

内源性硫化氢对柯萨奇病毒 B₃ 性心肌炎小鼠心肌内病毒复制的影响

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[摘要] 目的 观察内源性硫化氢(H₂S)对柯萨奇病毒B₃(CVB₃)所致病毒性心肌炎(VMC)小鼠心肌内病毒复制的影响,探讨内源性H₂S在VMC发病机理中的作用。**方法** 雄性Balb/c小鼠通过腹腔接种CVB₃复制VMC模型。75只雄性Balb/c小鼠随机分为5组(每组15只):正常对照组、VMC组及胱硫醚-γ-裂解酶(CSE)不可逆抑制剂-炔丙基甘氨酸(PAG)低、中、高剂量干预组(PAG给药采用皮下注射,PAG低、中、高剂量干预组的PAG剂量分别为:20.0、40.0、80.0 mg·kg⁻¹,1次/d,共6次。PAG的首次给药为腹腔接种CVB₃的同时皮下注射PAG)。于腹腔接种CVB₃后第7天处死小鼠。用光镜观察心肌组织的病理变化;用分光光度法测定心肌组织的H₂S含量;用酶免疫吸附法测定心肌组织的CSE活性及血清的心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTn I)含量;用逆转录-聚合酶链反应方法检测心肌组织CVB₃mRNA表达。**结果** VMC组心肌组织的CSE活性、H₂S含量明显低于正常对照组($P < 0.01$),心肌组织的病理积分、CVB₃mRNA表达水平及血清的cTn I含量明显高于正常对照组($P < 0.01$);PAG低、中、高剂量3个干预组心肌组织的CSE活性、H₂S含量明显低于VMC组($P < 0.01$),心肌组织的病理积分、CVB₃mRNA表达水平及血清的cTn I含量明显高于VMC组($P < 0.01$)。**结论** 心肌内源性H₂S能抑制CVB₃在心肌内复制。

[关键词] 病毒性心肌炎； 柯萨奇病毒B₃； 胱硫醚-γ-裂解酶； 硫化氢； 病毒核酸； 炔丙基甘氨酸

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Effect of endogenous hydrogen sulfide on viral replication of myocardium in coxsackievirus B₃ induced viral myocarditis of mice WANG Min, YANG Guan-ming. Department of Pediatrics, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University, Nanning 530021, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To observe the endogenous hydrogen sulfide(H₂S) on viral replication of myocardium in coxsackievirus B₃(CVB₃) induced viral myocarditis (VMC) of mice, and to explore the endogenous H₂S on pathogenesis of VMC. **Methods** Male Balb / c mice were inoculated intraperitoneally with CVB₃ to reconstruct an animal model of myocarditis. Seventy-five male Balb / c mice were randomly divided into five groups ($n=15$) : normal control group, VMC group, D,L-preparglycine [PAG, an irreversible inhibitor of cystathionine-γ-lyase (CSE)] low-dose, middle-dose and high-dose intervention groups, PAG was administered by subcutaneous injection (sc). The mice were inoculated intraperitoneally with CVB₃ while sc PAG (the dosage of PAG in three intervention groups were 20.0, 40.0, 80.0mg·kg⁻¹, respectively) each day one time for six times. All mice were sacrificed at seven days after inoculated intraperitoneally with CVB₃. The pathological changes of myocardial tissues were observed with light microscope. The content of H₂S was determined by spectrophotometry in myocardial tissue. The activity of CSE and content of cardiac troponin I (cTn I) were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay method in myocardial tissue and serum, respectively. The expression of CVB₃mRNA was detected by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction in myocardial tissue. **Results** VMC group compared with normal control group: The activity of CSE and content of H₂S in myocardial tissues were significantly lower than those in normal control group($P < 0.01$), the pathological scores and expressive level of CVB₃mRNA in myocardial tissues, the content of cTn I in serum were significantly high-

er than those in normal control group ($P < 0.01$). PAG three intervention groups compared with VMC group: The activity of CSE and content of H_2S in myocardial tissues were significantly lower than those in VMC group ($P < 0.01$), the pathological scores and expressive level of CVB_3 mRNA in myocardial tissues, the content of cTn I in serum were significantly higher than those in VMC group ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** The CVB_3 replication was inhibited by endogenous H_2S in myocardium.

