

研究论文

血管紧张素II通过其1型受体诱导胰岛 β 细胞TXNIP的表达

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摘要: 本研究旨在探讨血管紧张素II (angiotensin II, Ang II)对INS-1胰岛细胞凋亡及硫氧还蛋白相互作用蛋白(thioredoxin-interacting protein, TXNIP)表达的影响, 并分析其可能的作用机制。体外常规培养大鼠胰岛细胞株INS-1, 使用CCK-8试剂盒检测不同浓度和不同作用时间的Ang II对细胞存活率的影响, 确定最佳作用浓度及作用时间为 1×10^{-6} mol/L和24 h; 在上述浓度及作用时间条件下, 使用流式细胞术及Western blot检测细胞凋亡; Western blot检测Ang II对TXNIP、碳水化合物反应元件结合蛋白(carbohydrate response element-binding protein, ChREBP)及血管紧张素II 1型受体(angiotensin II type 1 receptor, AT1R)蛋白表达的影响; Real-time PCR检测TXNIP及ChREBP mRNA表达; IF/ICC法观察TXNIP、ChREBP及AT1R的表达变化。结果显示Ang II可浓度依赖性及时间依赖性地降低细胞活力($P < 0.05, n = 6$)并上调TXNIP的表达($P < 0.05, n = 6$); 与对照组相比, Ang II组细胞凋亡率、ChREBP及AT1R的表达均明显增高($P < 0.05, n = 6$)。使用AT1R受体抑制剂替米沙坦(telmisartan, TM)后, Ang II对INS-1细胞TXNIP及ChREBP的诱导作用被抑制($P < 0.05, n = 6$), Ang II诱导的细胞活力降低及细胞凋亡升高被逆转。上述结果表明, Ang II可通过AT1R增加ChREBP活化而上调TXNIP的表达, 促进细胞凋亡, 提示TXNIP可能在糖尿病时Ang II诱发胰岛细胞凋亡中发挥作用, 并有望成为糖尿病新的治疗靶点。

关键词: 血管紧张素II; 硫氧还蛋白相互作用蛋白; INS-1细胞; 碳水化合物反应元件结合蛋白; 血管紧张素II 1型受体
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Angiotensin II promotes the expression of TXNIP through angiotensin II type 1 receptor in islet β cells

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Abstract: This study investigated the effect of angiotensin II (Ang II) on apoptosis and thioredoxin-interacting protein (TXNIP) expression in INS-1 islet cells and the underlying mechanism. INS-1 cells cultured *in vitro* were treated with different concentration of Ang II for different time, and the viability was measured using cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8). After treatment with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for 24 h, flow cytometry and Western blot were used to measure the cell apoptosis, and Western blot was used to analyze the protein expression of TXNIP, carbohydrate response element-binding protein (ChREBP) and angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1R). Real-time PCR was used to detect TXNIP and ChREBP mRNA expression. IF/ICC was used to observe the TXNIP, ChREBP and AT1R expression. The results showed that Ang II reduced cell viability and induced the expression of TXNIP in a dose- and time-dependent manner ($P < 0.05, n = 6$) compared with the control group. Ang II induced apoptosis and up-regulated the expression of ChREBP and AT1R ($P < 0.05, n = 6$). AT1R inhibitor, telmisartan (TM), blocked Ang II-induced TXNIP and ChREBP overexpression ($P < 0.05, n = 6$) and inhibited Ang II-induced apoptosis. Taken together, Ang II increased ChREBP activation through AT1R, which subsequently increased TXNIP expression and promoted cell apoptosis. These findings suggest a therapeutic potential of targeting TXNIP in preventing Ang II-

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induced INS-1 cell apoptosis in diabetes.

Key words: angiotensin II; thioredoxin-interacting protein; INS-1 cells; carbohydrate response element-binding protein; angiotensin II type 1 receptor

近年来, 糖尿病的发病率和死亡率迅速提高。截至 2015 年, 中国糖尿病的患病人口达 1.09 亿, 排全球各类患病人口之首, 并呈迅速上升的趋势^[1]。而目前临床常用的降糖药均有不同程度的副作用^[2], 如胰岛素注射可引发低血糖、磺脲类药物具有肝肾损害功能等。因此, 有必要通过进一步研究糖尿病的发病机制来寻求新的治疗糖尿病的药物。

糖尿病是由胰岛素分泌缺陷或胰岛素抵抗引起的以慢性高血糖为特征的代谢性疾病, 其主要的发病原因包括胰岛素抵抗、胰岛 β 细胞的功能受损及数目下降^[3]。肾素-血管紧张素系统 (renin-angiotensin system, RAS) 是人体内重要的体液调节系统。研究证实, 糖尿病患者体内 RAS 激活, 其主要的活性物质血管紧张素 II (angiotensin II, Ang II) 可通过血管紧张素 II 1 型受体 (angiotensin II type 1 receptor, AT1R) 引起胰岛功能紊乱和胰岛 β 细胞凋亡增加, 这一过程可能与氧化应激有关^[4], 但具体机制尚不明确。

