

· 论著 ·

# 调控线粒体钙离子摄入蛋白1表达对血管内皮细胞缺氧/复氧损伤的影响及机制研究

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查看原文史喜德<sup>1</sup>, 陈江炜<sup>2</sup>, 张旭涛<sup>3</sup>, 李亚娟<sup>3</sup>, 李飞<sup>1</sup>, 刘峰舟<sup>3</sup>

**【摘要】** 目的 探讨调控线粒体钙离子摄入蛋白1 (MICU1) 表达对血管内皮细胞缺氧/复氧 (H/R) 损伤的影响及机制。方法 本研究时间为2021年12月至2022年7月。将人脐静脉内皮细胞 (HUVECs) 分成对照组和模型组, 对照组细胞正常培养, 不加任何干预; 模型组细胞构建H/R损伤模型, 检测各组MICU1 mRNA、蛋白。将HUVECs分成对照组、siCtrl+模型组及siMICU1+模型组, 对照组细胞正常培养, 不加任何干预; siCtrl+模型组细胞转染对照小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型; siMICU1+模型组细胞转染MICU1小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型。检测各组MICU1蛋白、活性氧 (ROS)、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、炎症因子〔肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) 和白介素6 (IL-6)]。将HUVECs分成对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组及Ad-MICU1+模型组, 对照组细胞正常培养, 不加任何干预; Ad-Ctrl+模型组细胞感染对照腺病毒后构建H/R损伤模型; Ad-MICU1+模型组细胞感染MICU1腺病毒后构建H/R损伤模型, 检测各组MICU1蛋白、ROS、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、炎症因子 (TNF- $\alpha$  和IL-6) 及细胞凋亡率。将HUVECs分成siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组及siMICU1+N, N'-二甲基硫脲 (DMTU)+模型组, siCtrl+模型组细胞转染对照小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型; siMICU1+模型组细胞转染MICU1小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型; siMICU1+DMTU+模型组细胞转染MICU1小干扰RNA后加入ROS清除剂DMTU, 并构建H/R损伤模型。检测各组NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、炎症因子 (TNF- $\alpha$  和IL-6) 及细胞凋亡率。结果 模型组MICU1 mRNA、蛋白低于对照组 ( $P<0.05$ )。siCtrl+模型组MICU1蛋白低于对照组, ROS、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6高于对照组 ( $P<0.05$ ); siMICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白低于siCtrl+模型组, ROS、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6高于siCtrl+模型组 ( $P<0.05$ )。Ad-Ctrl+模型组MICU1蛋白低于对照组, ROS、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、细胞凋亡率高于对照组 ( $P<0.05$ ); Ad-MICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白高于Ad-Ctrl+模型组, ROS、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、细胞凋亡率低于Ad-Ctrl+模型组 ( $P<0.05$ )。siMICU1+模型组NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、细胞凋亡率高于siCtrl+模型组, siMICU1+DMTU+模型组NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6、细胞凋亡率低于siMICU1+模型组 ( $P<0.05$ )。结论 下调MICU1表达可诱导内皮细胞H/R损伤模型发生炎症反应及细胞凋亡, 而上调MICU1表达的作用相反, 分析其机制可能与调控MICU1表达可影响依赖ROS的NF- $\kappa$ B通路激活有关。

**【关键词】** 缺血再灌注损伤; MICU1; 缺氧/复氧; 内皮细胞; 炎症反应; 凋亡

**【中图分类号】** R 619.9 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2022.00.328

## Effect and Possible Mechanism of Regulation of MICU1 Expression on Hypoxia/Reoxygenation Injury in Vascular Endothelial Cell

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the effect and possible mechanism of regulation of mitochondrial calcium uptake 1 (MICU1) expression on hypoxia/reoxygenation (H/R) injury in vascular endothelial cell. **Methods** The study was conducted from December 2021 to July 2022. Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were divided into control group and model group. Cells in the control group were cultured normally without any intervention; cells in the model group were used to construct the H/R injury model, and the MICU1 mRNA and MICU1 protein in each group were detected. HUVECs were divided into control group, siCtrl+model group and siMICU1+model group. Cells in the control group were cultured normally without any intervention;

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (82100310, 81870284, 81900242); 陕西省重点研发计划一般项目 (2021SF-146, 2021SF-253)

