left ventricular end-diastolic volume, LVEDV）、左心室收缩末期容积（left ventricular end-systolic volume, LVESV）、左心室射血分数（left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF）和左心室短轴缩短率（left ventricular fractional shortening, LVFS）。

1.5 心肌组织形态学检测 取出小鼠心脏后，沿最大横切面切开，用 4% 多聚甲醛溶液固定，石蜡包埋后切片，分别进行 SCAD 免疫荧光单染、H-E 染色、天狼星红染色、麦胚凝集素（wheat germ agglutinin, WGA）染色。

1.6 SCAD 酶活性及羟脯氨酸、游离脂肪酸、ATP、FAD 含量检测 均依据检测说明书进行操作。

1.7 蛋白质印迹法检测 取适当大小的小鼠心肌组织，经匀浆、离心、裂解，提取组织总蛋白。测得 570 nm 波长处光密度，将其代入 BCA 蛋白定量标准曲线定量后分装，样品蛋白以 10% SDS-PAGE 分离。电转条件下将蛋白转移到 PVDF 膜，用 TBST 洗去膜上电泳液，然后将 PVDF 膜放入新配制的 5% 牛血清蛋白（bull serum albumin, BSA）中室温封闭 90 min，分割目的条带，分别孵育一抗过夜，洗膜，室温下孵育二抗 1 h，化学发光底物结合后在化学发光成像仪下曝光显影。

1.8 qPCR 检测 提取小鼠心肌组织总 RNA，使用微量分光光度计测定 RNA 纯度与浓度，反转录合成 cDNA。依据试剂盒说明书配制 cDNA 反应扩增体系并检测，采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算各样品 mRNA 表达水平，各样品检测结果以 GAPDH 均一化。SCAD 上游引物序列为 5'-TGGCGACGGTACACACTGT-3'，下游引物序列为 5'-CGAGCTCACCATCTTCTTAAC-3'；ANP 上游引物序列为 5'-TGGCGACGTTACACACTGT-3'，下游引物序列为 5'-AAGCTGTTGCAGCCTAGTCC-3'；BNP 上游引物序列为 5'-TGGGAGGTCACTCCTATCCT-3'，下游引物序列为 5'-GGCCATTCTCCG-ACTTT-3'； β -MHC 上游引物序列为 5'-CGGACCTT-GGAAGACCAGAT-3'，下游引物序列为 5'-GACAGCTCCCCATTCTCTGT-3'；胶原蛋白 I 上游引物序列为 5'-AGGCTTCAGTGGTTGGATG-3'，下游引物序列为 5'-CACCAACAGCACCATCGTTA-3'；胶原蛋白 III 上游引物序列为 5'-CCCAACC-CAGAGATCCCATT-3'，下游引物序列为 5'-GA-

AGCACAGGAGCAGGTGTAGA-3'; α -SMA上游引物序列为5'-TCCAGAGTCCACAATACC-AG-3', 下游引物序列为5'-AATGACCCAGATTA-TGTTGAGACC-3'; GAPDH上游引物序列为5'-AGGAGTAAGAAACCTGGAC-3', 下游引物序列为5'-CTGGGATGGAATTGTGAG-3'。

1.9 统计学处理 应用ImageJ软件处理切片染色及蛋白质印迹图片结果, 用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 各组间比较采用单因素方差分析或t检验。检验水准(α)为0.05。

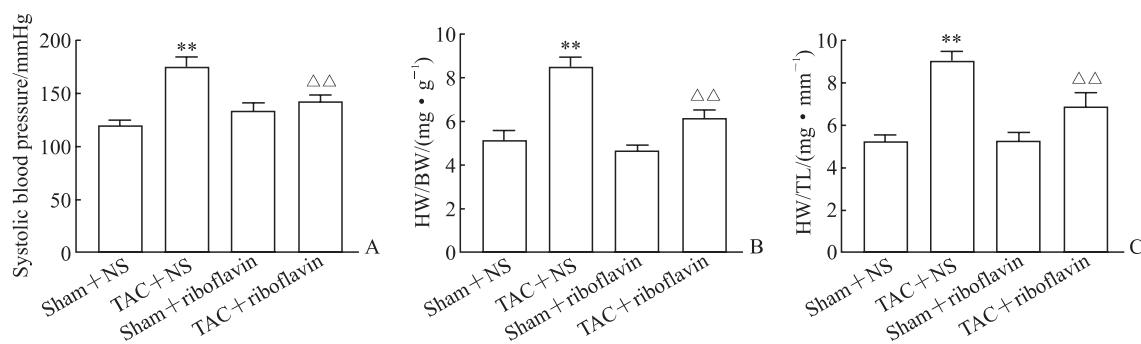


图1 各组小鼠尾动脉收缩压、HW/BW、HW/TL的比较

Fig 1 Comparison of tail artery systolic blood pressure and ratios of HW/BW and HW/TL of mice in each group