硫氧还蛋白相互作用蛋白 (thioredoxin-interacting protein, TXNIP) 是内源性的硫氧还蛋白 (thioredoxin, Trx) 结合及抑制蛋白, 在糖尿病患者胰岛的氧化应激过程中发挥了重要作用^[5, 6]。研究证实, 糖尿病患者胰岛组织中 TXNIP 的水平显著上调, 其通过与 Trx 结合, 抑制后者抗自由基的功能, 从而引起氧化应激, 导致 β 细胞的凋亡^[7]。那么, 糖尿病患者体内升高的 Ang II 对 TXNIP 的表达是否有影响? 本研究的主要目的是探讨 Ang II 对 INS-1 胰岛细胞 TXNIP 表达的影响, 以期为临床治疗糖尿病寻求新的靶点提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 主要试剂 INS-1 细胞购自中国医学科学院基础医学研究所协和细胞库; RPMI-1640 培养基和胎牛血清 (fetal bovine serum, FBS) 分别购自 HyClone 和北京全式金生物科技有限公司; 100 \times 青霉素-链霉素溶液、0.25% 胰酶购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司; Ang II 和替米沙坦 (telmisartan) 购自 Sigma 公司; CCK-8 试剂盒、蛋白酶抑制剂 PMSF、凝胶配制试剂盒、超敏 ECL 化学发光试剂盒、辣根过氧化物酶标记的羊抗鼠 IgG 和荧光 (CY3) 标记的羊

抗小鼠 IgG 均购自武汉博士德生物工程有限公司; Annexin V-FITC/PI 细胞凋亡检测试剂盒购自江苏凯基生物技术股份有限公司; 总 RNA 提取试剂盒、反转录和 RT-PCR 试剂盒购自 TaKaRa 公司; RIPA 裂解液购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司; PVDF 膜购自 Millipore 公司; 辣根过氧化物酶标记的羊抗兔 IgG、荧光 (Alexa Fluor® 594) 标记的羊抗兔 IgG、抗 TXNIP、抗 AT1R 和抗碳水化合物反应元件结合蛋白 (carbohydrate response element-binding protein, ChREBP) 抗体购自 Abcam 公司; 抗 Caspase-3 和 Cleaved Caspase-3 抗体购自 CST 公司; 抗 β -actin 抗体购自 Bioworld 公司。

1.2 Ang II 的制备 称取 4.2 mg Ang II 溶于 4 mL 无菌纯水中, 配制成 1×10^{-3} mol/L 的储存液保存于 -20°C 。临用时, 使用 RPMI-1640 完全培养基将储存液稀释为实验所需适宜浓度作为工作液。

1.3 CCK-8 实验测定 Ang II 的量效曲线及时间曲线 将 INS-1 细胞接种至 96 孔板, 于 37°C 、5% CO_2 的培养箱内培养细胞。待细胞贴壁生长至对数生长期时, 分别使用 0、 1×10^{-8} 、 1×10^{-7} 、 1×10^{-6} 、 1×10^{-5} mol/L 的 Ang II 孵育 24 h, 随后每孔加入 CCK-8 试剂 10 μL 孵育 1 h, 于 450 nm 测定吸光度值。使用 1×10^{-6} mol/L 的 Ang II 分别孵育细胞 0、6、12、24、48 h, 同上述方法测定吸光度值。

1.4 细胞培养与分组 用 RPMI-1640 完全培养基 (含 12% FBS、 1×10^5 U/L 青霉素和 100 mg/L 链霉素), 于培养箱内培养 INS-1 细胞。每隔 36 h 更换培养基, 待细胞长至 80% 时进行传代或实验处理。将处于对数生长期的细胞随机分为对照 (control) 组和 Ang II 组, 对照组用正常完全培养基常规培养, Ang II 组用含 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II 的培养基培养, 均培养 24 h 后收集细胞进行后续实验。

1.5 Real-time PCR 分析 细胞经处理后, 弃去培养基, 2 000 r/min 离心 5 min 收集细胞。按照试剂盒说明书操作, 结果用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法计算。TXNIP 上游引物序列为 5'-AGTGATTGGCAGCAGGTC-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-GGTGTCTGGGATGTTTAGG-3'; ChREBP 上游引物序列为 5'-GCATCCTCATCCGACCTTTATTTG-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-ACCCCTCTGT-

GACTGCCCTTGTG-3'; GAPDH 上游引物序列为 5'-ATGGTGAAGGTCGGTGTG-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-AACTTGCCGTGGGTAGAG-3'。

1.6 Western blot 分析 细胞经处理后, 弃去培养基, 3 500 r/min 离心 5 min 收集细胞。使用 RIPA 裂解液 (含 PMSF 1 μL) 提取细胞总蛋白。使用 BCA 法测蛋白浓度后, 取等质量蛋白于 SDS-PAGE 电泳进行分离, 电泳结束后将蛋白转印至 PVDF 膜上, 随后将膜置于 5% 脱脂奶粉中室温封闭 2 h。一抗 4 °C 孵育过夜 (TXNIP: 1:1 000 稀释; AT1R: 1:500 稀释; ChREBP: 1:1 000 稀释; Caspase-3: 1:1 000 稀释; Cleaved Caspase-3: 1:1 000 稀释; β-actin: 1:5 000 稀释), 洗脱后加入对应二抗 (1:5 000 稀释) 室温孵育 2 h。洗膜后用超敏 ECL 发光液显色, 应用 UVP 凝胶成像系统获取图像。蛋白条带灰度值使用 ImageJ 软件进行分析, 并以目的蛋白灰度值与 β-actin 灰度值的比值代表目的蛋白的相对表达量。

