

## 研究论文

# 富氢水在黄曲霉毒素B<sub>1</sub>致大鼠肝损伤模型中的抗损伤作用

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**摘要:** 本文旨在研究富氢水在黄曲霉毒素B<sub>1</sub> (aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>, AFB<sub>1</sub>)致大鼠急性肝损伤模型中的抗损伤作用及保护机制。将健康雄性Sprague-Dawley (SD)大鼠随机分为对照组、模型组(AFB<sub>1</sub>组)和富氢水处理组(AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组), 采用单次灌胃AFB<sub>1</sub> (2.0 mg/kg)建立大鼠急性AFB<sub>1</sub>肝损伤模型, 并给予富氢水灌胃干预。用HE染色观察肝组织病理变化, 下腔静脉取血检测血清肝功能指标, 取肝组织检测丙二醛(malonaldehyde, MDA)和还原型谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)含量, 用Western blot检测MAPK信号通路蛋白(ERK、JNK和p38 MAPK)磷酸化水平。结果显示, 相对AFB<sub>1</sub>组, AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组大鼠体重增加, AFB<sub>1</sub>引起的急性肝损伤显著减轻, 血清谷丙转氨酶、谷草转氨酶活性和总胆红素含量降低, 肝组织中MDA含量降低, 还原型GSH含量升高, 肝组织ERK、JNK、p38 MAPK磷酸化水平显著下调。上述结果提示, 富氢水可减轻AFB<sub>1</sub>肝损伤, 其机制可能与富氢水减轻AFB<sub>1</sub>引起的氧化应激、抑制MAPK信号转导通路的激活有关。

**关键词:** 富氢水; 黄曲霉毒素B<sub>1</sub>; 急性肝损伤; 抗氧化; 氧化应激

**中图分类号:** R575; R965; R365; R33-33

## Anti-injury effect of hydrogen-enriched water in a rat model of liver injury induced by aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the anti-injury effect and protective mechanism of hydrogen-enriched water in a rat model of acute liver injury induced by aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> (AFB<sub>1</sub>). Healthy male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into control group, model group (AFB<sub>1</sub> group) and hydrogen-enriched water treatment group (AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub> group). The rat model of acute liver injury induced by AFB<sub>1</sub> was established by single intragastric administration of AFB<sub>1</sub> (2.0 mg/kg), and then the rats were treated with hydrogen-enriched water intragastrically. HE staining was used to observe the pathological changes of liver tissue. Blood samples were taken from vena cava to measure serum liver function indexes. Live tissue was sampled to detect malondialdehyde (MDA) and reduced glutathione (GSH) contents. Western blot was used to detect phosphorylation levels of MAPK signaling pathway proteins (ERK, JNK and p38 MAPK). The results showed that, compared with the AFB<sub>1</sub> group, the AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub> group exhibited increased body weights, alleviated acute liver injury, decreased activities of serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase and glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase, as well as total bilirubin level in the serum. Meanwhile, hydrogen-enriched water decreased MDA content and increased GSH content in liver tissue. AFB<sub>1</sub>-increased phosphorylation levels of ERK, JNK and p38 MAPK in liver tissue were down-regulated significantly by hydrogen-enriched water treatment. These results suggest that hydrogen-enriched water can alleviate liver injury induced by AFB<sub>1</sub>, and its mechanism may be related to the reduction of oxidative stress and the inhibition of MAPK signal transduction pathway activation.

**Key words:** hydrogen-enriched water; aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>; acute liver injury; antioxidant; oxidative stress