[Key words] Viral myocarditis; Coxsackievirus B₃; Cystathionine- γ -lyase; Hydrogen sulfide; Viral nucleic acid; Propargylglycine

病毒性心肌炎(viral myocarditis, VMC)可由多种病毒感染机体所致,是以心肌细胞变性坏死和间质炎性细胞浸润为主要病理改变的非缺血性炎症性心脏疾病^[1]。病毒感染机体后进入心肌组织细胞,并在其中复制,直接损伤心肌组织细胞是VMC发病的重要机理之一^[2]。内源性硫化氢(hydrogen sulfide, H_2S)具有保护缺血心肌作用^[3]。内源性 H_2S 与VMC心肌内病毒复制的关系尚不清楚。为此,本实验复制柯萨奇病毒B₃(coxsackievirus B₃, CVB_3)性心肌炎模型,用胱硫醚- γ -裂解酶(cystathionine- γ -lyase, CSE)不可逆抑制剂炔丙基甘氨酸(D,L-propargylglycine, PAG)干预,观察内源性 H_2S 与心肌内 CVB_3 复制的关系,探讨内源性 H_2S 在VMC发病机理中的作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂及仪器 CVB_3 Nancy 病毒株:TCID₅₀为 $10^{-2} \cdot L^{-1}$ 由广西医科大学基础医学院微生物与免疫学教研室提供;PAG为Sigma公司产品(批号P7888-250);CSE和心肌肌钙蛋白I(cardiac troponin I,cTn I)ELISA检测试剂盒为美国R&D Systems Inc.公司产品;倒置显微镜为日本Olympus公司产品;Trizol试剂盒(RNA提取试剂盒)为美国Invitrogen公司产品;Taq DNA聚合酶、Revert AidTM First Strand cDNA Synthesis试剂盒(逆转录试剂盒)为立陶宛Fermentas公司产品;dNTPs为上海生工生物工程有限公司产品;PTC-220型PCR仪为美国MJ Research公司产品;Gel Doc-2000型凝胶成像分析仪及iMark酶标仪为美国Bio Rad公司产品;BUV-20200型分光光度计为美国Perkin Elmer公司产品。

1.2 引物序列 CVB_3 引物序列及 β -肌动蛋白(β -actin)引物序列按文献^[4];所有引物由上海生工生物工程有限公司合成。 CVB_3 及 β -actin寡核苷酸引物及逆转录-聚合酶链反应(reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)扩增产物片段长度(引物序列)见表1。

表1 CVB_3 及 β -actin 寡核苷酸引物及 RT-PCR
扩增产物片段长度

引物名称	引物序列(5'-3')	扩增片段长度(bp)
CVB_3	上游引物:CGGTACCTTTGTGCCCTGT	314
	下游引物:CAGGCCCAACGCCACCC	
β -actin	上游引物:GTCACCCACACTGTGCCATCT	542
	下游引物:ACAGACTACGGCTCAGGAG	

1.3 动物分组及模型复制 4~6周龄Balb/c雄性小鼠($n=75$),体重(19.5 ± 0.45)g,实验动物生产许可证号为SCXK桂2003-0003,由广西医科大学实验动物中心提供。随机分成5组,每组15只。 CVB_3 悬液腹腔接种、MEM Eagle's液腹腔注射(intraperitoneal injection, ip)及PAG皮下注射(subcutaneous injection, sc)采用等容积0.1 ml接种或注射。正常对照组:注射(sc)生理盐水0.1 ml,1次/d,共6次,首次注射(sc)生理盐水时同时注射(ip)MEM Eagle's液0.1 ml。VMC组:VMC小鼠模型复制参考文献^[4]。腹腔接种TCID₅₀为 $10^{-2} \cdot L^{-1}$ 的 CVB_3 悬液0.1 ml,同时注射(sc)生理盐水0.1 ml,以后每天注射(sc)生理盐水0.1 ml,1次/d,共6次。PAG低、中、高剂量干预组: CVB_3 腹腔接种量同VMC组;PAG在低、中、高剂量组的剂量分别为20.0、40.0、80.0 mg·kg⁻¹,注射(sc)PAG,1次/d,共6次;PAG的首次给药为腹腔接种 CVB_3 的同时注射(sc)PAG。于实验的第7天^[4],用戊巴比妥纳40.0 mg·kg⁻¹注射(ip),麻醉所有小鼠;眼球采血,分离血清;打开胸腔和心包,取出心脏用无菌生理盐水冲洗,取左右心室肌。一部分心室肌用40.0 g·L⁻¹多聚甲醛溶液固定,按常规石蜡包埋,4 μm连续切片,按常规HE染色;一部分用于提取总RNA;一部分用等渗磷酸盐缓冲液制成100.0 g·L⁻¹的匀浆,用于生化指标测定。

