

· 论著 ·

小鼠非酒精性脂肪肝纤维化对骨微结构的影响及姜黄素治疗作用

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摘要: 目的 探讨非酒精性脂肪肝(NAFLD)小鼠模型肝纤维化对骨微结构影响及姜黄素的治疗作用。方法 6周龄雌性野生型C57BL/6小鼠30只,随机分为野生小鼠对照组(WT组,n=10),高脂饮食组(HFD组,n=10)和姜黄素治疗组(HFD+Cur组,n=10)。对照组给予普通饲料饲养,高脂饮食组给予高脂饮食饲养,姜黄素治疗组除了给予高脂饮食外,在24周时给予姜黄素治疗。各组小鼠于32周末处死,检测小鼠血清生化指标,以及小鼠血清中TNF- α 、IL-6、IGF-1和IGFBP-1的水平,肝组织HE染色后进行光镜病理学检测,micro-CT分析骨微结构及骨密度。结果 与WT组相比,HFD组血清中AST、IL-6、TNF- α 明显升高($P<0.05$),而体重、TC、ALT、IGF-1、IGFBP-1变化更加明显($P<0.01$);小鼠肝组织纤维化增生明显,同时胫骨近端参数BV/TV、Tb.Th、Tb.N、Tb.Sp、Conn.D/mm³、C.Th、vBMD、tBMD及骨干形态与WT组相比差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$ 、 $P<0.01$);通过姜黄素治疗后除IGF-1水平明显升高($P<0.05$),小鼠体重以及血清中其余各指标水平明显下降($P<0.05$),更接近于WT组($P>0.05$);肝脏病理学未见明显坏死灶及纤维化,小鼠骨微结构参数及骨干形态较HFD组明显好转($P<0.05$ 、 $P<0.01$),部分参数接近WT组($P>0.05$)。结论 小鼠非酒精性脂肪肝纤维化期可出现明显骨量丢失,血清中TNF- α 、IL-6、IGF-1和IGFBP-1变化在其发病机制中起到重要的作用,其中IGF-1和IGFBP-1作用尤为重要,而姜黄素通过调节这些细胞因子可减轻脂质聚集,增加骨干梁、骨皮质及骨密度。

关键词: 非酒精性脂肪肝;肝纤维化;姜黄素;骨微结构;骨密度

Effects of nonalcoholic fatty liver fibrosis on bone microstructure in mice and the therapeutic effect of curcumin

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Abstract: Objective The present study aims to investigate the potential effects of liver fibrosis on bone microstructure in mice with nonalcoholic fatty liver (NAFLD) disease and the therapeutic effect of curcumin. **Methods** Six-week-old wild-type C57BL/6 female mice were randomly assigned to three groups: wild-type C57BL/6 mice control group (WT group, n = 10), wild-type C57BL/6 mice with a HFD (HFD group, n = 10) and HFD with curcumin (HFD+Cur group, n = 10). The control group was fed with normal diet, the high-fat diet group was fed with high-fat diet, and the curcumin treatment group was treated with curcumin at 24 weeks. Mice in each group were sacrificed at 32 weeks and serum biomarkers and the cytokines TNF- α , IL-6, IGF-1, and IGFBP-1 were determined, hematoxylin and eosin staining of liver sections revealed hepatic steatosis, and micro-CT scans were made of the proximal tibia. **Results** Compared with the WT group, the AST, IL-6 and TNF- α levels were significantly higher in the HFD group ($P<0.05$), while the differences of weight, TC, ALT, IGF-1, IGFBP-1 were even greater ($P<0.01$). Meanwhile,