1.7 免疫荧光 (IF)/ 免疫细胞化学 (ICC) 法分析

将细胞接种至盖玻片上进行细胞爬片, 待细胞贴壁生长至对数生长期时进行药物处理, 24 h 后弃去培养基, 4% 多聚甲醛固定细胞 10 min。PBS 轻柔润洗 3 次, 0.05% Triton X-100 室温通透 10 min。使用即用型山羊血清 37 °C 封闭 1 h, 经 PBS 润洗 3 次后加入稀释好的一抗 500 μL (TXNIP: 1:250 稀释; AT1R: 1:20 稀释; ChREBP: 1:500 稀释) 至细胞中, 37 °C 孵育 2 h, 去除孵育液, 用 PBS 润洗 3 次后, 加入稀释好的二抗 500 μL, 37 °C 孵育 1 h。化学显色使用辣根过氧化物酶标记的二抗 (1:5 000) 进行孵育, 用 DAB 进行呈色反应后, 苏木素复染细胞核

1 min 并用自来水轻柔冲洗, 随后使用中性树胶封片; 荧光染色使用荧光二抗 (1:100) 进行避光孵育, 并用 DAPI 对细胞核进行复染, 封片, 在荧光显微镜下观察图像。

1.8 流式细胞术分析细胞凋亡 细胞经处理后, 弃去培养基, 使用不含 EDTA 的胰酶消化细胞, 800 r/min 离心 5 min 收集。加入 500 μL Binding Buffer 悬浮细胞, 再加入 5 μL Annexin V-FITC 和 5 μL 碘化丙啶 (propidium iodide, PI), 室温避光反应 15 min, 使用流式细胞仪检测。

1.9 统计学分析 实验结果以 mean ± SEM 表示。采用 SPSS 16.0 统计软件进行统计分析, 多组间差异采用单因素方差分析, 组间两两比较采用 *t* 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 Ang II 引起 INS-1 细胞活力降低

CCK-8 结果显示, 与 0 mol/L 组相比, 随着 Ang II 作用浓度的升高, INS-1 细胞活力逐渐下降, 在 1×10^{-6} mol/L 时作用显著 [(78.50 ± 4.11)%, $P < 0.01$](图 1A); 使用 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II 分别孵育 INS-1 细胞 6、12、24、48 h, 与 0 h 组相比, Ang II 作用 24 h 时细胞活力极显著下降 [(77.17 ± 8.58)%, $P < 0.01$](图 1B)。

2.2 Ang II 诱导 INS-1 细胞凋亡增加

使用 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II 孵育 INS-1 细胞 24 h, 测定细胞凋亡情况。通过 Annexin V-FITC/PI 染色, 经流式细胞仪分析, 结果显示, 与对照组相比, Ang II 组细胞凋亡率升高 [(13.19 ± 2.70)% vs (5.30 ±

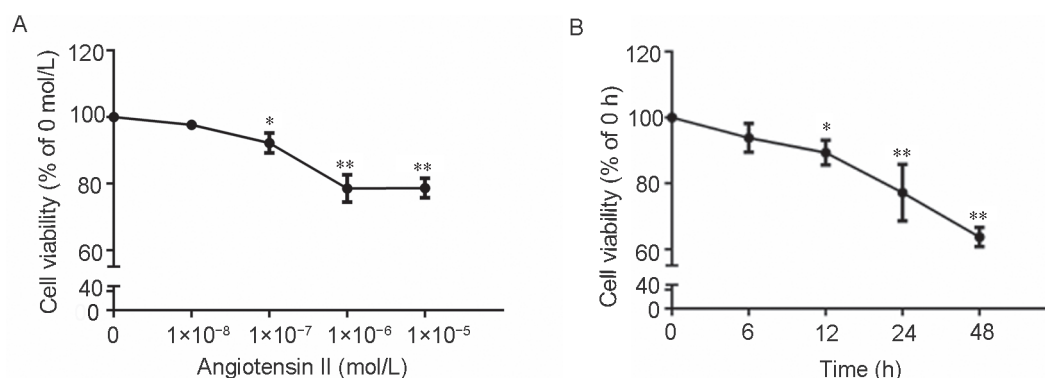


图 1. Ang II 浓度及时间依赖性降低 INS-1 细胞活力

Fig. 1. Ang II concentration- and time-dependently reduces the cell viability of INS-1 cells. A: INS-1 cells were treated with the indicated concentration of Ang II for 24 h, and cell viability was determined by CCK-8 assay. B: INS-1 cells were treated with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for different time. Mean ± SEM, $n = 6$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs control group.