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研究表明,许多疾病的发生与机体内氧化还原过程失衡密切相关,机体在遭受有害刺激时发生氧化应激,体内活性氧簇(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生过多,超出机体对氧化物的清除能力,氧化和抗氧化过程动态失衡,导致组织损伤<sup>[1]</sup>。肝脏是人体重要的代谢器官,是药物浓集、转化的主要部位,容易受到各种化学物质或毒物的损害,激活氧化应激反应引起损伤。氢是自然界存在的一种小分子物质,易穿过细胞膜,富氢水是氢饱和生理盐水。有研究表明,氢可以选择性中和氧化能力较强的 ROS 自由基(如 -OH),而不影响活性较弱的 ROS 生物作用,因而具有抗氧化损伤的作用<sup>[2]</sup>。2007年, Ohsawa 等<sup>[3]</sup>研究显示,给动物吸入含 2% 氢气的气体可以有效清除自由基,显著减轻脑缺血再灌注损伤。Fukuda 等<sup>[4]</sup>通过组织病理学分析及检测缺血再灌注肝脏模型中丙二醛(malonaldehyde, MDA)含量和谷丙转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)水平等指标,发现氢气能显著抑制缺血再灌注导致的脂质过氧化损伤,有效保护肝细胞。Sun 等<sup>[5]</sup>发现富氢水可以减轻乙醇诱导的急性胃损伤,其可能作用机制为抗氧化、抗炎和抗凋亡。另有多项研究显示富氢水在辐射损伤<sup>[6]</sup>、大鼠小肠缺血再灌注<sup>[7]</sup>、急性胰腺炎<sup>[8]</sup>、肺损伤<sup>[9]</sup>、肾缺血再灌注损伤<sup>[10]</sup>、神经损伤<sup>[11]</sup>、慢性移植性肾病<sup>[12]</sup>等多种疾病或过程中均具有抗氧化损伤、改善机体免疫的作用。

黄曲霉毒素是农作物及动物饲料中常见的一类霉菌毒素,玉米、花生、大豆和牛奶等均易受其污染。黄曲霉毒素被人体摄入后,会削弱机体的抗氧化能力和免疫力,损伤内脏器官(对肝脏的损伤最大)。目前已分离鉴定的黄曲霉毒素达 20 多种,其中黄曲霉毒素 B<sub>1</sub>(aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>, AFB<sub>1</sub>)毒性最强,是氰化钾的 10 倍、砒霜的 68 倍,被国际癌症研究机构(International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC)列入一级人类致癌物(<http://samr.cfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL1991/215896.html>),通常所说的黄曲霉毒素主要是指 AFB<sub>1</sub>。AFB<sub>1</sub>对肝脏有特殊的亲和性,经肝脏代谢成毒性极强的 AFB<sub>1</sub>-8,9-环氧化物,在机体内产生 ROS 而引发氧化应激,诱导肝细胞损伤<sup>[13]</sup>。研究显示,AFB<sub>1</sub>暴露水平与肝癌发病率成正相关<sup>[14]</sup>。AFB<sub>1</sub>理化性质稳定,耐高温,难溶于水,易溶于有机溶剂,因此普通的食物清洗和加工方法很难将其去除;另外,现有的各种检测方法也有自身的局限性,如 ELISA 试剂盒用于检测中药时假阳性率高,

溴化荧光分光光度法易受中药化学成分的干扰等<sup>[15]</sup>,而日常生活中人们接触 AFB<sub>1</sub>的几率较高。综上可见,AFB<sub>1</sub>是人类健康的重要威胁,预防和阻断 AFB<sub>1</sub>对人类健康的危害成为现代医学的重要课题。本研究建立大鼠 AFB<sub>1</sub>肝损伤模型,并应用富氢水进行干预,探究富氢水是否具有抗 AFB<sub>1</sub>肝损伤的作用,并探讨其保护作用的机制。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 主要试剂和仪器** 富氢水(氢气浓度约 0.6 mmol/L)由潍坊医学院病理学教研室馈赠;ELISA 试剂盒购自中国医药(集团)上海化学试剂公司;兔抗大鼠 p-ERK、ERK、p-JNK、JNK、p-p38 MAPK、p38 MAPK 和  $\beta$ -actin 一抗、羊抗兔二抗均购自武汉博士德生物技术有限公司;LKB-III型超薄切片机购自日本 Leica 公司;标准规格酶标仪购自上海将来实验设备有限公司;DHG-202 型电热干燥箱购自潍坊医疗器械厂;光学显微镜购自日本 Olympus 公司;-80 °C 超低温冰箱购自美国 Thermo 公司;双目显微镜购自日本 Olympus 公司;全自动生化分析仪购自日本 Hitachi 公司;免疫组化冰冻切片仪购自 Leica 公司;免疫印迹法试剂盒购自中国医药(集团)上海化学试剂公司。

**1.2 动物分组与处理** 健康雄性 Sprague-Dawley (SD)大鼠,体重 230~260 g,自由进食,环境相对湿度为(55 ± 5)%,温度为(25 ± 2) °C,12 h/12 h 昼夜节律。根据潍坊护理职业学院动物伦理委员会制定的指导原则,尽量减少实验动物使用数量和实验动物痛苦。

