

·药物研究·

复方贞术调脂胶囊对糖皮质激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠血脂和骨转换指标的研究

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摘要: 目的 观察复方贞术调脂胶囊(FTZ)对糖皮质激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠血脂水平和血清骨转换指标的影响。方法 3月龄 SPF 级雄性 SD 大鼠 32 只,随机等分为 4 组:Nrm 组为正常对照组, Met 组为皮下注射甲强龙(Met) 5 mg/(kg·d), 每周 5 次, FTZL 组和 FTZH 组在 Met 组基础上每日分别给予低剂量 FTZ(1.5 g/kg) 和高剂量 FTZ(6 g/kg) 灌胃, 实验期为 12w。ELISA 法测量血脂四项(TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C), 血清中 I 型前胶原氨基末端前肽(N-terminal propeptide of type I procollagen, PINP)、I 型胶原羧基末端肽(C-terminal cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen, β-CTX) 和 OC(osteocalcin) 含量。结果 Met 组大鼠体质量、血清 HDL 和 OC、P1NP 均显著低于 Nrm 组相应指标($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.001$), 血清 TC、TG、LDL 和 β-CTX 显著高于 Nrm 组($P < 0.01$); FTZL 组大鼠的体质量和 P1NP 较 Met 组有升高趋势, β-CTX 有降低趋势, 但两组间各指标均无显著性差异($P > 0.05$); FTZL 组大鼠血清 HDL 和 OC 显著高于 Met 组($P < 0.05$), 血清 TC、TG 和 LDL 显著低于 Met 组($P < 0.05$); FTZH 组大鼠体质量、血清 HDL、OC 和 P1NP 显著高于 Met 组($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$), 血清 TC、TG、LDL 和 β-CTX 显著低于 Met 组($P < 0.05$); FTZH 组大鼠血清 TC、HDL、LDL 和 OC 显著高于 FTZL 组($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)。结论 FTZ 对糖皮质激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠的血脂和骨转换有一定的改善作用。

关键词: 糖皮质激素; 复方贞术调脂胶囊; 血脂; 骨转换; 骨质疏松

Effects of FTZ on blood lipids and bone turnover markers in glucocorticoid-treated rats

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Abstract: Objective To study the effects of FTZ on blood lipids and bone turnover markers in glucocorticoid-treated rats. **Method** Thirty two male SD rats at the age of 3 months were randomized into four groups: age-matched normal control (Nrm), methylprednisolone (Met) (5.0 mg/kg, sc, per day for 5 days/week), Met plus FTZL gavage administration (1.5 g/(kg·d)) and Met plus FTZH gavage administration (6 g/(kg·d)). The study period was 12 weeks. The serum levels of TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, N-terminal propeptide of type 1 procollagen (P1NP)、C-terminal cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen (β-CTX) and Osteocalcin (OC) were assessed using ELISA. **Result** Met had significantly lower body weight, HDL, OC, P1NP ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.001$) than Nrm, and Met had significantly higher TC, TG, LDL and β-CTX ($P < 0.01$). There were no significant differences between Met and FTZL in body weight, P1NP and β-CTX ($P > 0.05$), but FTZL had significantly higher HDL and OC ($P < 0.05$), and significantly lower TC, TG and LDL ($P < 0.05$) than Met. FTZH had significantly higher body weight, HDL, OC and P1NP ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.001$), and significantly lower TC, TG, LDL and β-CTX ($P < 0.05$) than Met. FTZH had significantly higher TC, HDL, LDL and OC ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$) than FTZL. **Conclusion** FTZ had active effect in the blood lipid and bone turnover markers in glucocorticoid-treated rats.

Key words: Glucocorticoid; FTZ; Blood lipid; Bone turnover markers; Osteoporosis

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糖皮质激素性骨质疏松症(glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis, GIOP),已成为普遍存在的临

床问题。GIOP是继发性骨质疏松的首要原因,也是骨质疏松症的第3位原因^[1]。糖皮质激素首先是引起脂质代谢紊乱,其次引起骨量减少,近年来研究发现他汀类药物在治疗骨质疏松中起到明显的作用^[2,3],但对肝脏副作用较明显。基于此,本研究选用我校自主创新研发的具有护肝调脂作用的复方贞术调脂胶囊(FTZ),以期对糖皮质激素所致血脂代谢异常和GIOP的防治起到一定的改善作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 动物模型和实验分组

