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富氢水对大鼠非酒精性脂肪肝的保护作用^{*}

张景云¹,王跃会¹,李佳炜¹,毛捷¹,秦启忠^{2△}

(重庆医科大学:1 公共卫生与管理学院;2. 实验教学管理中心 400331)

[摘要] 目的 探讨富氢水对大鼠非酒精性脂肪肝(NAFLD)的保护作用及其可能机制。方法 以 150~180 g SD 大鼠为研究对象,分为对照组(C 组)、NAFLD 组(M 组)、非酒精性脂肪肝+富氢水组[(M+H2)组]、富氢水组(H2 组),每组 12 只;C 组和 H2 组常规饲养,M 组和(M+H2)组以高脂饲料+土霉素(10 mg/100 g 剂量注射 20 mg/mL,每 5 天 1 次)暴露建立大鼠 NAFLD 模型;连续暴露 8 周后各组随机选取 4 只,HE 染色检测肝脏组织病理特征,观察到脂肪空泡为模型建立成功;采用生化方法检测各组大鼠外周血丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、丙二醛(MDA)水平及超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性;第 9 周起,各组常规饲养,前两组注射生理盐水(每只 4 mL/d),后两组注射富氢水(每只 4 mL/d),连续腹腔注射 24 d 后,观察各组肝脏组织病理特征,并检测大鼠外周血 ALT、MDA 水平及 SOD 活性。结果 各组暴露 8 周后,HE 染色显示:M 组和(M+H2)组肝脏组织均有大小不等的脂肪空泡,C 组和 H2 组肝脏组织细胞形态正常,无脂肪空泡;血液检测显示:与 C 组相比,M 组和(M+H2)组 ALT、MDA 水平均显著升高($P < 0.05$),SOD 活性显著降低($P < 0.05$)。连续注射生理盐水或富氢水 24 d 后,HE 染色显示:(M+H2)组大鼠肝脏组织仅极少部分有脂肪空泡,多数肝细胞形态正常,无明显损伤;M 组大鼠肝脏组织一半以上区域有脂肪浸润现象,并有脂肪滴出现,肝细胞受损明显;血液检测显示:与 M 组比较,(M+H2)组大鼠肝脏中 ALT、MDA 水平降低($P < 0.05$),SOD 活性增高($P < 0.05$);但与 C 组相比,(M+H2)组大鼠肝脏中 ALT、MDA 水平增高($P < 0.05$),SOD 活性降低($P < 0.05$)。结论 成功建立大鼠 NAFLD 模型,富氢水处理对大鼠 NAFLD 有一定保护作用,其机制可能与富氢水抗氧化作用有关。

[关键词] 富氢水;非酒精性脂肪肝;脂肪空泡;氧化应激

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Hydrogen-rich saline protects against nonalcoholic fatty liver in rat^{*}