将大鼠随机分为对照组、模型组(AFB<sub>1</sub>组)和富氢水处理组(AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组),每组 10 只。实验前对大鼠隔夜禁食,称重并记录。AFB<sub>1</sub>组和 AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组均接受单次 AFB<sub>1</sub>灌胃[剂量为 2.0 mg/kg 体重,溶于二甲基亚砷(DMSO)中]<sup>[11]</sup>,建立大鼠急性 AFB<sub>1</sub>肝损伤模型,对照组给予等量的 DMSO。在 AFB<sub>1</sub>灌胃后,AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组立即给予富氢水(5 mL/kg)灌胃,对照组和 AFB<sub>1</sub>组给予等量的生理盐水灌胃,每天固定时间给药 1 次,持续 3 d,然后隔夜禁食,于 AFB<sub>1</sub>灌胃 72 h 后对大鼠称重并记录,1%戊巴比妥钠(40 mg/kg)腹腔注射麻醉后,打开胸腔从下腔静脉取血,在 4 °C 下低温离心(1 000 r/min),取上清,在 -20 °C 贮存备用。取血后断头处死大鼠,取整个肝脏,生理盐水清洗,取右侧肝叶用福尔马

林溶液浸泡固定，其余肝脏组织用液氮冷冻后保存于-80℃超低温冰箱备用，根据后续检测指标不同分别作不同处理。另取SD大鼠随机分为同上3组，每组3只，AFB<sub>1</sub>组和AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组均接受单次AFB<sub>1</sub>(2.0 mg/kg)灌胃，对照组给予等量DMSO。在AFB<sub>1</sub>灌胃后，AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组立即给予富氢水(5 mL/kg)灌胃，对照组和AFB<sub>1</sub>组给予等量生理盐水灌胃，3组小鼠于AFB<sub>1</sub>灌胃12 h后取肝脏进行Western blot。

**1.3 肝组织病理学检测** 取已浸泡固定的肝组织，经脱水、浸蜡、石蜡包埋等，进行石蜡切片(厚度约5 μm)与HE染色，常规脱水、透明、封片等一系列步骤后，每张切片在400倍镜下随机取10个视野进行观察。

**1.4 血清肝功能指标测定** 将从下腔静脉取得的血清用Hitachi全自动生化分析仪测定以下血清肝功能指标：ALT活性、谷草转氨酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)活性和总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)水平。

**1.5 肝组织抗氧化指标测定** 将肝组织置于10倍体积的冰PBS中匀浆，一部分匀浆液以考马斯亮蓝法测定蛋白质含量，再按试剂盒说明进行丙二醛(malonaldehyde, MDA)含量的测定。另一部分匀浆液于4℃低温2 000 r/min离心15 min后取上清液，使用试剂盒测定还原型谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)含量的测定。

**1.6 MAPK 通路的磷酸化水平测定** 用Western blot测定MAPK信号转导相关蛋白的磷酸化水平，将大鼠肝脏冰冷生理盐水漂洗、匀浆、离心、提取上清液，凝胶电泳(浓缩胶80 V、分离胶130 V)后湿转，分别用兔抗大鼠一抗(稀释比例均1:1 000)孵育3 h和羊抗兔二抗(1:2 000)孵育1 h，显影、定影成像，以β-actin(42 kDa)作为内参照，采用图

像分析系统对蛋白条带进行定量分析。

**1.7 统计学处理** 数据用mean ± SD表示，采用SPSS17.0进行统计学检验，多组间比较采用单因素方差分析，用SNK检验行组间两两比较，P < 0.05时认为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 各组大鼠一般情况

实验期间各组无大鼠死亡，对照组大鼠生长良好，皮毛顺滑密实，活动正常，饮食正常；AFB<sub>1</sub>组大鼠精神萎靡，食欲明显下降，毛色暗淡，不活跃；AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组大鼠与AFB<sub>1</sub>组相比，活跃度、食欲、皮毛等均有改善。

称重结果显示，实验前各组大鼠体重之间无明显差异，AFB<sub>1</sub>灌胃72 h后AFB<sub>1</sub>组和AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组大鼠体重较实验前均有所下降，AFB<sub>1</sub>组大鼠体重显著低于对照组(P < 0.01)(表1)。AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>组大鼠体重下降程度较小，下降幅度显著小于AFB<sub>1</sub>组(P < 0.01)(表1)，表明富氢水可以明显改善AFB<sub>1</sub>导致的大鼠体重下降。