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the mouse in the HFD group liver tissue showed obvious fibrosis and the bone microstructure parameters of BV/TV, Tb.Th, Tb.N, Tb.Sp, Conn.D.mm⁻³, C.Th, vBMD, tBMD displayed a significantly differences compared with WT group ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). After treatment with curcumin, except the IGF-1 level was significantly increased ($P<0.05$), the body weight of the mice and the serum levels of other indicators were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$), which was more similar to that of the WT group ($P>0.05$). Meanwhile, no obvious liver fibrosis were observed in liver pathology, and there were significantly increases in trabecular bone mass of the metaphysis as well as clearly improved BMD ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). **Conclusion** Significant bone loss can be observed in mice with nonalcoholic fatty liver fibrosis, and the changes of the TNF- α , IL-6, IGF-1, and IGFBP-1 levels may play critical roles in pathogenesis, among which IGF-1 and IGFBP-1 play a particularly important role. Curcumin, by regulating these cytokines, can reduce lipid accumulation and increase bone trabeculae, bone cortex and bone mineral density.

Key words: NAFLD; liver fibrosis; curcumin; bone microstructure; BMD

非酒精性脂肪肝(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)是最常见的慢性代谢性肝病之一,是一种广泛的肝脏损害的病理状态,范围从单纯性脂肪变性到非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH)、肝纤维化。在最近的流行病学研究中发现NAFLD与骨质疏松症显著相关^[1]。一些研究支持低骨密度(BMD)与NAFLD关系密切^[2-3],而Kaya等^[4]发现NAFLD对骨密度有促进作用,并且这种促进作用与血清细胞因子水平无关。因此NAFLD和骨密度之间关系仍然存在争议。此外,虽然脂肪肝与骨质疏松的研究已经不少,但NAFLD纤维化与骨质疏松相关性研究很少,并且目前临幊上还没有找到一种药物能够有效的改善NAFLD纤维化及其并发症。本研究应用高脂饮食(HFD)诱导非酒精性脂肪肝(NAFLD)纤维化模型小鼠,并给予姜黄素治疗,通过micro-CT分析胫骨近端,探讨NAFLD纤维化对骨微结构及骨密度的影响及姜黄素的治疗作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物

6周龄雌性野生型C57BL/6小鼠30只,体重(20 ± 2)g,购于北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司,生产许可证号[SCXK(京)2016-0006]。实验动物常规饲养于天津第三中心医院肝胆研究所清洁级动物房,12 h光照和黑夜循环,温度21~22℃,相对湿度50%~60%,动物自由采食和饮水。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 动物分组与处理:小鼠适应1周后,随机平均分为3组:对照组(WT组);高脂饮食组(HFD组)和姜黄素治疗组(HFD+Cur组)。正常对照组给予普通饲料饲喂,高脂饮食组给予高脂饮食饲养(60%的能量来自脂肪)建立NAFLD小鼠模型,姜黄素治疗组除了给予高脂饮食外,在24周时同时给予姜黄素治疗(以重量的3%加入高脂饮食,纯度>

96%,购于Sigma公司),有研究表明这一浓度的姜黄素可以逆转与NAFLD相关的代谢紊乱^[5]。饲养方式均为自由饮食,饮水。

1.2.2 取材及标本制备:第32周末,结束实验,喂养期间HFD组有1只小鼠死亡,剩余大鼠称体重并记录,禁食12 h后均用戊巴比妥钠(50 mg/kg,腹腔注射)麻醉,断头处死,所有小鼠收集血样,静置15~20 min,离心分离血清(4 000 r/min, 10 min)。将血清在-20℃保存,同时分离两侧胫骨,剥离附着的肌肉组织后,在4℃磷酸盐缓冲的福尔马林(PBF, pH 7.4)中保存24 h,然后每个样本与70%乙醇脱水48 h,纵向放置在充满70%乙醇的试管中,直到使用。

1.2.3 血清生化检测:应用日立全自动生化分析仪(日本)检测血清中谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、三酰甘油(TG)和胆固醇(TC)水平,应用Quick EIATM小鼠TNF- α ELISA试剂盒和Quick EIATM小鼠IL-6 ELISA试剂盒(Dakewe biotech Company Limited)检测各小鼠血清中的细胞因子TNF- α 和IL-6表达水平,分别使用放射免疫分析试剂盒(ALPCO, Windham, NH)和ELISA试剂盒(Insight Genomics, Falls Church, VA)测定血清胰岛素样生长因子-1(IGF-1)和胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白-1(IGFBP-1)的水平。