A: Changes of systolic blood pressure; B: Changes of HW/BW ratio; C: Changes of HW/TL ratio. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa. ** $P<0.01$ vs sham+NS group; △△ $P<0.01$ vs TAC+NS group. $n=10$, $\bar{x}\pm s$. HW: Heart weight; BW: Body weight; TL: Tibia length; NS: Normal saline; TAC: Transverse aortic constriction.

2.2 核黄素对小鼠超声心动图结果的影响 结果如图2所示, 与假手术+NS组相比, TAC手术后小鼠的LVEF、LVFS、LVIDs、LVIDd、LVESV、LVEDV均降低($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$), LVAWs、LVAWd、LVPWs、LVPWd均升高(P 均 <0.01), 表明TAC手术后小鼠发生了病理性心肌肥厚和心脏舒缩功能障碍。与TAC+NS组相比, TAC+核黄素组LVEF、LVFS、LVIDs、LVIDd、LVESV、LVEDV均升高($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$), LVAWs、LVAWd、LVPWs、LVPWd均降低($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$), 表明核黄素减轻了TAC手术导致的病理性心肌肥厚和心脏舒缩功能障碍。

2.3 核黄素对小鼠病理性心肌肥厚的影响 如图3A所示, 与假手术+NS组相比, TAC+NS组小鼠出现病理性心肌肥厚, 心室壁增厚、心室腔减小; 与TAC+NS组相比, TAC+核黄素组小鼠心室壁变薄、心室腔增大。如图3B、3C所示, TAC+NS组小鼠心肌细胞横截面积高于假手术+NS组($P<$

2 结 果

2.1 核黄素对小鼠尾动脉收缩压、HW/BW及HW/TL的影响 如图1A所示, TAC手术后小鼠尾动脉收缩压较假手术+NS组升高($P<0.01$), 核黄素灌胃后TAC+核黄素组小鼠尾动脉收缩压较TAC+NS组下降($P<0.01$)。如图1B、1C所示, TAC手术后小鼠HW/BW和HW/TL升高(P 均 <0.01), 核黄素灌胃后TAC+核黄素组小鼠HW/BW和HW/TL较TAC+NS组下降(P 均 <0.01)。

0.01); 与TAC+NS组相比, TAC小鼠核黄素灌胃后心肌细胞横截面积减小($P<0.01$)。同时, 与假手术+NS组相比, TAC+NS组小鼠心肌组织病理性心肌肥厚标志物ANP、BNP和 β -MHC的mRNA表达水平增加(P 均 <0.01), 而经核黄素灌胃后, 与TAC+NS组相比, TAC+核黄素组小鼠上述标志物mRNA水平降低(P 均 <0.01 , 图3D~3F)。以上结果表明核黄素减轻了TAC手术引起的小鼠病理性心肌肥厚。

2.4 核黄素对小鼠心肌纤维化的影响 与假手术+NS组相比, TAC手术加重了小鼠心脏间质胶原和血管周围胶原沉积(图4A、4B); TAC+NS组小鼠左心室间质胶原和血管周围胶原容积分数均高于假手术+NS组(P 均 <0.01 , 图4C、4D); 心肌组织羟脯氨酸含量(图4E), 胶原蛋白I、胶原蛋白III、 α -SMA蛋白(图4F~4I)和mRNA(图4J~4L)表达水平均高于假手术+NS组(P 均 <0.01)。与TAC+NS组相比, TAC+核黄素组左心室间质