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cells in the siCtrl+model group were transfected with control small interfering RNA after construction of the H/R injury model; cells in the siMICU1+model group were transfected with MICU1 small interfering RNA after construction of the H/R injury model. The MICU1 protein, reactive oxygen species (ROS), NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, inflammatory factors [tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), interleukin-6 (IL-6)] in each group were detected. HUVECs were divided into control group, Ad-Ctrl+model group and Ad-MICU1+model group. Cells in the control group were cultured normally without any intervention; cells in Ad-Ctrl+model group were infected with control adenovirus after construction of the H/R injury model; cells in Ad-MICU1+model group were infected with MICU1 adenovirus after construction of the H/R injury model. The MICU1 protein, ROS, NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, inflammatory factors (TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6) and apoptosis rate in each group were detected. HUVECs were divided into siCtrl+model group, siMICU1+model group and siMICU1+N, N'-dimethylthiourea (DMTU)+model group. Cells in the siCtrl+model group were transfected with control small interfering RNA after construction of the H/R injury model; cells in siMICU1+model group were transfected with MICU1-small interfering RNA after construction of the H/R injury model; cells in siMICU1+DMTU+model group were transfected with MICU1-small interfering RNA and then added with ROS scavenger DMTU after construction of the H/R injury model. The NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, inflammatory factors (TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6) and apoptosis rate in each group were detected.

**Results** MICU1 mRNA and protein in model group were lower than those in control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The MICU1 protein in siCtrl+model group was lower than that in control group, ROS, NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 were higher than those in control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The MICU1 protein in siMICU1+model group was lower than that in siCtrl+model group, ROS, NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 were higher than those in siCtrl+model group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The MICU1 protein in Ad-Ctrl+model group was lower than that in control group, ROS, NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and apoptosis rate were higher than those in control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The MICU1 protein in Ad-MICU1+model group was higher than that in Ad-Ctrl+model group, and ROS, NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and apoptosis rate were lower than those in Ad-Ctrl+model group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and apoptosis rate in siMICU1+model group were higher than those in siCtrl+model group, and NF- $\kappa$ B p65 protein, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and apoptosis rate in siMICU1+DMTU+model group were lower than those in siMICU1+model group ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** In H/R endothelial cell injury model, downregulation of MICU1 expression can induce inflammation and apoptosis, while upregulation of MICU1 expression has the opposite effect. The mechanism may be related to that regulation of MICU1 expression can affect the activation of ROS dependent NF- $\kappa$ B pathway.

**【Key words】** Ischemia-reperfusion injury; MICU1; Hypoxia/reoxygenation; Endothelial cells; Inflammatory response; Apoptosis

目前, 内皮细胞缺血/再灌注损伤的作用机制尚不十分清楚。微循环损伤诱发的炎症反应是缺血/再灌注损伤的主要原因, 可导致多种血管疾病进展<sup>[1-2]</sup>。研究表明, 内皮细胞损伤是缺血/再灌注损伤的关键环节<sup>[3-5]</sup>, 当缺血组织恢复血流再灌注时, 微血管内皮细胞首先受到损伤。线粒体钙离子摄入蛋白1 (mitochondrial calcium uptake 1, MICU1) 是线粒体钙稳态的重要调节蛋白, 其可参与多种疾病的发生发展<sup>[6-8]</sup>。既往研究证实, 内皮细胞与缺血/再灌注损伤密切相关<sup>[9-10]</sup>, 线粒体活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 作为内皮细胞损伤的关键因素可参与细胞氧化应激和炎症反应等多种生理病理过程<sup>[11]</sup>。既往研究表明, 在Hela细胞和人脐静脉内皮细胞 (human umbilical vein endothelial cells, HUVECs) 中沉默MICU1表达可明显增加ROS生成<sup>[12-13]</sup>。基于此, 本研究采用缺氧培养箱构建内皮细胞缺氧/复氧 (hypoxia/reoxygenation, H/R) 损伤模型, 并利用MICU1腺病毒和siRNA干预内皮细胞H/R损伤模型MICU1的表达, 旨在探讨调控MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤的影响及可能

机制, 现报道如下。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 实验时间 本实验时间为2021年12月至2022年7月。

1.2 实验试剂与仪器 HUVECs和MICU1腺病毒来自西京医院心内科实验室, siRNA由北京擎科生物科技有限公司合成, Lipofectamine 2000转染试剂、Trizol试剂、高糖DMEM培养基及胰蛋白酶消化液购自美国Invitrogen公司, 胎牛血清购自生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司, 反转录试剂盒和实时荧光定量PCR试剂盒购自日本TaKaRa公司, BCA蛋白定量检测试剂盒购自西安晶彩生物科技有限公司, 白介素6 (interleukin 6, IL-6) ELISA试剂盒和肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ ) ELISA试剂盒购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司, 超敏ECL化学发光试剂盒和PVDF膜购自美国密理博公司, 羊多抗MICU1抗体 (ab-190114)、兔多抗NF- $\kappa$ B p65抗体 (AF0246)、兔单抗 $\beta$ -actin抗体 (AF5003)、驴抗羊二抗 (A0181)、羊抗兔二抗 (A0208) 购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司, Annexin V-PE/7-AAD细胞凋亡检测试剂盒和DHE-ROS检测试