1.11)%, $P < 0.05$](图 2A)。

使用 Western blot 方法检测 Caspase-3 及 Cleaved Caspase-3, 结果显示, 与对照组相比, Ang II 组 Cleaved Caspase-3/Caspase-3 比值升高 (2.03 ± 0.36 vs 1.03 ± 0.03 , $P < 0.05$)(图 2B), 同样说明 Ang II 诱导 INS-1 细胞凋亡增加。

2.3 Ang II 诱导 INS-1 细胞 TXNIP 表达上调

分别使用不同浓度 Ang II 和不同时间孵育 INS-1 细胞, 结果显示, 与 0 mol/L 组相比, 随着 Ang II 浓度升高, TXNIP 的 mRNA 和蛋白水平逐渐升高, 在 1×10^{-6} mol/L 时升高程度显著 (4.79 ± 0.80 vs 1.07 ± 0.05 ; 2.31 ± 0.59 vs 0.99 ± 0.02 ; $P < 0.01$)(图 3A、C); 与 0 h 组相比, 随着 Ang II 作用时间延长, TXNIP 的 mRNA 和蛋白水平逐渐升高, 在 Ang II 作用 24 h 时升高程度显著 (5.46 ± 1.60 vs 1.05 ± 0.05 ; 2.64 ± 0.61 vs 0.95 ± 0.03 ; $P < 0.05$)(图 3B、D)。

基于上述实验, 使用 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II 孵育 INS-1 细胞 24 h, 免疫细胞化学染色结果显示, 与对照组相比, Ang II 组胞质内标记 TXNIP 的棕色颗粒增多, 表明 Ang II 使 TXNIP 表达增多(图 3E)。

2.4 Ang II 引起 INS-1 细胞 ChREBP 表达增加

与对照组相比, Ang II 组 ChREBP 的 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平均上调 (2.71 ± 0.55 vs 1.03 ± 0.04 ; 5.60 ± 0.61 vs 1.00 ± 0.05 ; $P < 0.05$)(图 4A、B)。免疫荧光和荧光显微镜观察结果显示, 与对照组相比, Ang II 组 ChREBP 红色荧光增多, 且从细胞质内表

达变为细胞核内表达, 表明 Ang II 可激活 ChREBP, 并使其表达增多(图 4C)。

2.5 Ang II 引起 INS-1 细胞 AT1R 表达增加

为探究 Ang II 引起 TXNIP 表达上调的作用机制, 对 AT1R 的表达情况进行检测。Western blot 结果显示, 与对照组相比, Ang II 组 AT1R 蛋白表达水平明显升高 (1.77 ± 0.11 vs 1.00 ± 0.63 , $P < 0.05$)(图 5A)。免疫荧光和荧光显微镜观察结果显示, 与对照组相比, Ang II 组 AT1R 红色荧光增多, 表明 Ang II 促进 AT1R 表达增加(图 5B)。

2.6 替米沙坦抑制 Ang II 诱导的 INS-1 细胞活力降低及细胞凋亡升高

为进一步探究 AT1R 在 Ang II 降低 INS-1 细胞活力及升高细胞凋亡过程中的作用, 使用 AT1R 特异性的抑制剂替米沙坦 (1×10^{-5} mol/L) 预处理 INS-1 细胞 1 h, 观察细胞活力及细胞凋亡的情况。与 Ang II 组相比, 加入 AT1R 抑制剂替米沙坦后 TM+Ang II 组细胞活力明显升高 [98.50 ± 3.34 % vs 79.46 ± 2.69 %, $P < 0.01$](图 6A); Western blot 结果显示, 与 Ang II 组相比, TM+Ang II 组 Cleaved Caspase 3/Caspase 3 比值降低 (1.18 ± 0.02 vs 2.30 ± 0.43 , $P < 0.05$)(图 6B)。以上结果说明 Ang II 通过 AT1R 降低了 INS-1 细胞活力, 诱导了细胞凋亡。

2.7 替米沙坦抑制 Ang II 对 INS-1 细胞中 TXNIP 及 ChREBP 的诱导作用

为探究 AT1R 在 Ang II 引起 TXNIP 表达上调过程中的作用, 使用替米沙坦 (1×10^{-5} mol/L) 预处

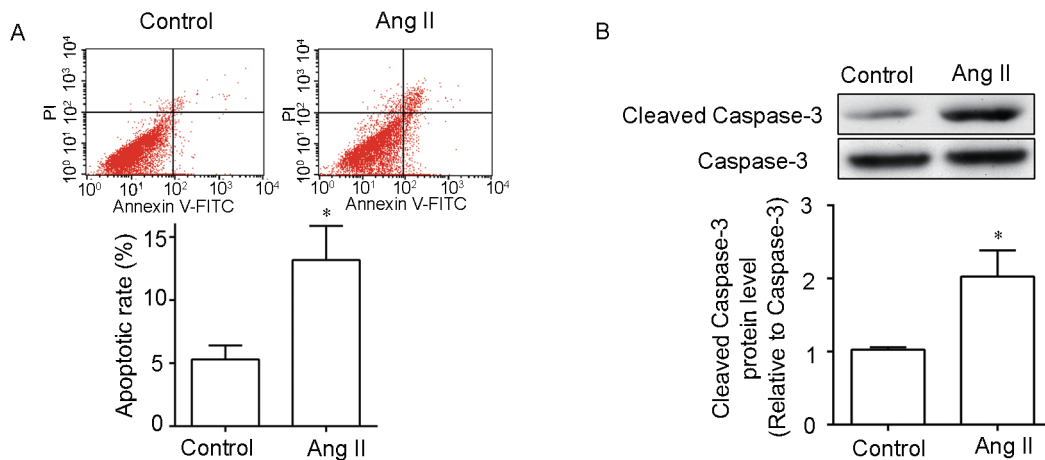


图 2. Ang II 诱导 INS-1 细胞凋亡

Fig. 2. Ang II induces INS-1 cell apoptosis. A: INS-1 cells were treated with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for 24 h, and the apoptotic rate was analyzed by using flow cytometry. B: Cleaved Caspase-3 and Caspase-3 protein levels were assessed by Western blot. Mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$. * $P < 0.05$ vs control group.

