

• 论 著 • doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2023.18.004

网络首发 [https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1097.R.20230902.1305.002\(2023-09-04\)](https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1097.R.20230902.1305.002(2023-09-04))

咖啡酸苯乙酯对大鼠早期腹主动脉瘤形成的抑制作用^{*}

占 钻, 刘 勇, 刘 坚, 黄 亮, 曹春水[△]

(南昌大学第一附属医院急诊科, 南昌 330006)

[摘要] 目的 探讨咖啡酸苯乙酯(CAPE)对大鼠早期腹主动脉瘤(AAA)形成的抑制作用。方法 健康雄性 SD 大鼠分为模型组、CAPE 干预组和假手术组, 每组 6 只。采用弹性蛋白酶法建立 AAA 模型, CAPE 干预组腹腔注射 CAPE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 每日 1 次, 持续 14 d, 模型组和假手术组在相同时间内注射等剂量生理盐水。观察 AAA 的形成、大小、血管壁组织病理改变; 免疫组织化学法检测环氧合酶-2(COX-2)、前列腺素 E2(PGE2)、基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)-2 及 MMP-9 水平。结果 14 d 后模型组、CAPE 干预组大鼠 AAA 直径较假手术组腹主动脉直径增大 [$(3.32 \pm 1.23) \text{ mm}$ vs. $(2.42 \pm 0.14) \text{ mm}$ vs. $(1.47 \pm 0.08) \text{ mm}$, $P < 0.05$], CAPE 干预组较模型组减小 ($P < 0.05$)。HE 染色显示, CAPE 干预后瘤样扩张不明显, 组织结构较模型组完整, 有炎症浸润, 但较模型组明显减少。VG 染色显示, 与模型组比较, CAPE 干预组 AAA 血管壁肌纤维增加, 胶原纤维断裂及降解情况好转。与假手术组比较, 模型组 AAA 血管壁组织 COX-2、PGE2、MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平均明显升高 ($P < 0.05$), CAPE 干预后上述指标水平较模型组均明显降低 ($P < 0.05$)。结论 CAPE 对大鼠早期 AAA 形成具有抑制作用, 其可能与其抑制炎性反应, 以及 COX-2、PGE2 和 MMPs 等水平相关。

[关键词] 咖啡酸苯乙酯; 腹主动脉瘤; 炎性反应

[中图法分类号] R459.9

[文献标识码] A

[文章编号] 1671-8348(2023)18-2741-04

Inhibitory effect of caffeic acid phenethyl ester on early abdominal aortic aneurysm in rats^{*}

ZHAN Zuan, LIU Yong, LIU Jian, HUANG Liang, CAO Chunshui[△]

(Department of Emergency, The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang, Jiangxi 330006, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the inhibitory effect of caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE) on early abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) and its possible mechanism in rats. **Methods** A total of 18 healthy male SD rats were divided into the model group, the CAPE intervention group and the sham operation group, with six rats in each group. The AAA model was established by elastin enzyme method. The CAPE intervention group was intraperitoneally injected with CAPE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ for 14 days. The model group and the sham operation group were injected with the same dose of normal saline at the same time. The formation, size and pathological changes of AAA were observed; The levels of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), prostaglandin E2 (PGE2), matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9 were detected by immunohistochemistry. **Results** The diameter of AAA after 14 days in the model group and the CAPE intervention group was significantly higher than that in the sham operation group [$(3.32 \pm 1.23) \text{ mm}$ vs. $(2.42 \pm 0.14) \text{ mm}$ vs. $(1.47 \pm 0.08) \text{ mm}$, $P < 0.05$], but the diameter of CAPE intervention group was significantly lower than that in the model group ($P < 0.05$). HE staining showed that the tumor-like expansion was not obvious after CAPE intervention, and the tissue structure was more complete than that of the model group, with inflammatory infiltration, but it was significantly less than that of the model group. VG staining showed that compared with the model group, the muscle fibers of the AAA vascular wall in the CAPE intervention group were significantly increased,

* 基金项目:江西省教育厅科技项目(GJJ190042)。 作者简介:占钻(1982—),副主任医师,硕士,主要从事腹主动脉瘤和脓毒症等基础和临床研究。 △ 通信作者,E-mail:lele6667@sina.com

and the collagen fibers were disordered and degraded better. Compared with the sham operation group, the levels of COX-2, PGE2, MMP-2 and MMP-9 in AAA vascular wall tissue in the model group were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** CAPE can inhibit the early formation of AAA in rats, which may be related to its inhibition of inflammatory response and the levels of COX-2, PGE2 and MMPs.