Zhang Jingyun¹, Wang Yuehui¹, Li Jiawei¹, Mao Jie¹, Qin Qizhong^{2△}

(1. the School of Public Health and Management; 2. Experiment Teaching Management Center,
Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400331, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the protective effect of Hydrogen-rich saline against nonalcoholic fatty liver and its potential mechanism in rats. **Methods** Forty-eight SD rats (weight: 150~180 g) were randomly divided into control group (C), non-alcoholic fatty liver group (M), non-alcoholic fatty liver+Hydrogen-rich saline group (M+H2), Hydrogen-rich saline group (H2); group C and group H2 were fed with conventional breeding, group M and group(M+H2) were fed with high fat diet + Terramycin (10 mg/100 g. B. W, time/5 d, intraperitoneal injection) to establish the model of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in rats; four rats were randomly selected from each group after consecutive exposure eight weeks, the pathology characteristics of liver tissue was tested by HE staining, and observed that fat cavitation symbolized the model established successfully. The content of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in each rat's peripheral blood was tested by biochemical methods. From the ninth week, each group was starting to be fed with conventional breeding, group (C) and group (M) were treated with normal saline (4 mL/per/d), group (M+H2) and group (H2) were treated with Hydrogen-rich saline (4 mL/per/d); by consecutive intraperitoneal injection 24 days later, observed the change of the pathological features of liver tissue and detected the contents of ALT, MDA, and SOD activity of peripheral blood in rats. **Results** After eight weeks, the result of HE staining showed that there were a lot of fat vacuoles in the pathologic section of liver tissue from group M and group (M+H2); in contrast, there were no fat vacuoles were observed in liver tissue from group C and group H2. Blood tests results were showed that compared with group C, the content of ALT and MDA significantly increased in group M and group (M+H2) ($P < 0.05$), and the SOD activity was significantly lower in group M and group (M+H2) ($P < 0.05$). After Hydrogen-rich saline or normal saline injection for 24 days, the results of HE staining showed that only few fat cavitations of rat liver tissue in group (M+H2) was observed without obvious damage of the majority liver tissue in this group; whereas in group M, a lot of lipid deposition account for more than half of this area in these liver tissues, and the liver cells were damaged distinctly. Blood tests were showed that compared with group M rats, the content of ALT, MDA decreased in group (M+H2) ($P < 0.05$), and the activity of SOD increased in group (M+H2) ($P < 0.05$); however, by comparison, the content of ALT, MDA fostered more in group (M+H2) ($P < 0.05$), and the activity of SOD decreased more percentage in group (M+H2) than those in group C ($P < 0.05$), respectively. **Conclusion** Those results suggest that the model of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease was successfully established in rats, Hydrogen-rich saline treatment has certain protective effect on nonalcoholic fatty liver, and its underlying mechanism related to the antioxidant effective of rich hydrogen water probably.

[Key words] hydrogen water;nonalcoholic fatty liver disease;fat cavitations;oxidative stress

* 基金项目:重庆医科大学创新实验项目(201442)。作者简介:张景云(1992—),重庆医科大学 2011 级预防医学本科。△ 通讯作者,

Tel:13668083656;E-mail:qqizhong@sina.com

随着人们生活水平的日益提高,非酒精性脂肪肝(nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)的患病率逐年增加,成人NAFLD的患病率已达20%^[1]。NAFLD的发生严重影响了患者生活质量并增加患心血管疾病、糖尿病等风险,甚至发展成终末期肝病而死亡,这已成为危害人类健康的公共卫生问题^[2]。针对NAFLD发生的相关机制研究已成为学术界关注的焦点,但具体机制尚未明了,目前主要以氧化应激和脂质过氧化的“二次打击学说”为轴心^[3]。这提示脂质过氧化和炎症反应是NAFLD发病过程中的关键环节。因此,具有抗炎症和消除氧自由基的物质可能是防治NAFLD的有效干预措施。富氢水(hydrogen water)中的氢可起到选择性抗氧化作用和抗炎症作用,同时氢具有特异性强、不良反应小的特性^[4]。因此,本研究拟建立高脂膳食并腹腔注射土霉素建立大鼠NAFLD模型^[5],通过检测和比较各组大鼠外周血的丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、丙二醛(MDA)水平及超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性,观察大鼠肝脏的组织病理学特征,研究富氢水对NAFLD的防治作用及机制,为富氢水在临床上的应用提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 选取48只清洁级雌性SD大鼠,体质量150~180g,重庆医科大学实验动物中心提供[许可证号:SCXK(渝)2012-0001]。标准饲料[许可证号:SCXK(渝)2012-0002],分笼(4只/笼),自由饮水,温度(24±2)℃,12 h光照,明暗交替(8:00~20:00明),常规适应性饲养1周后用于实验。所有操作过程遵循实验动物伦理学要求。SOD南京建成生物工程所(生产批号:20150101;货号:A001-1);MDA南京建成生物工程所(生产批号:20140923;货号:A003-1);ALT试剂盒(速率法)中生北控生物科技股份有限公司(产品批号:201311132181);注射用盐酸土霉素,北京赛孚制药有限公司(生产批号:120201)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物分组及模型建立 本研究采用成组设计,将SD大鼠分为4组,即对照组(C组)、NAFLD组(M组)、NAFLD+富氢水组[(M+H2)组]、富氢水组(H2组),每组12只;C组和H2组常规饲养,M组和(M+H2)组以高脂饲料^[5]饲养,并按10mg/100g剂量注射土霉素(20mg/mL,每5天1次),暴露8周后各组选取4只,用HE染色检测其肝脏组织病理变化,以观察到脂肪空泡为模型建立成功^[6];第9周起,各组均常规饲养,前两组腹腔注射生理盐水每只4mL/d,后两组腹腔注射同体积富氢水,连续注射24d。