3月龄SPF级雄性SD大鼠32只,体质量(205 ± 15)g,购于南方医科大学实验动物中心。适应喂养7d后,随机平均分为4组:Nrm组为正常对照组, Met组为皮下注射甲强龙(Met)5 mg/(kg·d),每周5次^[4],低剂量组(FTZL)和高剂量组(FTZH)分别在Met组基础上每天给予FTZ 1.5g/kg和FTZ 6g/kg灌胃,4组大鼠均单笼喂养,自由进食和饮用纯净水,实验期12w。实验期满后测量大鼠体质量后,用3.3%浓度的水合氯醛溶液(10mL/kg)麻醉,左心室放血处死大鼠。收集血标本做血脂和血清骨转换指标检测。

1.2 统计学处理

所有数据采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行统计分析,采用组间两独

立样本t检验及方差分析(one-way ANOVA)进行统计分析,LSD多重检验, $P < 0.05$ 为有显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 FTZ对糖皮质激素大鼠体质量的影响

Met组大鼠体质量增加缓慢,实验期满后Met组大鼠体质量明显低于Nrm组($P < 0.05$),FTZL组和FTZH组大鼠体质量较Met组显著增加($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$),结果见表1。

表1 各组大鼠体质量的变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

分组	标本数	实验前体质量(g)	实验后体质量(g)
Nrm组	8	205 ± 15	351 ± 23
Met组	8	206 ± 16	$309 \pm 17^{**}$
FTZL组	8	204 ± 18	$329 \pm 24^{*}$
FTZH组	8	207 ± 15	$348 \pm 22^{**}$

注:与Nrm组比较, $^*P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$;与Met组比较, $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$;与FTZL组比较, $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$;

2.2 FTZ对糖皮质激素大鼠血脂的影响

实验期满后, Met组大鼠血清中TC、TG和LDL显著升高($P < 0.05$),HDL显著降低($P < 0.01$)。FTZL组和FTZH组大鼠血清中TC、TG、LDL和LDL较Met组均显著降低($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.001$),且血清TC、HDL和LDL水平FTZH组显著高于FTZL组($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$),结果见表2。

表2 各组大鼠血脂的变化(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Changes of blood lipids in study groups (mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

分组	标本数	TC	TG	HDL	LDL
Nrm组	8	1.55 ± 0.09	0.46 ± 0.06	1.17 ± 0.08	0.89 ± 0.08
Met组	8	$1.88 \pm 0.10^{***}$	$0.61 \pm 0.10^{**}$	$1.03 \pm 0.05^{***}$	$1.04 \pm 0.05^{**}$
FTZL组	8	$1.71 \pm 0.08^{***}$	$0.53 \pm 0.06^{*}$	$1.10 \pm 0.07^{**}$	$0.96 \pm 0.08^{*}$
FTZH组	8	$1.54 \pm 0.11^{***\triangle}$	$0.46 \pm 0.07^{***}$	$1.16 \pm 0.06^{***}$	$0.87 \pm 0.08^{***\triangle}$

注:与Nrm组比较, $^*P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$;与Met组比较, $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$;与FTZL组比较, $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$;

2.3 药物对糖皮质激素大鼠血清骨转换指标的影响

4组大鼠血清OC、P1NP和 β -CTX均有差异($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$),Met组OC和P1NP显著低于Nrm组($P < 0.001$), β -CTX显著高于Nrm组($P < 0.01$);FTZL组OC较Met组显著升高($P < 0.05$),P1NP有增加趋势,但无显著性差异($P > 0.05$); β -CTX有降低趋势,但无显著性差异($P > 0.05$);FTZH组OC和P1NP较Met组显著性升高($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.05$), β -CTX显著性降低($P < 0.05$);

FTZH组OC较FTZL组显著性增加($P < 0.05$);余各指标间均无显著性差异($P > 0.05$),结果见表3。

3 讨论

上世纪五十年代开始将糖皮质激素作为抗炎和免疫抑制药物广泛应用于慢性阻塞性肺病、哮喘、风湿免疫性疾病、炎性肠病等多种疾患及器官移植后的治疗中。长期使用糖皮质激素会导致脂质代谢紊乱、骨质疏松及骨折危险性增加等副作用,成为其

表3 各组大鼠血清骨转换指标的变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Biochemical markers of bone turnover in study groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