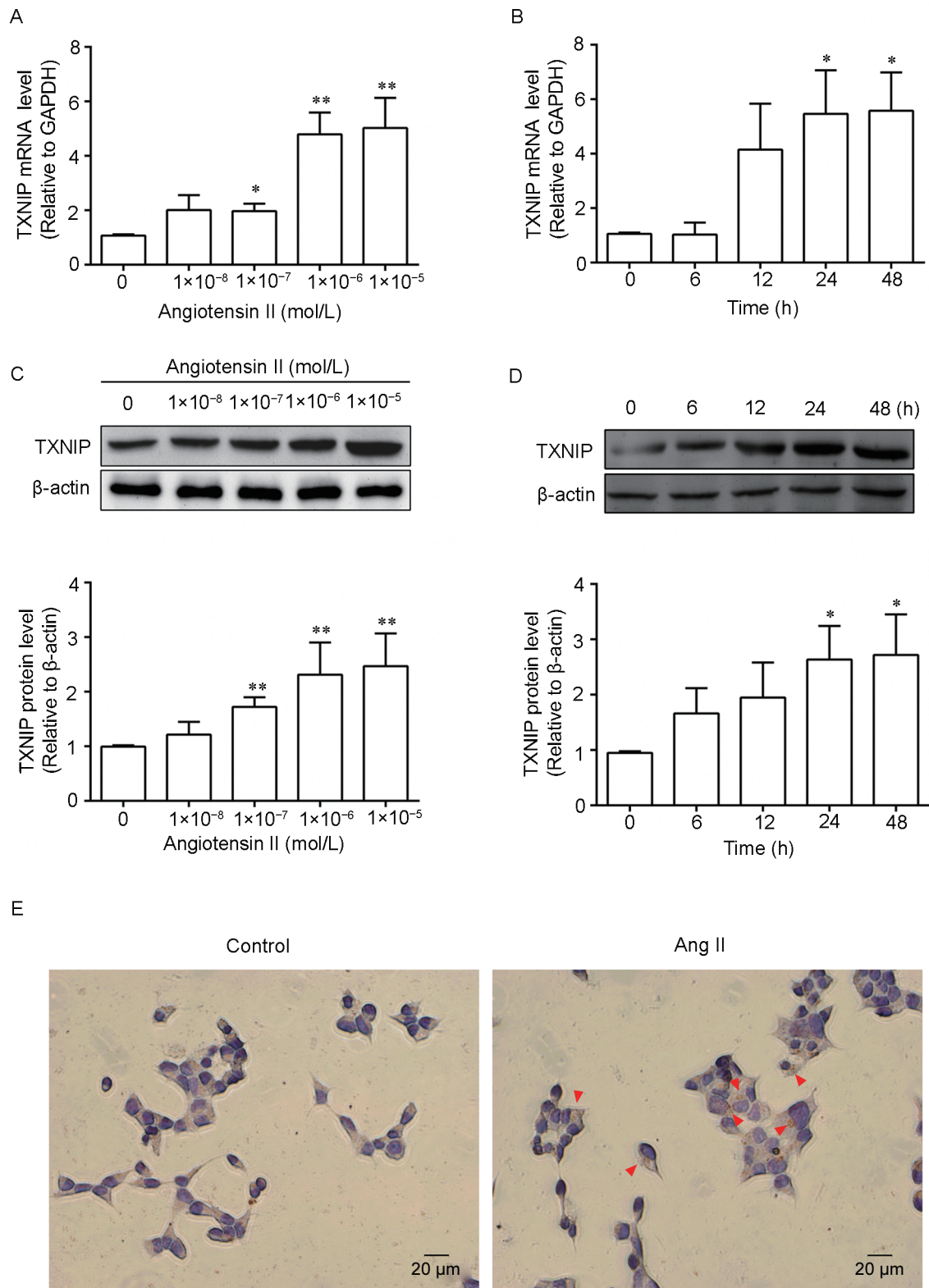


图 3. Ang II浓度及时间依赖性诱导INS-1细胞TXNIP表达上调

Fig. 3. Ang II concentration- and time-dependently induces the expression of TXNIP in INS-1 cells. INS-1 cells were treated with indicated concentration of Ang II for 24 h (A, C) or 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for different time (B, D). TXNIP mRNA levels were determined by RT-PCR (A, B). TXNIP protein levels were determined by Western blot (C, D). Mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs control group. E: INS-1 cells were treated with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for 24 h, and the expression of TXNIP was observed by optical microscope using immunocytochemistry. Brown granules represent TXNIP. Scale bar, 20 μ m.