胶原和血管周围胶原容积分数、羟脯氨酸含量，以及胶原蛋白Ⅰ、胶原蛋白Ⅲ、 α -SMA的蛋白和

mRNA表达水平均降低(P 均<0.01)。以上结果表明，核黄素减轻了TAC引起的小鼠心肌纤维化。

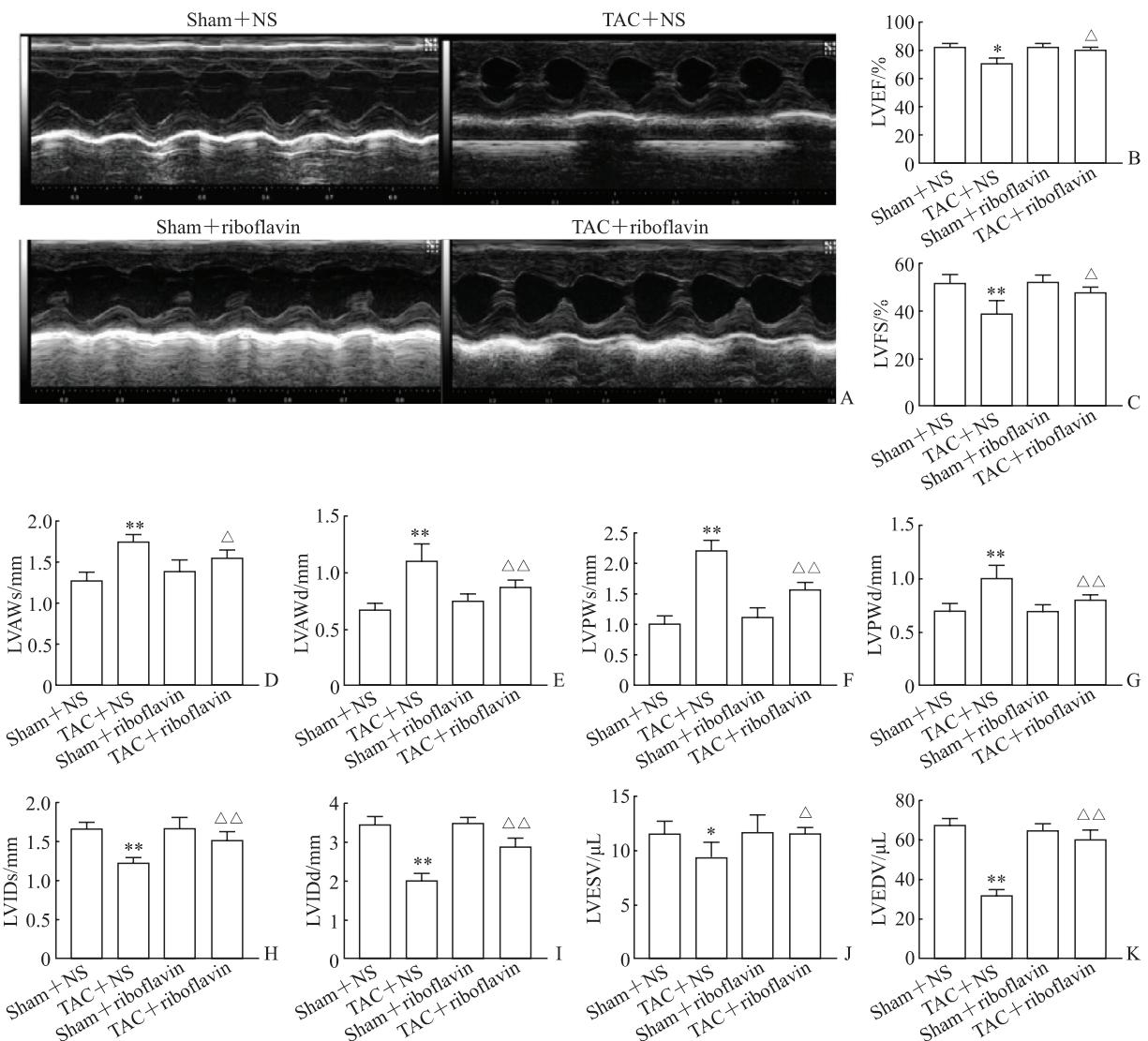


图2 各组小鼠超声心动图结果比较

Fig 2 Comparison of echocardiographic results of mice in each group

A: Changes of echocardiography; B-K: Changes of specific parameters of echocardiography. * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 vs sham+NS group; \triangle P <0.05, $\triangle\triangle$ P <0.01 vs TAC+NS group. $n=10$, $\bar{x}\pm s$. NS: Normal saline; TAC: Transverse aortic constriction; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; LVFS: Left ventricular fractional shortening; LVAWs: Left ventricular anterior wall thickness at end-systole; LVAWd: Left ventricular anterior wall thickness at end-diastole; LVPWs: Left ventricular posterior wall thickness at end-systole; LVPWd: Left ventricular posterior wall thickness at end-diastole; LVIDs: Left ventricular internal dimension at end-systole; LVIDd: Left ventricular internal dimension at end-diastole; LVESV: Left ventricular end-systolic volume; LVEDV: Left ventricular end-diastolic volume.