1.4 心肌组织病理变化积分判断 光镜下观察心肌组织病理改变,并参考文献^[5]方法,计算心肌组

织病理积分,即每张切片随机取5个高倍镜视野,计算每个视野中炎症和坏死面积与视野中整个心肌组织切片面积之比。病理积分判断标准:无病变计为0;≤25%计1分;≤50%计2分;≤75%计3分;≥75%计4分。

1.5 心肌组织的H₂S含量、CSE活性及血清cTn I含量测定 取心肌组织匀浆用分光光度法测定H₂S含量;取心肌组织匀浆及血清用酶免疫吸附法测定CSE活性及血清cTn I含量(均按测定试剂盒说明书操作)。

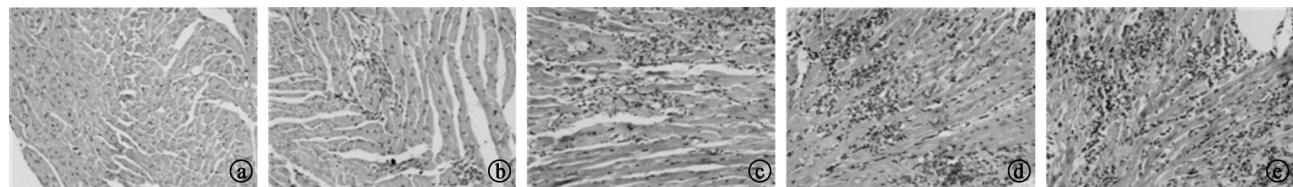
1.6 RT-PCR扩增产物光密度测定 采用Trizol试剂提取总RNA,分别用紫外分光光度法和1.0%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测RNA的纯度和完整性,取各样品心肌组织的总RNA 3 μg为逆转录模板,cDNA第1链合成按照逆转录试剂盒操作流程进行。PCR反应条件:97 °C预变性5 min,94 °C变性30 s,61 °C退火30 s,72 °C延伸45 s,共28个循环,最后72 °C延伸5 min。PCR扩增产物进行2%(质量分数)琼脂糖凝胶电泳,用Gel Doc-2000型凝胶成像分析仪扫

描测定RT-PCR扩增产物电泳带的平均光密度值,分别以CVB₃引物的RT-PCR扩增产物电泳带与β-actin引物的RT-PCR扩增产物电泳带的平均光密度值的比值作为CVB₃mRNA表达水平的半定量参数。

1.7 统计学方法 实验数据用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间均数比较采用方差分析检验,均数间两两比较采用q检验,相关分析采用直线回归和相关分析,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 心肌组织病理改变观察结果 正常对照组小鼠心肌细胞形态正常,肌纤维横纹清晰,胞浆嗜酸性染色,胞核完整,肌纤维排列整齐,间质无炎症细胞(图1①)。接种CVB₃的小鼠心肌细胞变性、坏死和部分心肌纤维断裂,大量炎性细胞浸润,呈现典型的VMC改变(图1②)。PAG低、中、高剂量3个干预组心肌组织病变程度加重(图1③、④、⑤),病理积分明显高于VMC组(P<0.01),见表3。在PAG低、中、高剂量3个干预组心肌组织病理积分的变化与PAG的剂量呈量效关系($r=0.661$,P<0.01)。



①:正常对照组;②:VMC组;③:VMC+PAG低剂量组;④:VMC+PAG中剂量组;⑤:VMC+PAG高剂量组

图1 小鼠心肌组织病理改变(HE染色, ×400)

2.2 心肌组织的H₂S含量和CSE活性变化情况

VMC组明显低于正常对照组($P<0.01$);PAG低剂量干预组明显低于VMC组($P<0.01$),PAG中剂量干预组明显低于PAG低剂量干预组($P<0.01$),PAG高剂量干预组明显低于PAG中剂量干预组($P<0.01$),见表2。在PAG低、中、高剂量3个干预组,心肌组织的H₂S含量及CSE活性的变化与PAG的剂量呈量效关系(r 分别为:-0.878、-0.730, $P<0.01$)。

表2 各组心肌组织H₂S含量及CSE活性的变化情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	H ₂ S ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	CSE (U·g ⁻¹)
正常对照组	15	87.354 ± 9.045	73.505 ± 7.198
VMC组	15	65.898 ± 9.960*	51.024 ± 10.882*
VMC+PAG低剂量组	15	51.570 ± 6.397△	38.992 ± 6.834△
VMC+PAG中剂量组	15	35.848 ± 6.990△#	26.404 ± 10.804△#
VMC+PAG高剂量组	15	22.249 ± 3.928△#*	17.933 ± 6.497△#*
F	-	169.496	95.003
P	-	<0.01	<0.01