[Key words] caffeic acid phenethyl ester; abdominal aortic aneurysm; inflammatory response

腹主动脉瘤(abdominal aortic aneurysm, AAA)是一种常见的动脉退行性疾病,破裂后死亡率较高,破裂风险与瘤体直径呈正比,对于大AAA(直径 > 5.5 cm)的主要治疗方法包括开放手术和介入腔内覆膜支架植入术;而对于小AAA(直径 < 5.5 cm)手术并不能带来获益^[1],治疗目标是避免其不断进展甚至破裂,临幊上仍没有合适的治疗策略^[2],多以观察随访为主。因此,寻找控制和延缓小AAA不断增大的治疗策略对于降低AAA的破裂发生率和死亡率具有重要意义。课题组既往研究发现,咖啡酸苯乙酯(caffeic acid phenethyl ester, CAPE)对小AAA可能具有保护作用^[3],但具体机制有待深入研究。本研究拟通过建立大鼠AAA模型,进一步观察CAPE的干预作用,并从炎性反应角度探讨可能的作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

健康SPF级雄性SD大鼠18只,8周龄,购自湖南斯莱克景达实验动物有限公司,适应性喂养1周后随机分为假手术组、模型组及CAPE干预组,每组6只。

1.2 主要试剂

兔基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)-2多克隆抗体、兔MMP-9多克隆抗体、小鼠环氧合酶-2(COX-2)多克隆抗体购自美国Affinity公司,兔前列腺素E2(PGE2)多克隆抗体购自北京博奥森生物技术有限公司,辣根酶标记山羊抗兔IgG、辣根酶标记山羊抗鼠IgG购自中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 模型制作及干预

大鼠AAA模型制作参考文献[4]。术前大鼠禁食12 h,腹腔注射10%水合氯醛麻醉,充分暴露腹主动脉向上、向下分别达左肾静脉和左侧髂总动脉水平,于左肾动脉开口下方安放无损伤微动脉夹阻断腹主动脉,左侧髂总动脉前壁穿刺置管,结扎左侧髂总动脉远端及右侧髂总动脉。留置管内缓慢推入肝素生理盐水验证腹主动脉是否完全封闭。模型组及CAPE干预组大鼠腹主动脉腔内注入(猪胰)弹性蛋白酶(250 U/mL),加压灌注60 min,松开远端阻断的动脉夹,检查有无回血漏血。确定主动脉无出血后逐层缝合。术后大鼠单笼饲养,CAPE干预组腹腔注射CAPE $10 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,每日1次,持续14 d,模型组和假手术组在相同时间内注射等剂量生理盐水。

所有大鼠在弹性蛋白酶灌注前、灌注后即刻及灌注后14 d使用游标卡尺测量腹主动脉和AAA直径。使用游标卡尺测量扩张段最大直径超过正常腹主动脉直径的一半作为AAA造模成功的标准。

1.3.2 病理学研究

处死大鼠后,取腹主动脉及AAA组织置于10%中性甲醛溶液中固定,脱水、透明、包埋、石蜡切片,行苏木素-伊红染色法(HE)染色、Van Gieson(VG)染色,观察病理学改变情况。免疫组织化学检测血管壁组织COX-2、PGE2、MMP-2及MMP-9水平。

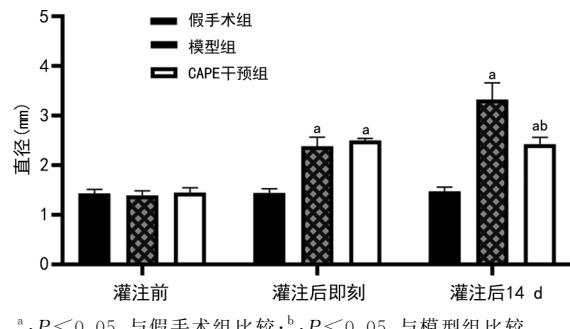
1.4 统计学处理

采用GraphPad prism统计软件进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 CAPE对大鼠AAA直径的影响