1.2.4 肝组织病理学检测:切除小鼠肝脏同一部位,置于4%多聚甲醛(PFA)中固定24 h,然后脱水12 h,蜡包埋、切片,用二甲苯透明,梯度乙醇脱水,HE染色后进行光镜病理学检测。

1.2.5 Micro-CT扫描:将样本放入含有70%乙醇的圆柱形塑料管中,密封塑料管,放入micro-CT(Skyscan 1076 micro-CT system; skyscan, Aartselaar, Belgium)中进行胫骨近端扫描,扫描过程360°旋转,电压50 kV,电流200 μA,曝光时间2 000 ms/帧,分辨率9.0 μm×9.0 μm×9.0 μm,将样本周

围的增量角设置为0.5°,自胫骨干骺端1.5 mm处向下扫描300个片段,该区骨小梁数目较为丰富,将获得的扫描图像导入医学影像三维重建软件Mimics 17.0软件(Materialise Company, Leuven, Belgium)。对骨密度(BMD)、骨小梁间距(trabecular separation, Tb. Sp)、骨体积比(bone volume/total volume, BV/TV)、骨小梁厚度(trabecular thickness, Tb.Th)、骨小梁数目(trabecular number, Tb.N)、连接密度(connectivity density, Conn.D),皮质厚度(cortical thickness, C.Th)进行形态学测量和分析。其中测定的骨密度包括骨小梁容积密度(trabecular volumetric BMD, vBMD),代表骨小梁器官水平上的骨密度,和组织骨密度(tissue BMD, tBMD),代表骨小梁组织水平上的骨密度。

1.3 统计学处理

表1 小鼠体重及血清ALT、AST、TG和TC水平

Table 1 Body weight and serum levels of ALT, AST, TG and TC in mice

组别	体重/(g)	TC/(mmol/L)	TG/(mmol/L)	AST/(U/L)	ALT/(U/L)
WT	38.36±4.08	3.55±0.75	1.29±0.21	35.29±6.78	58.31±10.72
HFD	51.27±5.21 **	7.35±0.91 **	1.41±0.24	48.78±12.08 *	79.89±20.18 **
HFD+Cur	40.77±4.85 △#	4.12±0.79 △#	1.38±0.26	39.89±6.97 △#	65.77±19.76 △#

注:与WT组小鼠比较, *P<0.05, **P<0.01, #P>0.05;与HFD组小鼠比较, △P<0.05。

2.2 血清炎性细胞因子, IGF-1及IGFBP-1水平

与WT组相比,HFD组小鼠血清中炎性细胞因子IL-6和TNF-α水平明显升高(P<0.05),而IGF-1和IGFBP-1水平变化更加明显(P<0.01);经姜黄素治疗后,IL-6、TNF-α、IGFBP-1水平明显下降(P<0.05),IGF-1水平明显升高(P<0.05),各指标均接近WT组(P>0.05)。见表2。

表2 各组小鼠血清中IL-6、TNF-α、IGF-1、IGFBP-1水平

Table 2 Serum levels of IL-6, TNF-α, IGF-1 and IGFBP-1 in each group

组别	IL-6 /(ng/L)	TNF-α /(ng/L)	IGF-1 /(ng/mL)	IGFBP-1 /(ng/mL)
WT	135±21	357±27	265±20.5	34.8±8.9
HFD	161±31 *	429±35 *	197±14.2 **	49.5±9.3 **
HFD+Cur	143±28 △#	358±26 △#	256±13.7 §#	30.2±7.2 §#

注:与WT组小鼠比较, *P<0.05, **P<0.01, #P>0.05;与HFD组小鼠比

表3 各组小鼠骨微结构及骨密度参数变化

Table 3 Changes of bone microstructure and bone density parameters in each group of mice