2.5 核黄素对小鼠心肌组织SCAD表达、酶活性及FAD含量的影响 与假手术+NS组相比，TAC+NS组心肌组织SCAD免疫荧光强度降低(P <0.01，图5A、5B)；核黄素灌胃处理后，与TAC+NS组相比，TAC+核黄素组SCAD荧光强度增加(P <0.01)。TAC导致小鼠心肌组织SCAD蛋白(图5C、5D)和mRNA(图5E)水平均降低(P 均<

0.01)，而核黄素灌胃后SCAD蛋白和mRNA表达水平均升高(P 均<0.01)。SCAD酶活性(图5F)和心肌组织SCAD辅酶FAD的含量(图5G)也出现同样变化趋势。以上结果表明，核黄素改善了TAC手术导致的病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化，可能与其提高心肌组织FAD水平、增强SCAD酶活性、促进心肌组织SCAD表达有关。

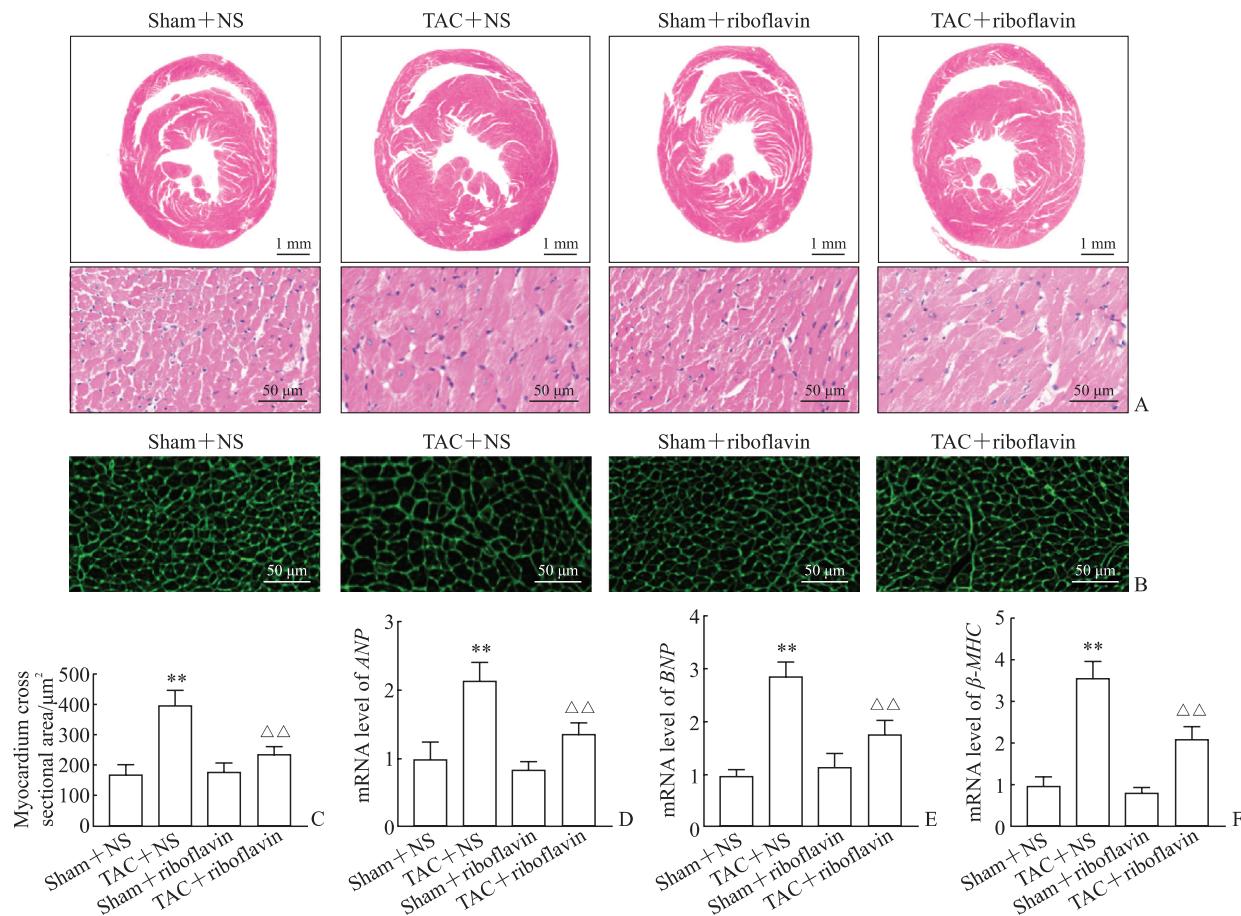


图3 各组小鼠心肌肥厚指标比较

Fig 3 Comparison of myocardial hypertrophy indexes among mice in each group

A: Hematoxylin-eosin staining; B: Wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) staining; C: Myocardium cross sectionl area detected by WGA staining; D: mRNA levels of ANP in myocardial tissues detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction; E: mRNA levels of BNP in myocardial tissues detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction; F: mRNA levels of β -MHC in myocardial tissues detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. ** $P<0.01$ vs sham+NS