所有大鼠均存活,造模成功。3组大鼠灌注前腹主动脉直径无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。模型组及CAPE干预组大鼠灌注后即刻AAA直径比较无差异[(2.38 ± 0.18) mm vs. (2.49 ± 0.05) mm, $P > 0.05$],但均较假手术组腹主动脉直径(1.44 ± 0.08) mm明显增大,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。灌注后14 d模型组、CAPE干预组大鼠AAA直径较假手术组腹主动脉直径增大[(3.32 ± 1.23) mm、(2.42 ± 0.14) mm vs. (1.47 ± 0.08) mm, $P < 0.05$],CAPE干预组较模型组减小($P < 0.05$),见图1。



^a: $P < 0.05$, 与假手术组比较; ^b: $P < 0.05$, 与模型组比较。

图1 大鼠腹主动脉与AAA直径比较

2.2 CAPE对大鼠AAA形成早期血管壁病理结构的影响

HE染色显示,模型组中动脉血管壁发生退行性病变,中膜部分组织结构紊乱,血管壁炎症浸润明显。而在CAPE干预组瘤样扩张不明显,组织结构较模型组趋于完整,有炎症浸润,但较模型组明显减少。VG

染色显示,与假手术组比较,模型组血管壁中膜肌纤维明显减少,胶原纤维紊乱不连续,降解明显,外膜增厚;与模型组比较,CAPE 干预组血管壁中膜肌纤维增加,胶原纤维断裂及降解情况好转,见图 2。