### 2.2 各组肝组织病理学变化

HE染色结果显示，对照组大鼠肝小叶结构清晰，细胞索排列正常，肝细胞形态呈多边形，核圆形，没有明显异常改变(图1)；AFB<sub>1</sub>组大鼠肝脏正常

表1. 富氢水对大鼠体重的影响

Table 1. Effect of hydrogen-enriched water on body weight of rats

Group	Before	After	Weight gain (g)
Control	246.81 ± 7.07	255.07 ± 10.18	7.82 ± 0.97
AFB <sub>1</sub>	246.12 ± 7.60	236.29 ± 7.77**	-9.83 ± 0.73**
AFB <sub>1</sub> +H <sub>2</sub>	246.73 ± 7.47	244.38 ± 6.79 <sup>#</sup>	-2.35 ± 0.88 <sup>##</sup>

Mean ± SD, n = 10. \*\*P < 0.01 vs control group; <sup>#</sup>P < 0.05, <sup>##</sup>P < 0.01 vs AFB<sub>1</sub> group.

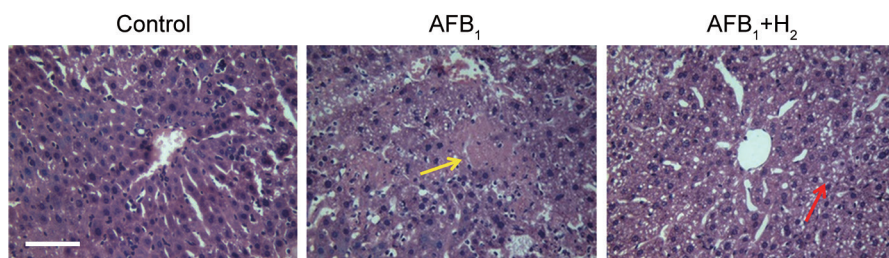


图 1. 富氢水对大鼠肝组织损伤的影响

Fig. 1. Effect of hydrogen-enriched water on liver tissue damage in rats detected by HE staining. The yellow arrow shows the hepatocyte necrosis area, and the red arrow shows the hepatic steatosis zone. Scale bar, 20 μm.

结构破坏,肝小叶结构异常,肝细胞排列紊乱,有广泛的肝细胞变性,部分呈气球样变,出现肝细胞坏死和增生的双核现象(图1);与 $\text{AFB}_1$ 组相比, $\text{AFB}_1+\text{H}_2$ 组病理切片显示肝小叶结构已基本恢复,接近正常,肝细胞排列较规则,肝细胞气球样变范围明显减小,损伤明显减轻(图1)。

### 2.3 各组肝功能指标的变化

血清中 ALT 活性、AST 活性和 TBIL 水平反映肝脏的受损程度。结果显示, $\text{AFB}_1$ 组的血清中 ALT 活性、AST 活性和 TBIL 水平较对照组均显著升高(均 $P < 0.01$ ),表明肝细胞损伤严重,这与肝组织病理切片结果吻合。富氢盐水处理后的大鼠血清中 ALT 活性、AST 活性和 TBIL 水平较 $\text{AFB}_1$ 组有显著下降(均 $P < 0.01$ ),尤其是 TBIL 水平下降明显,表明富氢水有保护肝脏、抑制 $\text{AFB}_1$ 损伤的

作用(图2)。

### 2.4 各组MDA和GSH含量的变化

与对照组相比较, $\text{AFB}_1$ 组大鼠肝组织中 MDA 含量显著增高( $P < 0.01$ ),表明肝脏受损严重。 $\text{AFB}_1+\text{H}_2$ 组大鼠肝组织 MDA 含量较 $\text{AFB}_1$ 组有显著下降( $P < 0.01$ ),表明富氢水有效清除了部分氧自由基,减轻肝损伤(图3A)。

与对照组相比较, $\text{AFB}_1$ 组大鼠肝组织中 GSH 含量显著下降( $P < 0.01$ ),表明 $\text{AFB}_1$ 可削弱机体的抗氧化能力。与 $\text{AFB}_1$ 组比较, $\text{AFB}_1+\text{H}_2$ 组显著抑制了 GSH 的含量下降( $P < 0.01$ ),并恢复至对照组水平,二者之间无明显差异,表明富氢水可显著增强机体的抗氧化保护作用(图3B)。