group; $\triangle\triangle P<0.01$ vs TAC+NS group. $n=6$, $\bar{x}\pm s$. NS: Normal saline; TAC: Transverse aortic constriction; ANP: Atrial natriuretic peptide; BNP: Brain natriuretic peptide; β -MHC: β -myosin heavy chain.

2.6 核黄素对小鼠心肌脂肪酸 β 氧化的影响 结果如图6所示,与假手术+NS组相比,TAC手术后小鼠心肌组织ATP含量降低($P<0.01$)、血清和心肌游离脂肪酸含量均升高(P 均 <0.01);与TAC+NS组相比,TAC+核黄素组心肌组织ATP含量升高($P<0.01$)、血清和心肌游离脂肪酸含量均降低(P 均 <0.01)。以上结果表明核黄素可能通过促进心肌脂肪酸 β 氧化、改善心肌能量代谢,减轻病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化。

3 讨 论

脂肪酸 β 氧化对于心血管疾病的发展意义重大。前期研究显示,脂肪酸 β 氧化限速酶SCAD在病理性心肌肥厚、心肌纤维化和心力衰竭大鼠心肌中的表达下调,通过SCAD重组腺病毒和FAD尾静脉注射都能提高SCAD表达、增加心肌脂肪酸

β 氧化,改善心肌能量代谢,从而减轻病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化^[14,21-22]。因此促进SCAD和其辅酶FAD在心肌的表达、增强脂肪酸 β 氧化可能是减轻病理性心肌肥厚与纤维化的途径。

核黄素在线粒体电子传递链、线粒体和过氧化物酶体脂肪酸 β 氧化、氧化还原动态平衡和支链氨基酸分解代谢等代谢过程中起关键作用^[23]。核黄素在胃肠道被吸收,进入血液后被组织特异性核黄素转运蛋白输送到各个器官^[24]并转化为黄素酶发挥作用。FAD是核黄素在体内的黄素酶产物之一^[25]。研究发现FAD基因突变的患者口服核黄素后临床和生化异常均有改善,包括提高运动耐量和耐力^[26];SCAD缺乏症患者经过核黄素治疗后临床症状改善,患者体内的FAD水平提高、SCAD酶活性及蛋白表达水平升高^[27]。以上证据表明核黄素能促进SCAD表达,且与心血管疾病密切相关。