2.3 CAPE 对大鼠 AAA 形成早期血管壁组织 COX-2、PGE2、MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平的影响

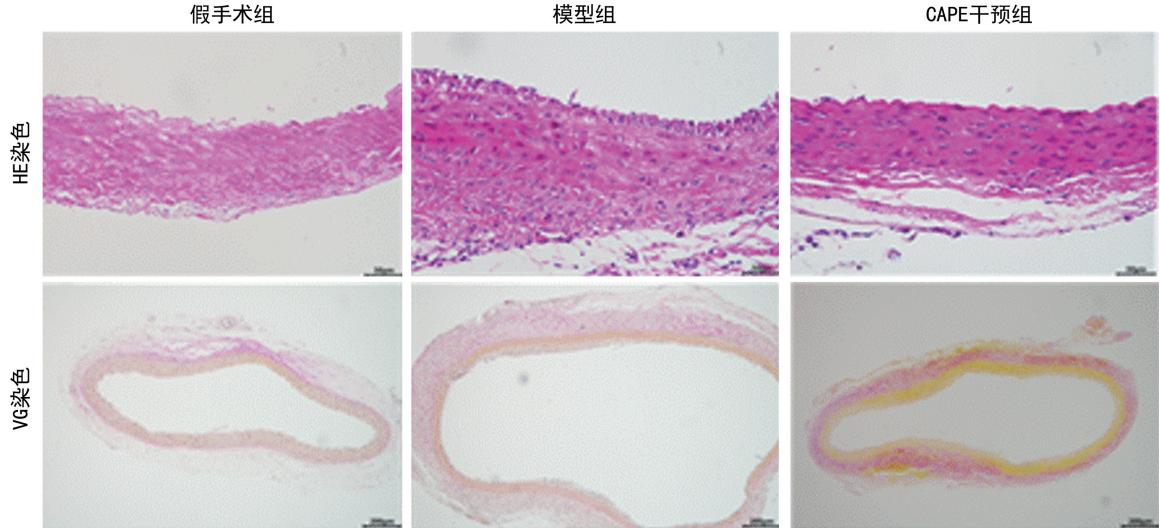


图 2 大鼠腹主动脉及 AAA 血管壁组织 HE 染色($400\times$)和 VG 染色($100\times$)对比

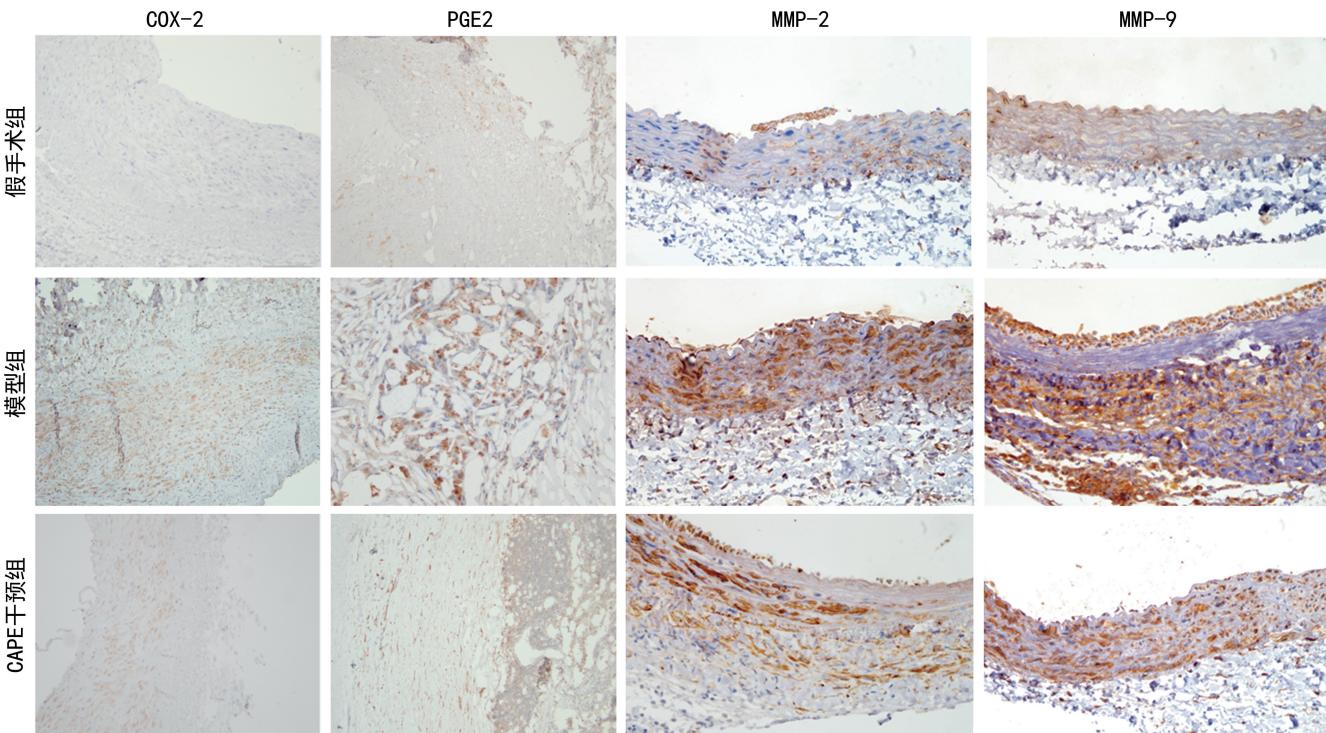


图 3 免疫组织化学检测各组大鼠血管壁组织 COX-2、PGE2、MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平($400\times$)

表 1 各组大鼠血管壁组织 COX-2、PGE2、MMP-2 和 MMP-9 水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	假手术组	模型组	CAPE 干预组
COX-2	0.10 ± 0.01	0.70 ± 0.05	0.43 ± 0.06
PGE2	0.15 ± 0.04	0.63 ± 0.11	0.37 ± 0.05
MMP-2	0.17 ± 0.01	0.43 ± 0.03	0.29 ± 0.06
MMP-9	0.27 ± 0.03	0.59 ± 0.03	0.41 ± 0.05

3 讨 论

AAA 的主要病理学改变包括炎性反应、血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)减少及细胞外基质的降解和重塑^[5]。其中,炎性反应在 AAA 发生和发展中的作用尤为重要,贯穿了从形成至破裂的全过程。研究发现,在 AAA 血管壁存在大量的炎症细胞浸润^[6],巨噬细胞是血管瘤炎性反应的主要效应细胞^[7],其高表达

于动脉内膜和中膜。有研究发现,抑制进入主动脉壁的免疫及炎性反应可能影响 AAA 的进展^[8-9]。

CAPE 是蜂胶中提取出的一种生物活性成分,被广泛应用于烧伤、肿瘤、心血管疾病、糖尿病、局部创伤和皮肤等的治疗,已被证明其具有抗炎症、抗氧化应激、免疫调节和抗肿瘤等多重的生物活性且无毒副作用^[10-13]。本实验研究发现,CAPE 可抑制 AAA 不断增大,CAPE 治疗后 AAA 血管壁炎症细胞浸润减少,组织破坏减轻,提示 CAPE 对大鼠早期 AAA 形成的抑制作用与抑制炎性反应有关。

PGE2 是与炎性反应密切相关的一种前列腺素类化合物,具有促炎作用,其生物合成主要受磷脂酶 A (phospholipase A, PLA)、COX-2 及前列腺素 E2 合酶 (mPGES-1) 的调控。AAA 作为一种慢性炎症性疾病,PGE2 同样在其发病过程中起着重要作用^[14]。研究表明,PGE2 介导的炎性反应失调可导致 AAA,人 AAA 组织 COX-2 和 PGE2 呈高表达,通过服用非甾体类抗炎药物抑制 PGE2 的合成能明显减慢 AAA 的增大速度^[15]。通过 COX-2/PGE2 信号通路的抑制或基因敲除干扰 PGE2 的合成亦可抑制 AAA 的进展^[16]。