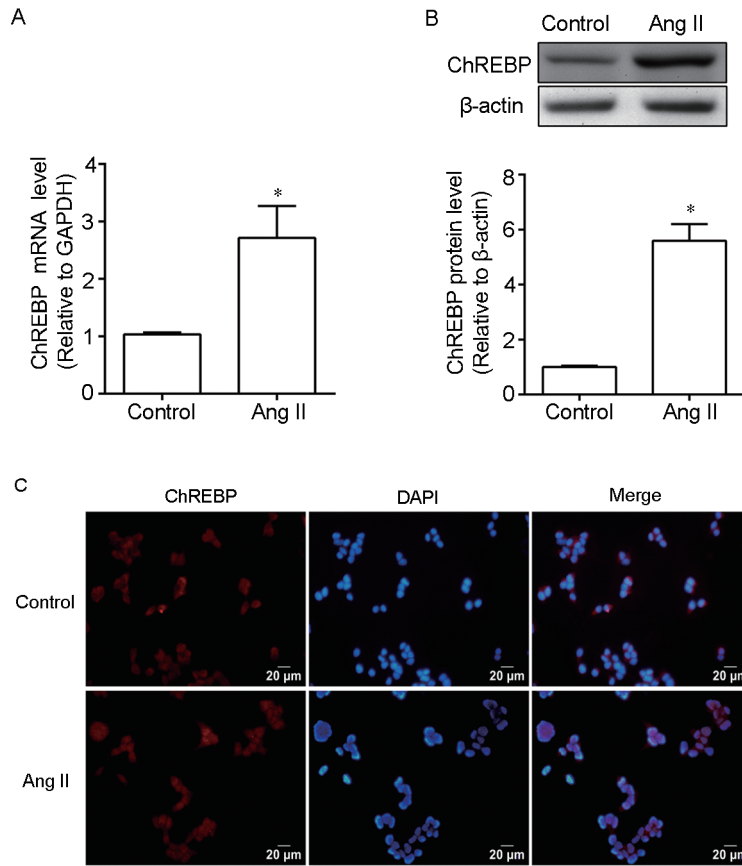


图 4. Ang II引起INS-1细胞ChREBP 表达增加

Fig. 4. Ang II raises the expression of ChREBP in INS-1 cells. INS-1 cells were treated with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for 24 h, ChREBP mRNA level was determined by RT-PCR (A), and protein level was determined by Western blot (B). Mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$. * $P < 0.05$ vs control group. C: Representative images show the expression of ChREBP (red) in INS-1 cells as using DAPI to stain nucleus (blue) and being detected by fluorescence microscope. Scale bar, 20 μ m.

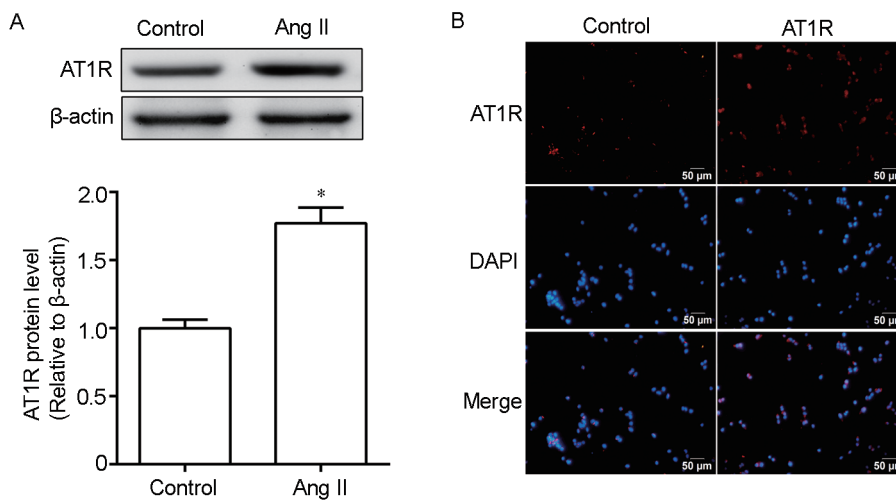


图 5. Ang II 引起INS-1细胞AT1R 表达增加

Fig. 5. Ang II increases the expression of AT1R in INS-1 cells. A: INS-1 cells were treated with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for 24 h, and the protein level of AT1R was examined by Western blot. Mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$. * $P < 0.05$ vs control group. B: Representative images show the expression level of AT1R (red) in INS-1 cells as using DAPI to stain nucleus (blue) and being detected by fluorescence microscope. Scale bar, 50 μ m.