注:与正常对照组比较,* $P<0.01$;与VMC组比较,△ $P<0.01$;与VMC+PAG低剂量组比较,# $P<0.01$;与VMC+PAG中剂量组比较,* $P<0.01$

2.3 心肌组织CVB₃mRNA表达水平及血清cTn I含量 VMC组明显高于正常对照组($P<0.01$),正常对照组无CVB₃mRNA表达;PAG低剂量干预组明显高于VMC组($P<0.01$);PAG中剂量干预组明显高于PAG低剂量干预组($P<0.01$),PAG高剂量干预组明显高于PAG中剂量干预组($P<0.01$),见表3。在PAG低、中、高剂量3个干预组,心肌组织CVB₃mRNA表达水平变化及血清cTn I含量变化与PAG的剂量呈量效关系(r 分别为:0.845、0.952, $P<0.01$)。RT-PCR检测心肌组织CVB₃mRNA表达见图2。

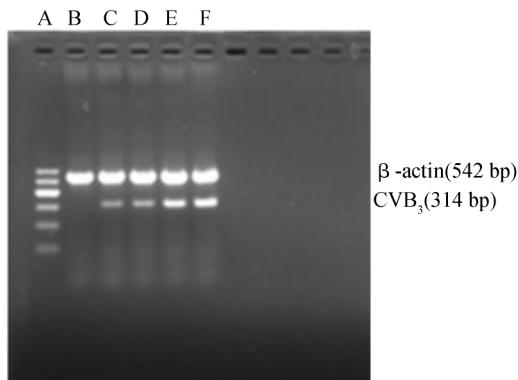
2.4 相关性分析 VMC小鼠心肌组织CSE活性与心肌组织H₂S含量呈明显正相关($r=0.966$, $P<0.01$);心肌组织H₂S含量与心肌组织CVB₃mRNA表达水平呈明显负相关($r=-0.960$, $P<0.01$);心肌组织CVB₃mRNA表达水平与心肌组织病理积分及血清cTn I含量呈明显正相关(r 分别为:0.903、0.942, $P<0.01$)。结果显示,心肌组织H₂S含量增

加与心肌组织 CSE 活性增加有关; 心肌组织 CVB₃mRNA 表达水平增加与心肌组织 H₂S 含量降低有关。

表 3 各组心肌组织病理积分、CVB₃mRNA 表达水平及血清 cTn I 含量的变化情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组 别	例数	病理积分	mRNA 表达的平均光密度比值(CVB ₃ /β-actin)	cTn I (pg·g ⁻¹)
正常对照组	15	0	0	25.276 ± 5.920
VMC 组	15	1.640 ± 0.387 [*]	0.248 ± 0.074 [*]	32.822 ± 4.424 [*]
VMC + PAG 低剂量组	15	2.000 ± 0.283 [△]	0.377 ± 0.107 [△]	44.266 ± 4.892 [△]
VMC + PAG 中剂量组	15	2.347 ± 0.316 ^{△#}	0.534 ± 0.069 ^{△#}	64.370 ± 5.609 ^{△#}
VMC + PAG 高剂量组	15	2.733 ± 0.419 ^{△#★}	0.690 ± 0.070 ^{△#★}	82.873 ± 7.096 ^{△#★}
F	—	26.070	83.301	260.292
P	—	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

注: 与正常对照组比较, *P < 0.01; 与 VMC 组比较, △P < 0.01; 与 VMC + PAG 低剂量组比较, #P < 0.01; 与 VMC + PAG 中剂量组比较, ★P < 0.01



A: Marker(由底部到顶部依次为:100 bp, 200 bp, 300 bp, 400 bp, 500 bp, 600 bp); B: 正常对照组; C: VMC 组; D: VMC + PAG 低剂量组; E: VMC + PAG 中剂量组; F: VMC + PAG 高剂量组