1.2.2 富氢水制备 参照文献^[7]略改,将分析纯的锌粒与稀硫酸(2.5mol/L)反应制取的氢气通入浸泡在冰水浴中的0.9%生理盐水6h以达到饱和,富氢水现用现制备。

1.2.3 实验仪器 低速离心机(LXJ-IIIB,上海安亭科学仪器,中国);纯水器(ULPYS-210,成都超纯科技有限公司,中国);漩涡混合仪(XW-80A,海门市其林贝尔仪器制造有限公司,中国);可见光分光光度计(722s,上海精密科学仪器有限公司,中国);半自动生化分析仪(PVS-2018,北京普朗新技术有限公司,中国);冷冻石蜡两用切片机(KD-2268-VI,金华科迪仪器设备有限公司,中国)。

1.2.4 检测指标及方法 大鼠处死前,隔夜禁食,次日称体质量后,用20%乌拉坦5mL/kg麻醉大鼠,心脏采血约2mL备用。采血后37℃孵育1~2h后,3000r/min,15℃,离心5

min,取上清液备用。

1.2.5 肝组织检测(HE染色) 肝组织HE染色制作过程及方法参考文献^[5]。各组大鼠均取肝左叶组织(约1cm×1cm×1cm),置入4%甲醛溶液中固定备用(其体积约为组织体积的10倍),先后经75%~100%乙醇梯度脱水,丙酮脱乙醇,二甲苯透明组织,石蜡包埋等,制备待测病理切片。

1.2.6 ALT、MDA及SOD活性检测 取大鼠血上清液按ALT试剂盒说明操作,用半自动生化分析仪检测ALT水平。取大鼠血液血清,严格按照MDA试剂盒说明书操作,用可见光分光光度计检测样本吸光度,并参照MDA试剂盒说明书计算其MDA含量。取大鼠血液血清,严格按照SOD试剂盒说明书操作,用可见光分光光度计检测样本吸光度,并参照试剂盒内说明书计算SOD活性。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS21.0统计软件进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,先行同质性检验和正态性检验,分析方法为单因素方差分析,组间差异用SNK-q法检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般情况 在0~8周NAFLD大鼠造模过程中,C组和H2组大鼠生长及生活状况正常;M组和(M+H2)组大鼠造模初期出现烦躁、易激怒等表现,造模5周后出现进食量和饮水量减少,毛色暗淡无光泽,抓捕时挣扎剧烈。在第8周至8周+24d腹腔注射富氢水和生理盐水过程中,C组大鼠生长及生活状况正常,H2组在腹腔注射富氢水后出现嗜睡症状,1~2h后活动正常;M组行动迟缓,(M+H2)组大鼠腹腔注射后,出现打转,活动剧烈的现象。各组大鼠在整个实验过程中的体质量变化见表1。

表1 各组大鼠体质量结果($\bar{x}\pm s$,g)

分组	0周(n=12)	8周(n=12)	8周+24 d(n=8)
C组	176.21±13.35	268.36±16.53	293.92±24.13 ^b
M组	169.33±14.28	286.33±23.68 ^a	317.35±24.95 ^a
(M+H2)组	172.26±15.53	289.63±24.28 ^a	321.36±26.65 ^{a,b}
H2组	178.18±19.69	272.06±18.33	310.28±21.23 ^b

^a: $P<0.05$,与C组比较;^b: $P<0.05$,与M组比较。

2.2 肝脏病理学特征 大体观:在第8周,C组和H2组大鼠肝脏呈现暗红色,包膜光滑,边缘锐利,切面光洁。M组和(M+H2)组大鼠腹腔内有大量脂肪组织,肝脏色泽更为暗淡,质地偏硬,体积明显增大,包膜紧张,边缘圆钝,切面油腻。HE染色显示:C组和H2组大鼠肝脏肝小叶结构清晰,细胞索排列整齐,肝血窦正常,肝细胞无明显病变,核结构清晰;M组和(M+H2)组大鼠肝脏肝小叶分界不清,肝细胞索紊乱,出现程度不同的弥漫性肝细胞脂肪变性,可见大小不等的脂肪滴充满细胞质(图1)。生理盐水或富氢水注射24d后,C组和H2组肝组织结构完整,细胞索排列整齐,肝窦正常,肝细胞无明显病变,核结构清晰。(M+H2)组大鼠肝脏脂肪仅有极少部分有脂肪浸润,肝索整齐,肝窦正常,组织完整,肝细胞无明显损伤,核结构清晰。M组大鼠肝索较为紊乱,一半以上区域均有脂肪浸润现象,并有脂肪滴出现,肝细胞体积增大,肝索紊乱,细胞核被推向周边。