MMPs 与 AAA 的形成及破裂密切相关^[17],其中 MMP-9 及 MMP-2 在 AAA 组织中表达水平明显升高^[18],其活性增强可以加速血管壁弹性蛋白降解,降低主动脉壁稳定性,进而导致动脉壁瘤样扩张^[19]。结果显示,PGE2 能够刺激巨噬细胞分泌 MMP-2 和 MMP-9,从而增加动脉粥样斑块的不稳定性,而通过降低 COX-2、mPGES-1 水平减少 PGE2 的产生,则能增加其稳定性^[20]。PGE2 在 AAA 中调控 MMPs 的具体机制仍不明确,MAMUN 等^[21]研究发现通过抑制 PGE2 的受体 EP4 通路可降低 MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平,从而抑制动脉瘤进展。

本研究免疫组织化学检测显示,CAPE 干预后可有效抑制大鼠 AAA 血管壁组织 COX-2、PGE2、MMP-9 及 MMP-2 水平的升高,提示 CAPE 对早期 AAA 的保护作用机制可能与抑制上述指标相关,但具体机制仍需进一步通过基因干扰等体内外研究验证。

参考文献

- [1] LEDERLE F A, WILSON S E, JOHNSON G R, et al. Immediate repair compared with surveillance of small abdominal aortic aneurysms [J]. N Engl J Med, 2002, 346(19): 1437-1444.
- [2] DAVIDOVIC L, KONCAR I. Elective and emergent repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm: selection of open or endovascular strategy [M]. Vascular Surgery; Elsevier, 2022: 145-156.
- [3] ZHAN Z, DU H, LUO X L, et al. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester inhibits the progression of elastase induced aortic aneurysm in rats [J]. Int J Pharmacol, 2019, 15(3): 385-393.
- [4] PHIE J, THANIGAIMANI S, HUYNH P, et al. Colchicine does not reduce abdominal aortic aneurysm growth in a mouse model [J]. Cardiovasc Ther, 2022, 2022: 5299370.
- [5] QIAN G, ADEYANJU O, OLAJUYIN A, et al. Abdominal aortic aneurysm formation with a focus on vascular smooth muscle cells [J]. Life (Basel), 2022, 12(2): 191.
- [6] ROMBOUTS K B, VAN MERRIENBOER T A R, KET J C F, et al. The role of vascular smooth muscle cells in the development of aortic aneurysms and dissections [J]. Eur J Clin Invest, 2022, 52(4): e13697.
- [7] KANEMATSU Y, KANEMATSU M, KURIHARA C, et al. Critical roles of macrophages in the formation of intracranial aneurysm [J]. Stroke, 2011, 42(1): 173-178.
- [8] RAMPRASATH T, HAN Y M, ZHANG D, et al. Tryptophan catabolism and inflammation: a novel therapeutic target for aortic diseases [J]. Front Immunol, 2021, 12: 731701.
- [9] LI H, BAI S, AO Q, et al. Modulation of immune-inflammatory responses in abdominal aortic aneurysm: emerging molecular targets [J]. J Immunol Res, 2018, 2018: 7213760.
- [10] MURTAZA G, KARIM S, AKRAM M R, et al. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester and therapeutic potentials [J]. Biomed Res Int, 2014, 2014: 145342.
- [11] LI W, YANG C, SHI Z, et al. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester inhibits ubiquitination and degradation of p53 and blocks cervical cancer cell growth [J/OL]. [2022-10-11]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36043765/>.
- [12] SORRENTI V, RAFFAELE M, VANELLA L, et al. Protective effects of Caffeic Acid Phenethyl Ester (CAPE) and novel cape analogue as inducers of heme oxygenase-1 in streptozotocin-induced type 1 diabetic rats [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2019, 20(10): 2441.
- [13] OCAKCI A, KANTER M, CABUK M, et al. Role of caffeic acid phenethyl(下转第 2750 页)