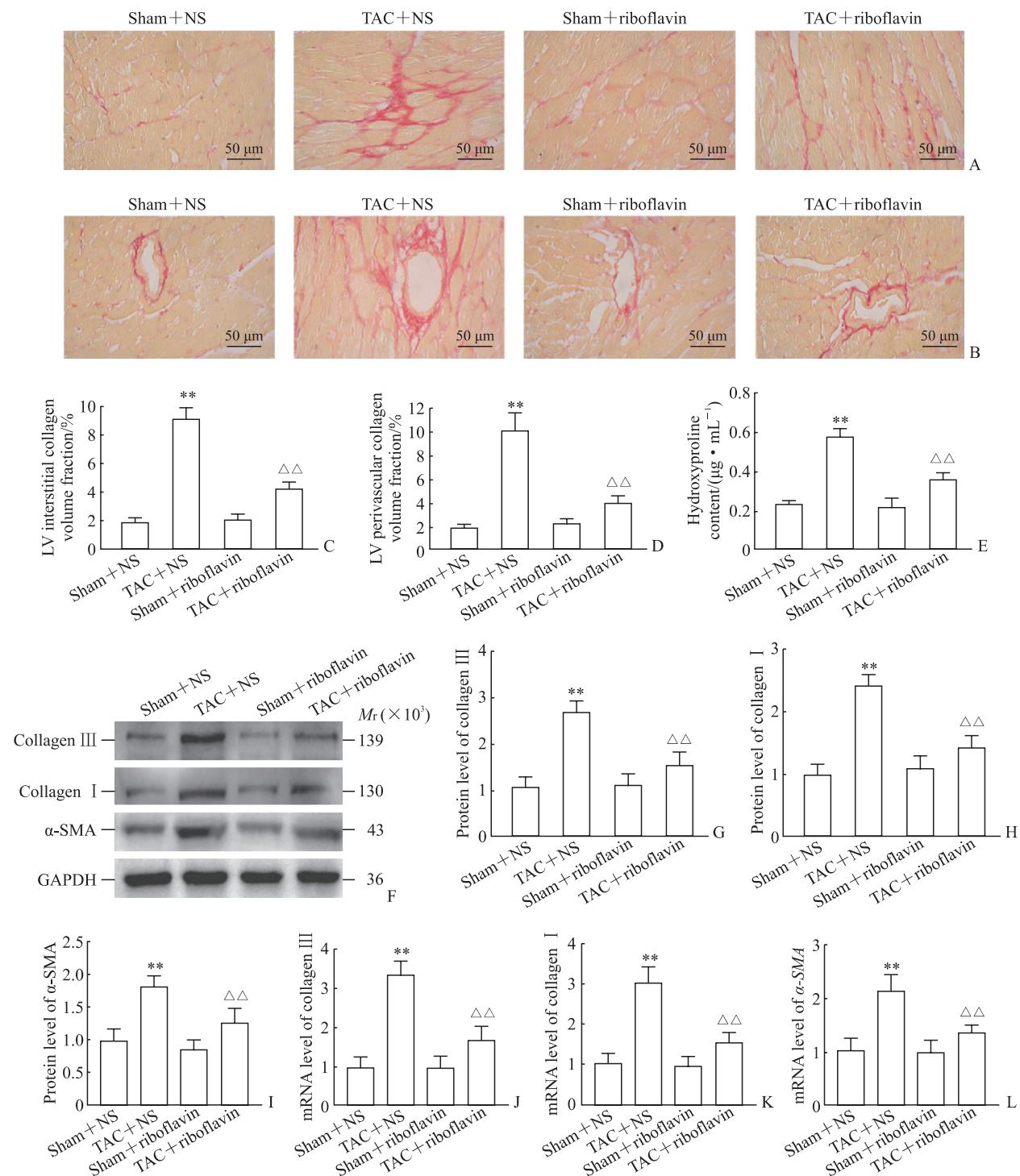


图4 各组小鼠心肌纤维化程度比较

Fig 4 Comparison of myocardial fibrosis degree among mice in each group

A, C: Cardiac interstitial collagen area and statistical results; B, D: Cardiac perivascular collagen area and statistical results; E: Myocardial hydroxyproline content; F-I: Protein expression levels of collagen III, collagen I, and α-SMA in myocardium of each group detected by Western blotting; J-L: mRNA expression levels of collagen III, collagen I, and α-SMA in myocardium detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. ** $P < 0.01$ vs sham+NS group; △△ $P < 0.01$ vs TAC+NS group. $n=6$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. NS: Normal saline; TAC: Transverse aortic constriction; LV: Left ventricle; α-SMA: α-smooth muscle actin; GAPDH: Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

小鼠在受到外界刺激时体重容易改变，而在小鼠性成熟后胫骨长不再改变，因此 HW/TL 常用来衡量心肌肥厚程度和心功能障碍水平^[28-29]。本研

究发现，在 TAC 手术诱导压力超负荷病理状态下小鼠 HW/BW 与 HW/TL 升高，出现了明显的病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化。