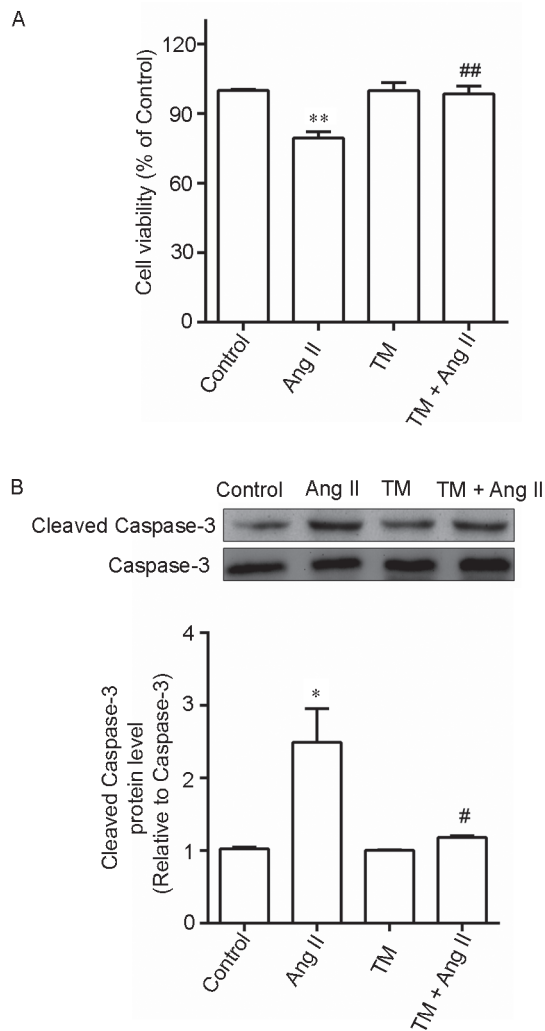


图 6. 替米沙坦抑制Ang II诱导的INS-1细胞活力降低及细胞凋亡升高

Fig. 6. Telmisartan (TM) inhibits the changes of cell viability and apoptosis of INS-1 cells induced by Ang II. INS-1 cells were treated with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for 24 h after pretreatment of TM for 1 h, cell viability was determined by CCK-8 assay (A), and cell apoptosis represented by the ratio of Cleaved Caspase-3/Caspase-3 was analyzed by Western blot (B). Mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs control group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs Ang II group.

理 INS-1 细胞 1 h, 观察 TXNIP 及 ChREBP 的表达情况。结果显示, 加入 AT1R 抑制剂替米沙坦后, 与 Ang II 组相比, TM+Ang II 组 TXNIP 的 mRNA 和蛋白水平均明显降低 (1.05 ± 0.31 vs 4.70 ± 1.07 ; 1.21 ± 0.26 vs 2.57 ± 0.27 ; $P < 0.01$) (图 7A、C); Ang II 引起的 ChREBP mRNA 和蛋白水平上调也被替米沙坦逆转 (1.09 ± 0.20 vs 2.10 ± 0.33 ; 1.33 ± 0.34 vs 3.98 ± 1.04 ; $P < 0.05$) (图 7B、D)。以上结果说明

Ang II 是通过 AT1R 诱导了 TXNIP 及 ChREBP 的表达上调。

3 讨论

RAS 是体内重要的体液调节系统之一。越来越多的研究显示, RAS 不仅存在于循环系统, 参与血压、水液平衡等的调节, 而且在局部器官组织如脑、肾^[8]、心脏^[9]及胰腺^[10]中也有表达, 并发挥着不同的病理生理作用。其中, RAS 在胰腺组织中的表达升高对糖尿病的发生和发展产生巨大影响^[11]。大量临床和基础研究, 如 LIFE (Losartan Intervention for Endpoint Reduction in Hypertension)、VALUE (Valsartan Antihypertensive Long-term Use Evaluation)、CHARM (Candesartan in Heart Failure-Assessment of Mortality and Morbidity) 等表明, AT1R 抑制剂的使用可显著降低高血压人群患糖尿病的几率^[12-14]。有研究显示, 糖尿病时, RAS 系统被激活, 其主要活性物质 Ang II 水平升高, 可造成胰岛 β 细胞功能的损伤和数目的下降^[15]。在本研究中, 我们在离体水平也证实了 Ang II 可诱导 INS-1 细胞凋亡增加, 但具体机制还不清楚。

TXNIP 是糖尿病时各器官组织中均升高的一种蛋白, 已有研究证实, 高糖高脂刺激下, 胰腺 TXNIP 高表达^[16]。我们研究组证实使用腺病毒过表达 TXNIP 可通过内质网应激、自噬等途径诱导正常糖脂培养条件下 INS-1 胰岛细胞发生凋亡^[17, 18]。除高糖可引起 TXNIP 升高外, 我们前期研究显示, 糖尿病患者体内升高的游离脂肪酸^[19]同样可诱导 TXNIP 高表达, 并引发 β 细胞凋亡。以上实验充分证明了 TXNIP 在糖尿病胰岛 β 细胞损伤中扮演着重要角色。那么, 在糖尿病情况下升高的 Ang II 对 TXNIP 的表达是否有所影响? 本研究结果显示, Ang II 可上调 TXNIP 的表达, 其效应具有浓度依赖性和时间依赖性, 提示 TXNIP 可能介导了 Ang II 诱导的 β 细胞凋亡。

ChREBP 是葡萄糖调控过程中的重要转录因子, 参与介导 TXNIP 的表达升高。Minn 等的研究表明, 高糖刺激可使 ChREBP 去磷酸化, 进入细胞核内与 Mlx (Max-like protein X) 形成异二聚体, 结合于 TXNIP 基因序列上的碳水化合物反应元件 (carbohydrate response element, ChoRE), 之后通过募集共激活因子 p300, 刺激组蛋白 H4 乙酰化, 促进 RNA pol II 占位, 从而使 TXNIP 转录增多, 引起 TXNIP 表达