图 2 RT-PCR 检测 CVB₃mRNA 表达电泳图

3 讨论

3.1 CVB₃ 与心肌组织细胞膜上的柯萨奇-腺病毒受体(coxsackie-adenovirus receptor, CAR)及衰变加速因子(decay-accelerating factor, DAF)结合进入心肌组织细胞内进行复制, 直接损伤心肌组织细胞^[6]。心肌组织 CVB₃mRNA 表达水平的高或低可反映心肌组织细胞内 CVB₃ 复制量的多或少^[7]。血清中 cTn I 含量增加是心肌组织细胞损伤的特异性指标^[8]。实验结果显示, PAG 干预 CVB₃ 所致 VMC 小鼠后, 心肌组织 CVB₃mRNA 表达水平增加, CVB₃mRNA 表达水平增加则心肌组织病变程度、血清中 cTn I 含量增加。表明 PAG 加重心肌组织细胞损伤与其促进 CVB₃ 在心肌组织细胞内复制有关。

3.2 内源性 H₂S 是一种新发现的气体信号分子, 具有多种生物活性, 在心血管系统内, H₂S 依赖 CSE 催化 L-半胱氨酸生成^[9]。PAG 是 CSE 不可逆抑制

低有关; 心肌组织病理积分及血清 cTn I 含量增加与心肌组织 CVB₃mRNA 表达水平增加有关。

剂^[10]。实验结果显示, PAG 干预 CVB₃ 所致 VMC 小鼠后, 心肌组织 CSE 活力降低, CSE 活力降低则心肌组织 H₂S 含量降低, H₂S 含量降低则心肌组织 CVB₃mRNA 表达水平增加。表明 PAG 促进 CVB₃ 在心肌组织细胞内复制与其抑制心肌组织 CSE 活力, 使心肌组织内源性 H₂S 生成减少有关。

CVB₃ 在心肌组织细胞内复制依赖其活化细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK)途径完成^[6]。H₂S 能抑制 ERK 活力^[11]。本实验结果提示, 心肌内源性 H₂S 能抑制 CVB₃ 在心肌内复制。

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博硕论坛·论著

隐源性肝脓肿和胆源性肝脓肿的临床对比分析

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[摘要] 目的 总结分析隐源性肝脓肿(pyogenic liver abscess, PLA)和胆源性PLA的临床特征差异,为临床诊治隐源性PLA提供依据。**方法** 回顾性分析我院2001-07~2010-06收治的61例PLA临床资料,根据病因分为隐源性组36例,胆源性组25例,对比分析两组的临床资料。**结果** 隐源性PLA多合并糖尿病,胆源性PLA多合并胆道结石,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);畏寒/发热、白细胞计数升高、CRP升高和单个脓肿在隐源性组高于胆源性组,腹痛、黄疸、AKP升高和多个脓肿在胆源性组高于隐源性组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。隐源性组血培养阳性率高于胆源性组,隐源性组克雷伯氏菌培养阳性率高于胆源性组,胆源性组大肠埃希氏菌培养阳性率高于隐源性组,两组间比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 与胆源性PLA相比,隐源性PLA伴发糖尿病比例高,大多出现畏寒/发热,白细胞计数和CRP升高明显,多为单发,血培养阳性率较高,主要致病菌为克雷伯氏菌。

[关键词] 肝脓肿；胆道疾病；隐源性；临床对比

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Clinical comparison between biliary and cryptogenic origin pyogenic liver abscesses LONG Di, BI Yong-hao, HUANG Heng-yi, et al. Department of General Surgery, the Second People's Hospital of Qinzhou City, Guangxi 535000, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To analyze the clinical features of biliary origin pyogenic liver abscesses (PLA) and cryptogenic origin PLA, and provide the evidence for diagnosis and treatment in cryptogenic origin PLA. **Methods** Clinical data of 61 cases with pyogenic liver abscesses from July 2001 to June 2010 were reviewed retrospectively. According to aetiology, all cases were divided into the biliary group ($n = 25$) and cryptogenic group ($n = 36$). **Results**

Cryptogenic group had a higher frequency of underlying diabetes, and biliary group had a higher frequency of underlying bile duct stones, there was significant difference between two groups ($P < 0.05$); Fever/chill, white blood cell increased, CRP increased and single abscess were more often presented in the cryptogenic group than in the biliary group, abdominal pain, jaundice, AKP increased and multiple abscesses were more often presented in the biliary group than in the cryptogenic group, there were significant difference ($P < 0.05$); There was a higher frequency of positive blood cultures in the cryptogenic group than in the biliary group, *K. pneumoniae* were more frequently isolated in the cryptogenic group, *E. coli* were more frequently isolated in the biliary group, there were significant difference ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared to those patients with PLA of biliary origin, patients with PLA of cryptogenic origin had a higher frequency of underlying diabetes, fever/chill, white blood cell increased, CRP increased and single ab-