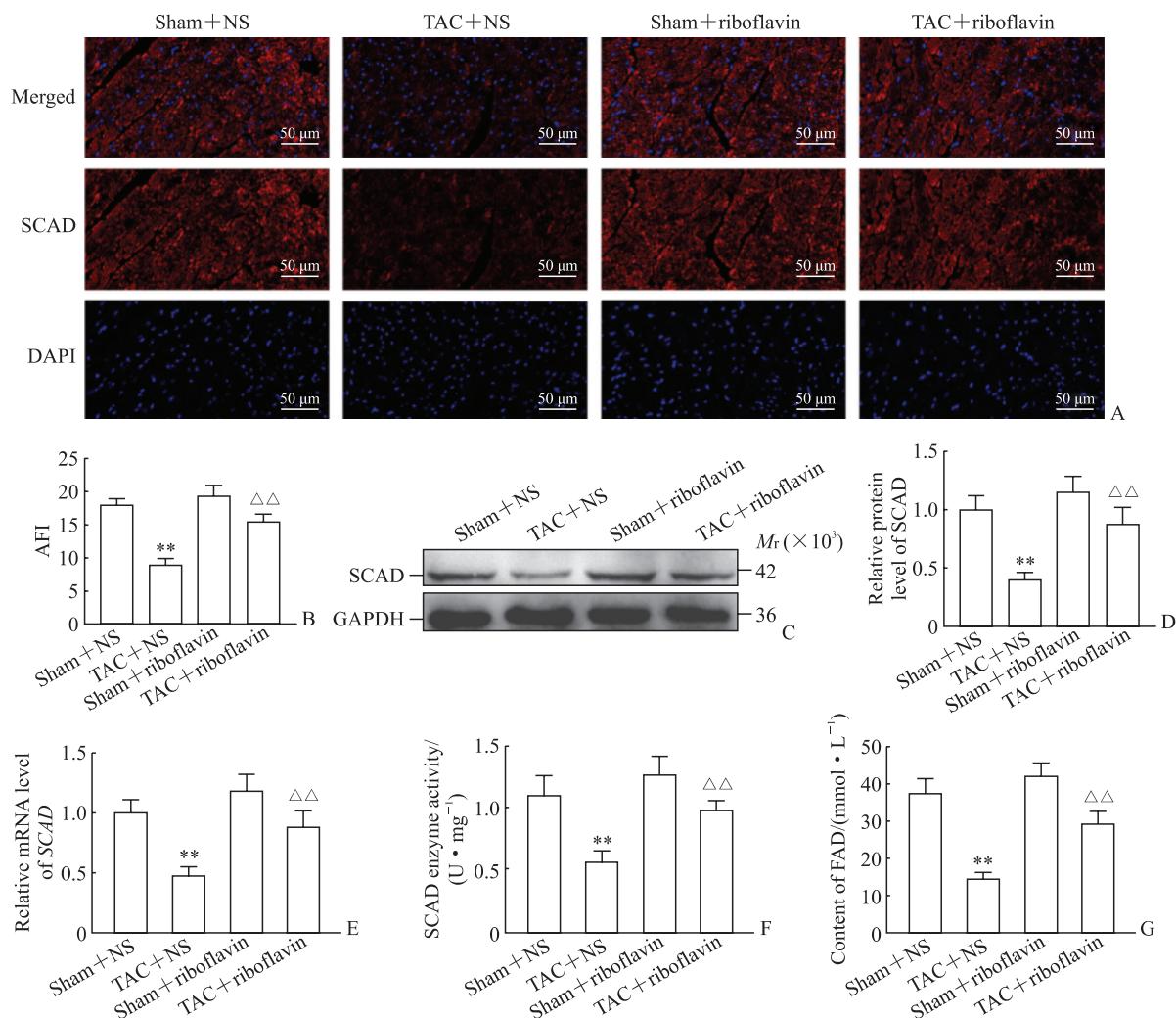


图5 各组小鼠心肌组织SCAD表达、酶活性和FAD含量比较

Fig 5 Comparison of myocardial SCAD expression, enzyme activity and FAD content of mice in each group