### 2.5 富氢水对MAPK信号通路激活的影响

与对照组比较, $\text{AFB}_1$ 组的 ERK、JNK、p38 MAPK

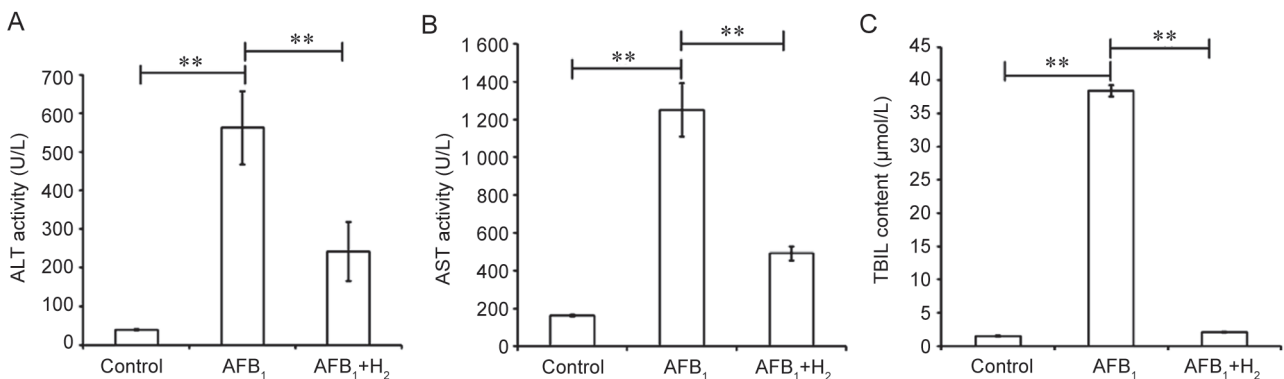


图 2. 各组大鼠血清肝功能指标

Fig. 2. Serum liver function indexes in rats from different groups. A: Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity; B: Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) activity; C: Total bilirubin (TBIL) level. Mean  $\pm$  SD,  $n = 10$ . \*\* $P < 0.01$ .

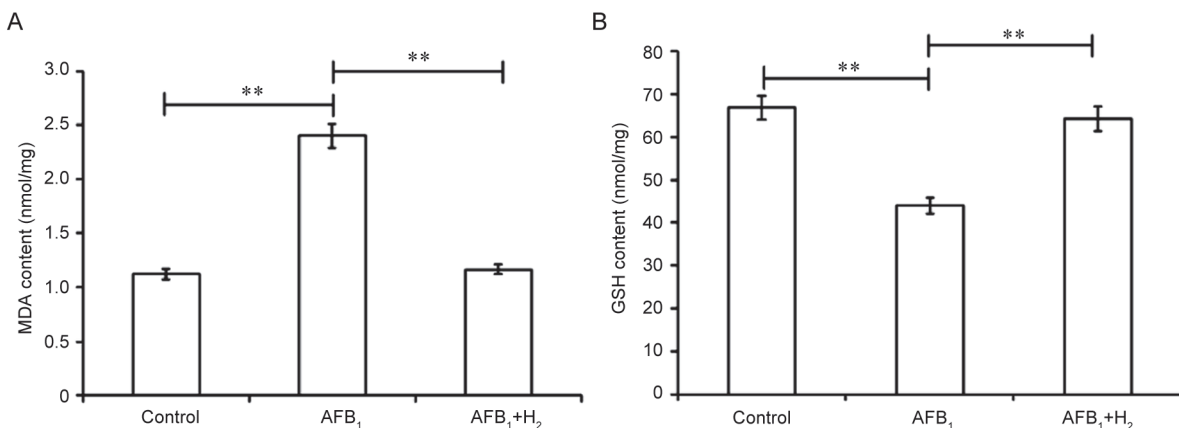


图 3. 各组大鼠肝脏丙二醛(MDA)和还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量

Fig. 3. Malonaldehyde (MDA, A) and reduced glutathione (GSH, B) contents in rat liver from different groups. Mean  $\pm$  SD,  $n = 10$ . \*\* $P < 0.01$ .