分组	标本数	OC(μg/L)	P1NP(ng/mL)	β-CTX(pg/mL)
Nrm组	8	2.76 ± 0.18	308.03 ± 71.95	21.21 ± 15.17
Met组	8	1.56 ± 0.10 ***	180.91 ± 54.27 ***	43.17 ± 13.90 **
FTZL组	8	1.72 ± 0.11 ***#	242.35 ± 51.36 *	36.05 ± 13.50 *
FTZH组	8	1.90 ± 0.13 ***##▲	260.11 ± 62.25 *	29.37 ± 10.08 *

注:与Nrm组比较,*P<0.05,**P<0.01,***P<0.001;与Met组比较,*P<0.05,**P<0.01,***P<0.001;与FTZL组比较,▲P<0.05,▲▲P<0.05,▲▲▲P<0.05

临床应用的主要障碍。据统计,在美国超过50%的糖皮质激素使用者并发骨量丢失及骨质疏松性骨折^[5]。研究发现,绝经后妇女以及大剂量使用糖皮质激素的患者往往都伴有脂质代谢紊乱和骨质疏松^[6,7],有学者调查发现绝经后妇女的血浆LDL与股骨颈及全髋BMD呈显著负相关^[8],TC和LDL与股骨颈和腰椎BMD呈显著负相关^[9]。高脂血症与骨质疏松两者在发病机制及临床治疗方面的关系已引起人们越来越多的关注。本实验发现,给予糖皮质激素12w后,大鼠TC、TG和LDL显著升高,而HDL降低,这可能是糖皮质激素抑制肝细胞摄入低密度脂蛋白(LDL),减少血浆中LDL向肝内转移代谢有关,从而导致总TC升高^[10]。此外,长期应用糖皮质激素可引起胰岛素抵抗,胰岛素抵抗时载脂蛋白合成减慢,导致HDL下降,TG升高。

在防治脂质代谢紊乱及骨质疏松方面,中医药有着较大的开发和应用价值。本研究团队在郭姣教授的带领下自主研发的FTZ主要以佛手、黄连、杜仲、白术、丹参等为主要成分,具有调脂、降糖等一系列作用。郭姣^[11-14]等发现,FTZ能有效调节实验性动脉粥样硬化家兔的脂质代谢异常,显著降低非酒精性脂肪肝大鼠空腹血糖、胰岛素、胰岛素抵抗指数,下调大鼠肝组织中LXR-α和SREBP-1c mRNA的表达,对高脂血症相关的HMG-CoA还原酶(HMGR),肝脏X受体(LXR),过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ(PPARγ)等均有潜在作用。我们实验发现,给予FTZ能够降低糖皮质激素大鼠血清TC、TG和LDL,升高HDL,对糖皮质激素导致的脂质代谢紊乱有明显改善作用。

骨转换的过程是成骨细胞形成新骨和破骨细胞吸收旧骨的过程,骨量的多少取决于同一骨重建单位中骨形成与骨吸收的平衡。OC、P1NP和β-CTX是目前临床常用的骨形成及骨吸收的生化标志物^[15]。本研究提示,糖皮质激素干预后12w后,Met组大鼠血清OC、P1NP较对照组显著降低,β-CTX较对照组显著升高,提示糖皮质激素干预大鼠的成

骨细胞活性降低、破骨细胞活性增强。这与以往研究一致^[16,17],使用糖皮质激素后患者血清P1NP浓度较对照组明显降低,β-CTX浓度则明显升高,提示骨代谢以骨形成降低,骨吸收增加为主;但亦有研究提示^[18]给予糖皮质激素干预大鼠的成骨细胞活性和破骨细胞活性均增强,与本研究结果不符,可能与研究对象、药物剂量及观察时间不同有关。本研究给予FTZH能够显著增加大鼠血清OC和P1NP水平,显著降低β-CTX水平,且FTZH组血清OC水平显著高于FTZL组,提示FTZ能够增加糖皮质激素诱导大鼠的骨形成,抑制骨吸收,改善骨转换,增加骨重建。

本研究结果初步表明,FTZ能够改善糖皮质激素诱导骨质疏松大鼠的脂质代谢异常,改善骨转换,增加骨重建。这提示FTZ对糖皮质激素所致血脂代谢异常和GIOP的防治均具有积极作用。中药尤其是中药复方具有多成分,多靶点发挥多重功效的特点,常表现为作用持久,标本兼治,给我们提供了新的思路和方法,并取得了一定的成果,后续FTZ对骨代谢的影响及其机制方面的探讨目前正在进行中。

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