2.3 大鼠血液生化检测 第8周,各组血清学检查显示:与C组比较,M组和(M+H2)组ALT、MDA水平显著升高($P<$

0.05),SOD活性显著降低($P<0.05$),见表2。连续注射生理盐水或富氢水24 d后,与C组比较,M组大鼠ALT水平显著升高($P<0.05$);(M+H2)组ALT水平显著低于M组($P<0.05$);与C组与H2组比较,(M+H2)组ALT水平差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);与C组比较,M组和(M+H2)组的

MDA水平升高($P<0.05$),且(M+H2)组的MDA水平低于M组($P<0.05$);与C组比较,M组与(M+H2)组大鼠SOD活性显著降低($P<0.05$),且(M+H2)组大鼠SOD活性高于M组($P<0.05$),见表3。

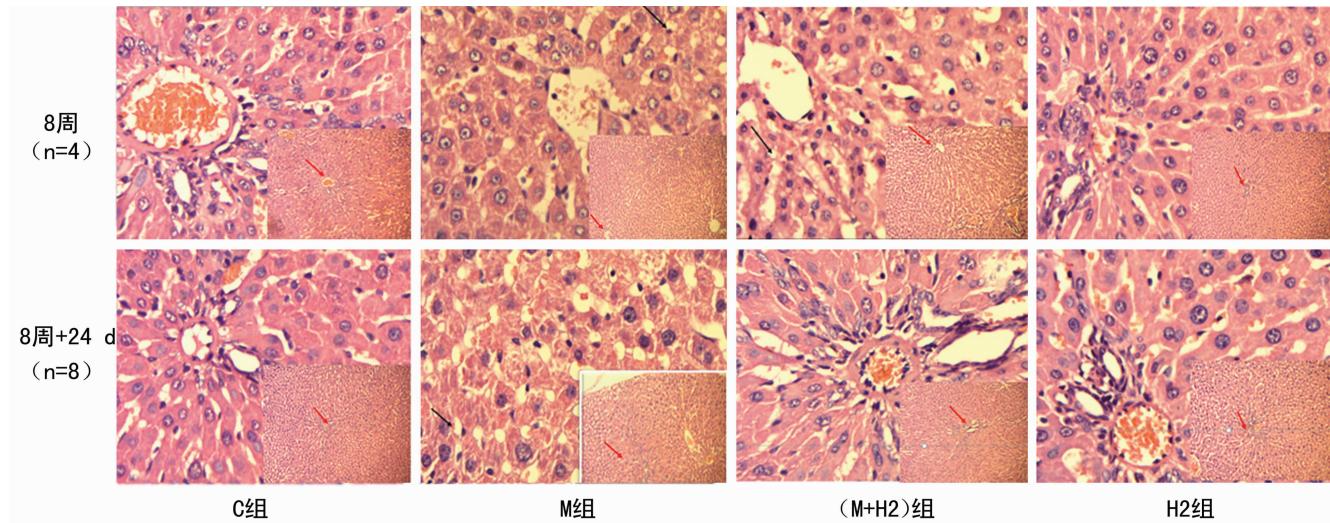


图1 第8周各组大鼠肝脏切片(HE, $\times 400$)

表2 8周各组血清ALT、MDA水平及SOD活性
比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=8)

组别	ALT(U/L)	SOD(U/mL)	MDA(mmol/mL)
C组	41.49 \pm 13.32	246.76 \pm 18.79	2.55 \pm 0.13
M组	87.43 \pm 22.95 ^{a,b}	121.90 \pm 16.49 ^{ab}	4.69 \pm 0.37 ^{ab}
(M+H2)组	82.93 \pm 18.55 ^{ab}	124.38 \pm 18.45 ^{ab}	4.59 \pm 0.61 ^{ab}
H2组	41.23 \pm 12.35	247.14 \pm 15.50	2.58 \pm 0.17