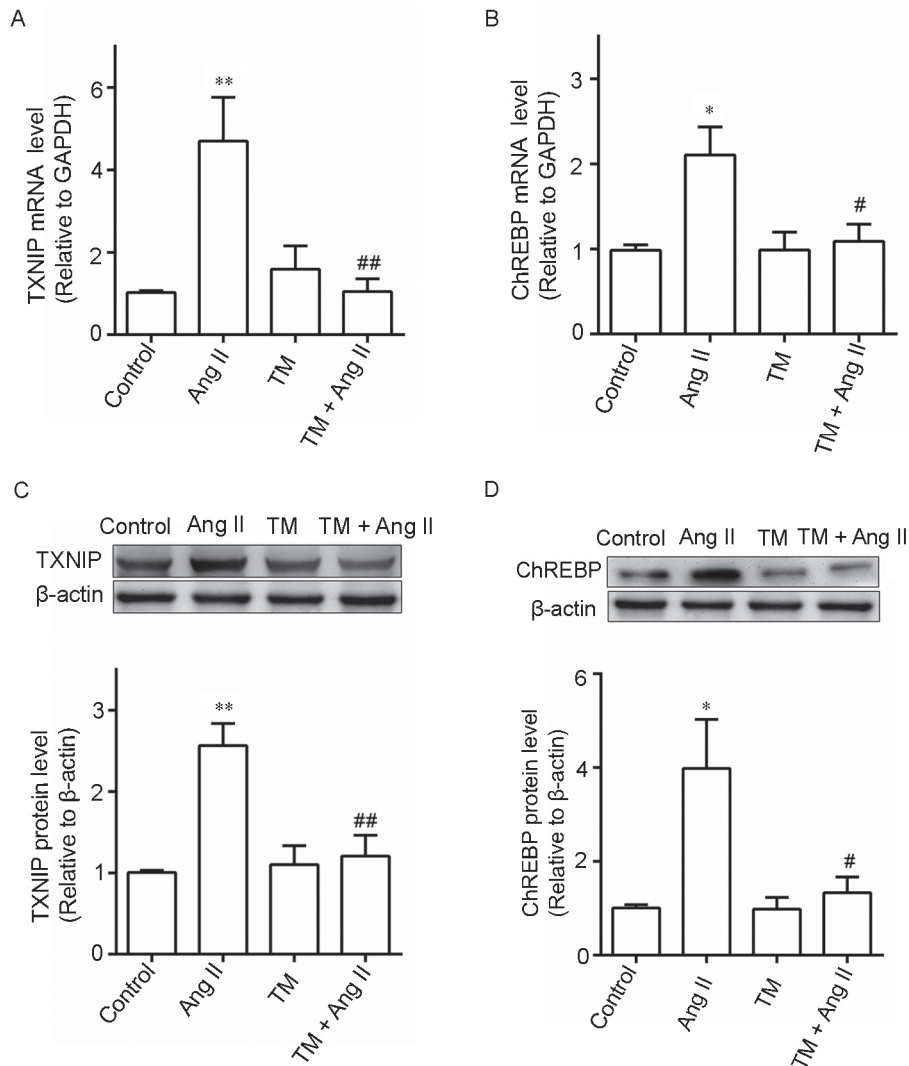


图 7. 替米沙坦抑制Ang II诱导的INS-1细胞TXNIP及ChREBP表达

Fig. 7. Telmisartan (TM) inhibits the TXNIP and ChREBP expression induced by Ang II in INS-1 cells. INS-1 cells were treated with 1×10^{-6} mol/L Ang II for 24 h after pretreatment of TM for 1 h. TXNIP (A) and ChREBP (B) mRNA levels were determined by RT-PCR respectively, and the protein levels were determined by Western blot (C, D). Mean \pm SEM, $n = 6$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs control group; # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs Ang II group.

的上调^[20]。本研究检测了 Ang II 刺激 INS-1 细胞时 ChREBP 的表达情况。RT-PCR 和 Western blot 结果显示 ChREBP 的 mRNA 和蛋白水平表达均升高，且与 TXNIP 变化一致。同时我们采用免疫荧光技术也观察到，Ang II 可促进 ChREBP 由细胞质向细胞核内转位，进一步说明 Ang II 可通过 ChREBP 诱导 TXNIP 表达上调。

Ang II 主要通过与 AT1R 结合，激活磷脂酶 C (PLC)，后者水解二磷酸磷脂酰肌醇 (PIP₂)，形成细胞内信使三磷酸肌醇 (IP₃) 和二酰基甘油 (DAG)，进而改变靶细胞的生理状态^[21]。本研究首先通过免

疫荧光技术证实 INS-1 细胞表面存在 AT1R，随后用 Ang II 刺激细胞，发现 AT1R 表达升高，提示 Ang II 在 INS-1 细胞中可激活 AT1R 发挥下游作用。为了进一步证实 AT1R 是否参与了 Ang II 升高 TXNIP 表达并且诱导细胞凋亡的过程，使用 AT1R 特异性的抑制剂替米沙坦处理 INS-1 细胞，结果显示替米沙坦阻断了 Ang II 诱发的细胞活力降低及细胞凋亡升高，同时也阻断了其对 TXNIP 和 ChREBP 的诱导作用，表明 AT1R 确实参与了 INS-1 细胞中 Ang II 诱导的 TXNIP 上调及细胞凋亡的发生。

综上所述，Ang II 引起的 INS-1 细胞凋亡可能

由 TXNIP 介导; Ang II 通过 AT1R 增加 ChREBP 的活化, 从而上调 TXNIP 的表达, 引起细胞凋亡。该结果提示 TXNIP 是糖尿病时 Ang II 诱发细胞凋亡的重要因素, 可为寻求糖尿病治疗靶点提供新的思路。

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