组别	BV/TV/(%)	Tb.Th/mm	Tb.N/mm ⁻¹	Tb.Sp/mm	Conn.D/mm ⁻³	C.Th/mm	vBMD/(mg/mm ³)	tBMD/(mg/mm ³)
WT	1.29±0.07	0.38±0.04	3.31±0.24	0.51±0.05	54.7±9.7	0.36±0.04	257±27	1029±111
HFD	0.61±0.03 **	0.22±0.03 *	1.96±0.19 **	0.74±0.06 **	33.9±8.6 **	0.19±0.03 **	177±23 **	765±98 **
HFD+Cur	1.07±0.06 △#	0.31±0.03 △#	2.78±0.28 §	0.49±0.04 §#	47.1±9.2 △	0.31±0.04 §#	218±20 §	878±102 §

注:与WT组小鼠比较, ^P<0.05, **P<0.01, #P>0.05;与HFD组小鼠比较, △P<0.05, §P<0.01。

所有统计比较均使用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行(IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA)。所有数值均以x±s表示。两样本均数比较用t检验,多样本均数比较采用ANOVA进行分析,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 体重变化及血清中ALT、AST、TC和TG的水平

与WT组相比,HFD组血清中AST明显升高(P<0.05),而体重、TC、ALT升高更加明显(P<0.01);与HFD组相比,姜黄素治疗后小鼠体重以及血清中AST、TC、ALT水平明显下降(P<0.05),更接近于WT组(P>0.05);但3组小鼠血清中TG的水平变化不明显,差异无统计学意义。见表1。

较,△P<0.05,§P<0.01。

2.3 各组小鼠胫骨近端骨微结构及骨密度参数

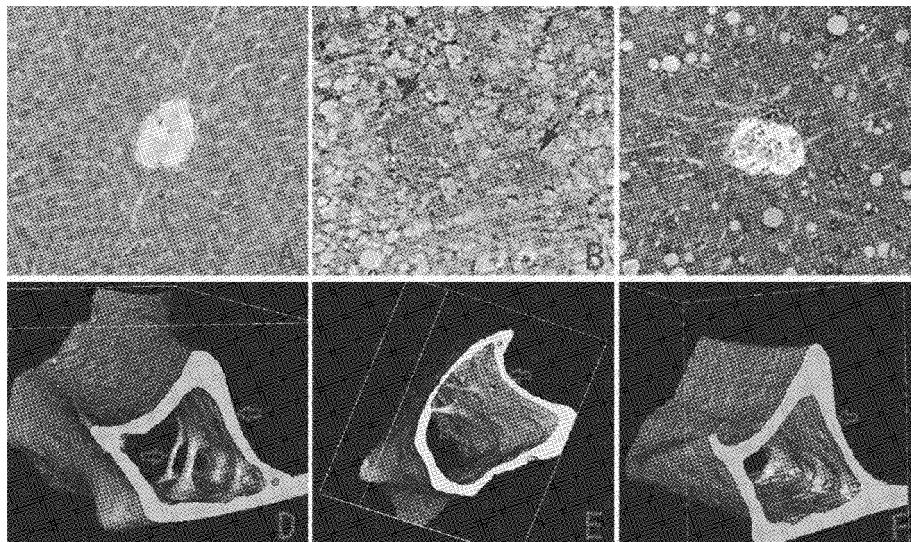
HFD组小鼠胫骨近端参数BV/TV、Tb.Th、Tb.N、Tb.Sp、Conn.D、C.Th、vBMD、tBMD及骨干形态与WT组相比差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05、P<0.01),见表3,图1E,姜黄素治疗后各小鼠骨微结构及骨密度参数及骨干形态较HFD组明显好转(P<0.05、P<0.01,图1F),部分参数接近WT组(P>0.05)。