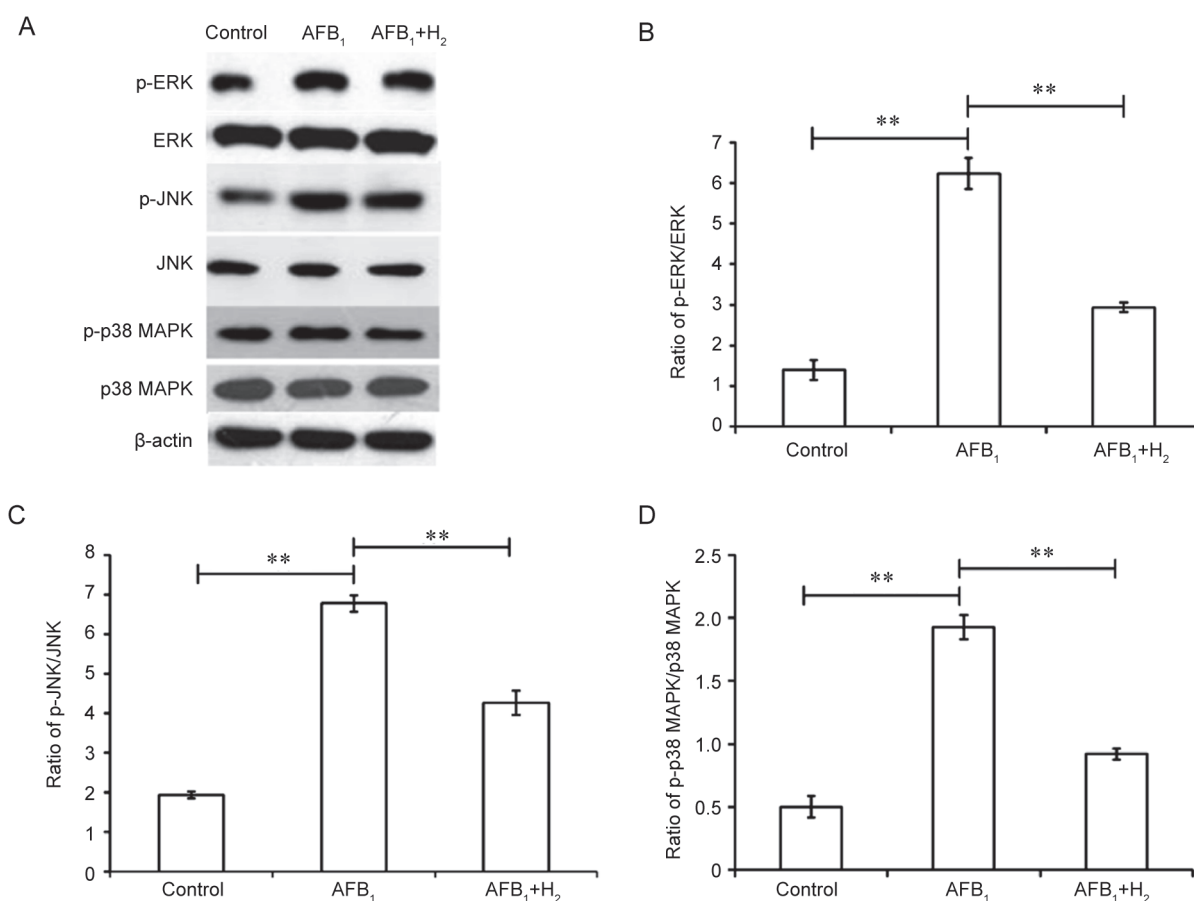


图 4. 各组大鼠肝组织MAPK信号通路蛋白磷酸化水平

Fig.4. Phosphorylation levels of MAPK signaling pathway proteins in rat liver tissue from different groups detected by Western blot. A: Representative protein blots; B: Phosphorylation level of ERK; C: Phosphorylation level of JNK; D: Phosphorylation level of p38 MAPK. Mean ± SD, n = 4. \*\*P < 0.01.

磷酸化水平均明显上调 (均  $P < 0.01$ ), AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub> 组 ERK、JNK、p38 MAPK 的磷酸化水平均显著低于 AFB<sub>1</sub> 组 (均  $P < 0.01$ ), 表明富氢水具有抑制 MAPK 信号通路激活、抗 AFB<sub>1</sub> 氧化损伤的作用 (图 4)。