A: Left ventricular SCAD expression levels measured by immunofluorescence staining; B: SCAD immunofluorescence intensity statistics of myocardial tissue; C, D: Protein expression levels of SCAD detected by Western blotting; E: mRNA expression levels of SCAD detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction; F: SCAD enzyme activity in myocardial tissues; G: FAD content of myocardial tissues. $^{**}P<0.01$ vs sham+NS group; $^{\triangle\triangle}P<0.01$ vs TAC+NS group. $n=6$, $\bar{x}\pm s$. SCAD: Short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase; FAD: Flavin adenine dinucleotide; NS: Normal saline; TAC: Transverse aortic constriction; DAPI: 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; AFI: Average fluorescence intensity; GAPDH: Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

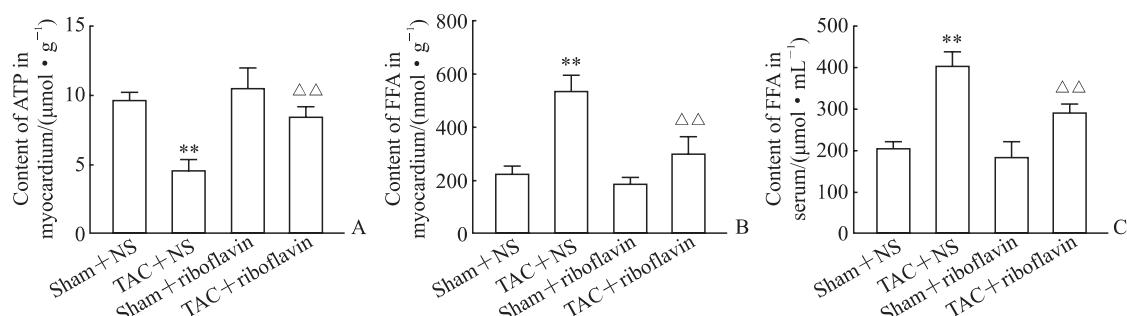


图6 各组小鼠心肌组织ATP、游离脂肪酸及血清游离脂肪酸含量的比较

Fig 6 Comparison of myocardial ATP, FFA and serum FFA content of mice in each group

A: ATP content in myocardium; B, C: FFA content in myocardium and serum. $^{**}P<0.01$ vs sham+NS group; $^{\triangle\triangle}P<0.01$ vs TAC+NS group. $n=6$, $\bar{x}\pm s$. ATP: Adenosine triphosphate; FFA: Free fatty acid; NS: Normal saline; TAC: Transverse aortic constriction.

经核黄素灌胃处理后, 小鼠心室腔扩大、心室壁厚度降低、心肌胶原含量降低, 心脏舒缩功能障碍明显改善, 表明核黄素能有效延缓病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化的进程。TAC手术缩窄血管内径会增加心脏压力负荷, 导致血压升高, 高血压是导致病理性心肌肥厚的因素之一。本研究发现核黄素降低了TAC手术引起的小鼠尾动脉收缩压, 从而可减少心肌肥厚的风险。研究发现, 核黄素作为体内多种黄素酶的前体可以降低体内血液同型半胱氨酸含量, 能降低高血压的风险^[30]; 黄素酶的补充能促进NO释放、舒张血管, 从而降低血压^[31], 以上研究均证实核黄素在心血管疾病中的作用。

在本研究中, TAC组小鼠心肌能量代谢发生了变化: ATP含量减少, 游离脂肪酸含量增加, 心脏能量供应不足, 这种能量代谢的改变会损害心肌功能。核黄素给药后逆转了TAC手术导致的小鼠心肌SCAD表达下调、酶活性降低、游离脂肪酸堆积、ATP含量降低, 这提示核黄素改善小鼠病理性心肌肥厚的作用可能通过激活SCAD表达、增强脂肪酸β氧化实现。研究显示补充FAD能促进SCAD基因表达, 增强其酶活性^[32]。本实验结果表明, 核黄素灌胃后小鼠心肌FAD含量增加可能是心肌SCAD表达增加、脂肪酸β氧化增强的原因。

本研究首次发现核黄素可通过提高心脏FAD含量、增强SCAD酶活性、促进SCAD蛋白表达水平、增加脂肪酸β氧化、改善心肌能量代谢减轻病理性心肌肥厚与纤维化。心脏能量代谢变化与各种心血管疾病密切相关, 本研究从脂肪酸β氧化代谢出发, 为病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化及心力衰竭等心血管疾病的治疗提供了新思路。然而, 核黄素减轻病理性心肌肥厚和纤维化的作用是否与激活SCAD密切相关及作用机制还需开展深入的实验研究。

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