2.4 肝脏的组织病理学改变及胫骨近端骨形态变化

WT组小鼠肝组织细胞大小、结构、形态正常,肝小叶规则(图1A)。HFD组小鼠肝细胞肿胀明显,体积明显增大,出现明显脂肪变性,细胞质内可见大小不等的脂肪空泡,并伴有炎症细胞的浸润和

灶状肝细胞坏死,以及汇管区组织纤维化增生(图1 B)。HFD+Cur组小鼠肝细胞体积明显小于HFD组,脂肪变性及炎性程度明显轻于HFD组,未见明显坏死灶及纤维化(图1 C)

应用Micro-CT扫描各组小鼠胫骨近端,经过三维重建后可清晰的显示骨形态变化,通过进行图像



注:A,D:WT组;B,E:HFD;C,F:HFD+cur。黑色箭头所示炎细胞浸润;红色箭头显示骨小梁,骨皮质变化。

图1 各组小鼠肝脏组织病理学变化及胫骨近端骨微结构变化(200×)

Fig.1 Histopathological changes of liver and bone microstructure changes of proximal tibia of mice in each group(200×)

3 讨论

近些年来,人们对NAFLD与骨质疏松的联系进行了临床以及流行病学研究,然而,迄今为止所得到的一些证据存在相互间矛盾^[6]。而NAFLD纤维化与骨密度的关系及发病机制更鲜有研究。在C57BL/6小鼠中,通过60%的脂肪能量诱导NAFLD发生的代谢改变与人类代谢综合征相似,包括血脂异常、炎症和肥胖^[7]。Li等^[8]发现小鼠NAFLD模型在24周时肝脏出现纤维化,32周时纤维化更加明显。故本研究在24周时给予姜黄素治疗,32周末行肝脏病理及骨组织Micro-CT检测,探讨HFD诱导的NAFLD纤维化小鼠模型的骨微结构,骨密度变化及发病机制,同时研究了姜黄素的治疗效果。

由于复杂多因素机制,肝纤维化与低骨量相关病理生理学尚不清楚。我们发现HFD组小鼠在32周时体重、AST、TC、ALT明显升高,病理出现明显纤维化,炎性因子IL-6、TNF-α明显升高,同时伴有骨微结构及骨密度变化,出现明显骨质疏松。细胞炎性因子作为肝纤维化,肝硬化的介质,在NAFLD疾

之间的比较分析,我们可以更加直观、形象地发现HFD组小鼠(图1 E)与WT组小鼠(图1 D)相比胫骨近端骨小梁数目减少、骨小梁间隙增宽、皮质厚度变薄,而经过姜黄素治疗后各指标出现明显好转(图1 F)。

病发展过程中起到至关重要的作用^[9]。而IL-6与TNF-α作为最重要的炎性因子在NAFLD肝纤维化患者中明显升高,并且与肝纤维化程度正相关^[10]。同时慢性炎症也是骨质疏松症的危险因素之一,因为炎性细胞因子的激活可导致骨质流失^[11]。IL-6是骨吸收明显的促进剂,促进破骨细胞前体的分化,增加破骨细胞活性,促进骨吸收^[12],而血清TNF-α水平升高则直接刺激破骨细胞的成熟与活化,并刺激成熟的破骨细胞分泌IL-6^[13],二者共同促进破骨细胞形成,使骨吸收增加,导致骨质疏松发生。因此,将NAFLD纤维化与骨质疏松症联系起来的一个重要原因是慢性炎症的出现。

相对于炎性因子的变化,我们发现IGF-1、IGFBP-1变化更加明显。与WT组相比,HFD组IGF-1出现明显下降,IGFBP-1出现明显升高。有研究发现与健康对照组相比,NAFLD患者的IGF-1水平较低,并且IGF-1水平与NAFLD的组织学严重程度呈负相关^[14],而IGF-1是骨细胞功能最重要的调节因子之一,因为它对骨骼具有合成代谢作用^[15]。在6个月和19个月大的小鼠中,肝脏来源的IGF-1被证明是正常皮质骨量所必需的,IGF-1的缺乏导