### 3 讨论

本研究结果显示, 富氢水可以明显逆转 AFB<sub>1</sub> 导致的大鼠体重下降, 有效减轻大鼠肝脏的病理变化; 富氢水处理大鼠血清中 AST、ALT 活性和 TBIL 水平较 AFB<sub>1</sub> 组有显著下降, 表明富氢水有明显抑制 AFB<sub>1</sub> 损伤的作用。AFB<sub>1</sub> 进入机体后引发氧化应激反应, 产生大量 ROS, 而 ROS 可与生物膜的磷脂、酶及膜受体相关的多不饱和脂肪酸侧链及核酸等大分子物质发生脂质过氧化反应<sup>[16]</sup>, 形成脂质过氧化产物如 MDA、二烯酮合物、脂类过氧化物、乙烷等, 从而使细胞膜的流动性和通透性发生改变,

最终导致细胞结构和功能的改变, 甚至凋亡或坏死<sup>[17]</sup>。MDA 是脂质过氧化最主要的产物之一, 可以通过测定 MDA 来了解膜脂质过氧化的程度, 从而间接判断细胞膜受损的程度<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究结果显示, AFB<sub>1</sub> 处理的大鼠肝脏 MDA 含量明显升高, 氧化损伤明显, 而富氢水可使 AFB<sub>1</sub> 处理的大鼠肝脏 MDA 含量显著下降, 表明富氢水有效抑制了 AFB<sub>1</sub> 引起的氧化应激损伤, 起到明显的保护作用。

GSH 是体内抗氧化剂和自由基清除剂, 同时还调节其他重要的抗氧化剂如维生素 C 和 E 等, 也有整合解毒作用, 能与某些药物 (如扑热息痛)、毒素 (如自由基、重金属) 等结合, 参与生物转化作用, 从而把机体内有害的毒物转化为无害的物质, 排出体外<sup>[19]</sup>。GSH 可通过结合过氧化物和氧自由基, 提高肝酶活性, 维持肝细胞的正常代谢, 可保护肝脏和其他相关脏器不被自由基所损伤<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究结

果显示, AFB<sub>1</sub> 组大鼠肝脏 GSH 含量在 AFB<sub>1</sub> 的作用下显著下降, 机体抗氧化能力减弱, 肝细胞破坏增多, 而富氢水可使 AFB<sub>1</sub> 处理的大鼠肝脏 GSH 含量的下降被显著逆转, 肝损伤明显减轻。

体内有多条信号通路可与 ROS 相互作用, 通过调节机体免疫、细胞凋亡等过程起到抗氧化应激作用, 如 NF- $\kappa$ B、MAPK、Keap1-Nrf2-ARE、PI3K-Akt 等通路。本研究主要通过对 MAPK 信号转导通路的观察, 来研究富氢水保肝作用的可能信号通路机制。在哺乳类细胞目前主要有三条并行的 MAPK 信号通路: 细胞外调节蛋白激酶 (ERK) 通路、c-Jun N 末端蛋白激酶 (JNK) 通路、p38 蛋白激酶 (p38 MAPK) 通路<sup>[21]</sup>。ERK 通路是经典的 MAPK 信号转导途径, 在调节细胞增殖、分化、凋亡方面发挥重要作用<sup>[22]</sup>, 在许多人类的癌症 (如宫颈癌<sup>[23]</sup>、肝癌<sup>[24]</sup>、卵巢癌<sup>[25]</sup> 等) 中都可发现 ERK 的过度激活。JNK 激活可以促进肝细胞<sup>[26]</sup>、心肌细胞<sup>[27]</sup> 等细胞的凋亡。p38 MAPK 是众多信号转导通路的中转站, 其在细胞凋亡、炎症及应激反应中具有重要作用<sup>[28]</sup>, p38 MAPK 异构体的活化可以激活致炎细胞因子, 而后刺激白细胞活化, 增强超氧化物的形成<sup>[29]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 和 AFB<sub>1</sub> 组相比, AFB<sub>1</sub>+H<sub>2</sub> 组大鼠体内 ERK、JNK、p38 MAPK 的磷酸化水平受到显著抑制, 表明富氢水通过抑制 MAPK 信号通路激活减轻 AFB<sub>1</sub> 氧化损伤, 减少细胞凋亡。

综上所述, 富氢水可以有效减轻 AFB<sub>1</sub> 所致肝损伤, 其机制可能涉及抗氧化应激、清除体内氧自由基和抑制 MAPK 信号转导通路的激活。大量的动物实验研究表明, 富氢水在提高机体免疫力、抗衰老、治疗各种与氧自由基损伤相关的疾病方面均有显著的作用, 但目前尚缺乏人体临床实验数据, 因此其在人体上的应用也有待进一步开展。

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