- end-stage renal disease dialysis patients; a 10-year national cohort study [J]. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*, 2017, 32(10): 1731-1736.
- [4] BOXHOORN L, VOERMANS R P, BOUWENSE S A, et al. Acute pancreatitis [J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 396(10252): 726-734.
- [5] TIAN F, LI H, WANG L, et al. The diagnostic value of serum C-reactive protein, procalcitonin, interleukin-6 and lactate dehydrogenase in patients with severe acute pancreatitis [J]. *Clin Chim Acta*, 2020, 510: 665-670.
- [6] WANG X, CUI Z, LI H, et al. Noso-comial mortality and early prediction of patients with severe acute pancreatitis [J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2010, 25: 1386-1393.
- [7] FENG J F, WANG L, YANG X, et al. Prognostic value of lactate dehydrogenase to albumin ratio (LAR) in patients with resectable esophageal squamous cell carcinoma [J]. *Cancer Manag Res*, 2019, 11: 7243-7251.
- [8] LEE B K, RYU S, OH S K, et al. Lactate dehydrogenase to albumin ratio as a prognostic factor in lower respiratory tract infection patients [J]. *Am J Emerg Med*, 2022, 52: 54-58.
- [9] 中华医学会外科学分会胰腺外科学组. 中国急性胰腺炎诊治指南(2021)[J]. *中国实用外科杂志*, 2021, 26(6): 511-519, 535.
- [10] ADAY U, TATLI F, AKPULAT F V, et al. Prognostic significance of pretreatment serum lactate dehydrogenase-to-albumin ratio in gastric cancer [J]. *Contemp Oncol (Pozn)*, 2020, 24(3): 145-149.
- [11] ADAY U, BOYUK A, AKKOC H. The prognostic significance of serum lactate dehydrogenase-to-albumin ratio in colorectal cancer [J]. *Ann Surg Treat Res*, 2020, 99(3): 161-170.
- [12] LU J, WEI Z, JIANG H, et al. Lactate dehydrogenase is associated with 28-day mortality in patients with sepsis: a retrospective observational study [J]. *J Surg Res*, 2018, 228: 314-321.
- [13] KOMAC A, GOKCEN N, YAZICI A, et al. The role of lactate dehydrogenase-to-albumin ratio in clinical evaluation of adult-onset Still's disease [J]. *Int J Clin Pract*, 2021, 75(10): e14615.

(收稿日期:2022-12-28 修回日期:2023-05-12)

(编辑:唐 璞)

(上接第 2744 页)

- ester, an active component of propolis, against NaOH-induced esophageal burns in rats [J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2006, 70(10): 1731-1739.
- [14] 郭美娜, 刘敏, 季爽, 等. 前列腺素在腹主动脉瘤中的作用 [J]. 生理科学进展, 2022, 53(4): 294-298.
- [15] WALTON L J, FRANKLIN I J, BAYSTON T, et al. Inhibition of prostaglandin E2 synthesis in abdominal aortic aneurysms: implications for smooth muscle cell viability, inflammatory processes, and the expansion of abdominal aortic aneurysms [J]. *Circulation*, 1999, 100(1): 48-54.
- [16] WANG M, LEE E, SONG W, et al. Microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 deletion suppresses oxidative stress and angiotensin II induced abdominal aortic aneurysm formation [J]. *Circulation*, 2008, 117(10): 1302-1309.
- [17] LI W G, STOLL L L, RICE J B, et al. Activation of NAD(P)H oxidase by lipid hydroperox-

ides: mechanism of oxidant-mediated smooth muscle cytotoxicity [J]. *Free Radic Biol Med*, 2003, 34(7): 937-946.

- [18] 李维颜, 张毅, 谷顺通. 腹主动脉瘤组织中 HIF-1 α 、MMP-2 及 MMP-9 的表达及意义 [J]. *中国老年学杂志*, 2017, 37(24): 6145-6147.
- [19] 刘凡运, 唐博, 孙建明. 基质金属蛋白酶-9 在腹主动脉瘤中的研究进展 [J]. *重庆医学*, 2017, 46(4): 543-545.
- [20] KANG Y J, MBONYE U R, DELONG C J, et al. Regulation of intracellular cyclooxygenase levels by gene transcription and protein degradation [J]. *Prog Lipid Res*, 2007, 46: 108-125.
- [21] MAMUN A, YOKOYAMA U, SAITO J, et al. A selective antagonist of prostaglandin E receptor subtype 4 attenuates abdominal aortic aneurysm [J]. *Physiol Rep*, 2018, 6(18): e13878.

(收稿日期:2022-12-28 修回日期:2023-04-22)

(编辑:唐 璞)