致了骨皮质孔隙率的增加^[16]。另外研究表明,血清IGFBP-1和IGF-I水平与NAFLD患者的晚期纤维化之间存在相关性^[17]。IGFBP-1主要在肝脏中产生,是6种可特异性结合IGF-1并调节其功能和生物利用度的可溶性结合蛋白之一,循环中的IGFBP-1具有跨越毛细血管屏障的能力,对细胞水平产生直接影响^[18],这意味着血清IGFBP-1高水平能够反映骨组织中高水平的IGFBP-1^[19]。据报道,IGFBP-1越高的女性肌肉质量越低^[20]。最近的一项前瞻性研究(10年随访)发现老年女性血清IGFBP-1和骨质疏松性骨折之间的呈正相关,并且IGFBP-1对骨组织的作用独立于IGF-1^[21]。这表明IGFBP-1可能在骨代谢有重要作用,并可能保持成年小鼠的骨小梁。因此,我们推测IGF-I和IGFBP-1对NAFLD纤维化期骨组织和BMD的变化起到更加重要的作用。

姜黄素是从姜黄根部提炼的最主要的色素成分,是一种历史悠久并用于治疗多种疾病的草本药物^[22]。在HFD诱导的非酒精性脂肪肝小鼠中,姜黄素能够改善胰岛素抵抗和肝脂肪变性^[23],并且姜黄素可显著降低HFD小鼠的脂质过氧化和活性氧对细胞的损伤,有望成为预防NAFLD的有效手段^[24]。在我们研究中同样也发现了姜黄素降低HFD组小鼠血清中ALT、TG和TC水平,减少脂肪聚集。此外,补充姜黄素也有助于预防和治疗骨质疏松^[25]。然而,迄今为止,还没有关于姜黄素对NAFLD骨微结构或BMD影响的临床或动物研究。

姜黄素是一种高度多效性的分子,能够与炎症相关的许多分子靶点相互作用。在APP/PS1转基因小鼠中,姜黄素通过降低小鼠体内炎性因子TNF-α、IL-6的水平,从而改善骨微结构,增加骨密度^[26]。在HFD诱导的非酒精性脂肪肝小鼠中,姜黄素可抑制炎性细胞因子TNF-α、IL-6的表达,从而减轻肝脏炎症^[27],而这些细胞因子与骨质疏松症密切相关,因此姜黄素可通过降低炎性因子改善骨质量。同时研究发现姜黄素对IGF-1信号通路具有调节作用^[28]。在糖尿病大鼠中,姜黄素通过上调IGF-1基因降低血糖,改善糖尿病诱导的氧化应激^[29]。而对于IGFBP,只有Chang等^[30]研究发现姜黄素通过诱导口腔癌细胞中IGFBP-5启动子活性来上调IGFBP-5。除此之外,没有发现其他关于姜黄素与IGFBP关系的研究。本研究首次阐明了姜黄素对IGFBP-1的调节作用。因此,我们认为姜黄素在NAFLD纤维化期可能通过调节血清中TNF-α、IL-6、IGF-1和IGFBP-1水平,从而改善骨微结构,增加了

皮质厚度及骨密度。

上述研究提示小鼠非酒精性脂肪肝纤维化期可出现明显骨质疏松,血清中TNF-α、IL-6、IGF-1和IGFBP-1变化在发病机制中起到重要的作用,其中IGF-1和IGFBP-1作用尤为重要,而姜黄素调节这些细胞因子可减轻脂质聚集,增加骨小梁,骨皮质及骨密度。由此可见,姜黄素可能是NAFLD纤维化期骨质疏松潜在的治疗手段。然而NAFLD病理机制复杂,仍有许多问题需要阐明,更好地理解骨代谢和肝脏之间的联系,可能会为治疗NAFLD和骨质疏松这两种非常普遍的疾病开辟一个新的领域。

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