^a: P<0.05,与C组比较;^b: P<0.05,与H2组比较。

表3 8周+24 d各组血清ALT、MDA水平及SOD活性
比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=8)

分组	ALT(U/L)	SOD(U/mL)	MDA(mmol/mL)
C组	40.78 \pm 25.11	204.28 \pm 25.59	3.51 \pm 1.19
M组	198.00 \pm 70.64 ^a	84.17 \pm 48.76 ^a	6.19 \pm 1.27 ^a
(M+H2)组	102.79 \pm 37.75 ^b	158.00 \pm 26.63 ^{ab}	4.83 \pm 0.57 ^{ab}
H2组	64.39 \pm 14.37	218.42 \pm 18.30	2.88 \pm 0.54

^a: P<0.05,与C组比较;^c: P<0.05,与M组比较。

3 讨论

NAFLD是一种对人体危害严重的疾病^[8]。NAFLD的发生不仅影响患者的肝胆系统,还与动脉粥样硬化、多种血液系统疾病、肺部脂肪栓塞、病态肥胖、高脂血症、胰岛素抵抗等有着密切的联系^[9-11]。同时随着生活水平的提高及饮食结构的改变,受NAFLD困扰的人群范围已从中老年人扩展到青春期的男性和女性^[12]。NAFLD可发展为脂肪性肝炎(NASH)、肝纤维化、肝硬化,最终发展为肝细胞癌(HCC)而死亡^[13]。随着病毒性肝炎,特别是乙型肝炎的控制,NAFLD所致HCC比例在持续增加^[14]。当今医疗水平条件下尚无治疗NAFLD的理想药物^[15]。NAFLD已成为危害人类健康的三大肝病之一,对

NAFLD的防治研究已成当前面临的重要课题^[16]。

在NAFLD所致肝脏损伤中,ALT是一种敏感且重要的标志酶,其水平可反映出肝细胞损伤的程度^[17]。SOD是广泛存在于需氧代谢细胞中一种重要的ROS清除剂,反映了肝细胞抗氧化能力,在机体氧化和抗氧化平衡中有着至关重要的作用^[18-19]。MDA反应除可干扰肝内脂质代谢外,还可导致自由基生成增多,使得细胞膜脂质氧化,肝细胞结构异常与功能损害^[20];因此,肝组织中SOD和MDA的改变也是导致脂肪肝的重要因素^[18-19]。富氢水中的氢可起到选择性抗氧化作用和抗炎症作用^[21],同时氢具有特异性强、不良反应小的特性。在本实验中,给予大鼠氢盐水腹腔注射24 d后,与M组比较,(M+H2)组大鼠血清ALT和MDA水平降低和SOD活性增高($P<0.05$);这与文献报道富氢水干预能够增强大鼠肝脏的抗氧化能力是一致的^[22]。但与C组相比,(M+H2)组在MDA和ALT水平及SOD活性比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);这提示(M+H2)组未完全恢复到正常水平,这可能与本实验富氢水处理的时间有关,有待进一步研究。

本实验中,富氢水处理24 d后,与M组比较,(M+H2)组大鼠大体观颜色和质地显著好转;光镜下,脂肪空泡减少,肝脏细胞仅有极少部分有脂肪浸润,肝脏细胞损伤较轻,组织较为完整;但与C组相比,肝索排列相对正常,肝细胞尚未完全恢复;结合血清学指标,(M+H2)组与M组相比有显著改善,但与C组比较,(M+H2)组相应指标尚未恢复,两者差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),这提示富氢水对NAFLD有一定保护作用。

本实验中,富氢水处理24 d对NAFLD有一定保护作用,但尚未完全使其恢复正常,这可能与富氢水中的氢水平有关,单位时间内作用于肝脏损伤有效部位的剂量不足;或者是富氢水注射时间过短,在24 d内氢分子作用于NAFLD剂量不足,尚不能使肝脏完全恢复。本研究中,笔者观察到富氢水显著改

善 NAFLD 模型中大鼠 ALT, MDA 水平和 SOD 活性及相应病理学改变, 为富氢水对 NAFLD 的治疗提供实验依据, 其具体机制有待深入研究。

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