剂盒购自上海贝博生物科技有限公司, ROS清除剂N, N'-二甲基硫脲(N, N'-dimethylthiourea, DMTU)购自北京百奥莱博科技有限公司, 引物合成由西安擎科生物公司完成; 实时荧光定量PCR检测系统购自美国伯乐公司, 细胞培养箱购自美国赛默飞公司, NBS Galaxy48R二氧化碳培养箱购自德国Eppendorf公司。

### 1.3 实验方法

**1.3.1 实验分组** (1) 将HUVECs分成对照组和模型组, 对照组细胞正常培养, 不加任何干预; 模型组细胞构建H/R损伤模型。检测各组MICU1 mRNA、蛋白。(2) 将HUVECs分成对照组、siCtrl+模型组及siMICU1+模型组, 对照组细胞正常培养, 不加任何干预; siCtrl+模型组细胞转染对照小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型; siMICU1+模型组细胞转染MICU1小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型。检测各组MICU1蛋白、ROS、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、炎性因子(TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6)。(3) 将HUVECs分成对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组及Ad-MICU1+模型组, 对照组细胞正常培养, 不加任何干预; Ad-Ctrl+模型组细胞感染对照腺病毒后构建H/R损伤模型; Ad-MICU1+模型组细胞感染MICU1腺病毒后构建H/R损伤模型。检测各组MICU1蛋白、ROS、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、炎性因子(TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6)及细胞凋亡率。(4) 将HUVECs分成siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组及siMICU1+DMTU+模型组, siCtrl+模型组细胞转染对照小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型; siMICU1+模型组细胞转染MICU1小干扰RNA后构建H/R损伤模型; siMICU1+DMTU+模型组细胞转染MICU1小干扰RNA后加入ROS清除剂DMTU, 并构建H/R损伤模型。检测各组NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白、炎性因子(TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6)及细胞凋亡率。

**1.3.2 细胞培养** 使用含10%胎牛血清的DMEM完全培养基在37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub>的恒温细胞培养箱中培养HUVECs。

**1.3.3 H/R损伤模型构建** 将处于对数生长期的HUVECs铺种于六孔板, 每孔细胞数约为 $2.5 \times 10^5$ 个, 待细胞密度达到80%左右时, 更换无血清DMEM培养基, 并将细胞转移至缺氧培养箱(气体成分: 94% N<sub>2</sub>, 1% O<sub>2</sub>, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>)于37℃恒温培养24 h, 之后将细胞转移至普通细胞培养箱, 复氧6 h, 构建H/R损伤模型。

**1.3.4 病毒转染** 将处于对数生长期的HUVECs铺种于六孔板, 每孔细胞数约为 $2.5 \times 10^5$ 个。待细胞密度达到80%左右时进行病毒转染。按照感染复数为50的条件稀释转染病毒, 每孔转染1 ml病毒稀释液(含20  $\mu$ l病毒和980  $\mu$ l无血清DMEM培养基), 6 h后补加1 ml含15%胎牛血清的DMEM完全培养基继续培养, 24 h后更换培养基。

### 1.3.5 采用实时荧光定量PCR检测MICU1 mRNA

细胞经胰蛋白酶消化液消化、离心, 采用Trizol试剂提取总RNA, 采用反转录试剂盒将RNA反转录成cDNA后进行实时荧光定量PCR检测。将 $\beta$ -actin作为内参基因, MICU1正向引物序列: 5'-GGACAGTGGCTAAAGTGGAGC-3', 反向引物序列: 5'-CATGAGGCGAGTCAAACCC-3';  $\beta$ -actin正向引物序列: 5'-ACACTGTGCCCATCTACG-3', 反向引物序列: 5'-TGTCACGCACGATTTCC-3'。反应条件: 95℃ 30 s; 95℃ 10 s、56℃ 30 s、72℃ 30 s, 共40个循环; 72℃ 5 min。每个样品设3个复孔, 采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算MICU1 mRNA表达情况。实验独立重复3次。

**1.3.6 采用Western blot法检测MICU1蛋白、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白** 采用胰蛋白酶消化液常规消化细胞并进行离心处理, 采用含蛋白酶抑制剂的RIPA裂解液裂解细胞, 提取总蛋白, 采用BCA蛋白定量法测定细胞总蛋白浓度后将其煮沸15 min至变性。采用10% SDS-PAGE分离蛋白, 在恒定电压(100 V)条件下进行转膜, 采用5%脱脂奶粉于室温条件下封闭1 h, 加入一抗于4℃孵育过夜, 采用TBST缓冲液洗膜3次, 加入二抗于室温条件下孵育1 h, 采用TBST缓冲液洗膜3次, 采用超敏ECL化学发光试剂盒检测MICU1蛋白、NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白。实验独立重复3次。

**1.3.7 采用流式细胞术检测ROS** 细胞经过干预处理后, 使用PBS清洗, 之后加入10  $\mu$ mol/L DHE荧光染料, 于37℃细胞培养箱中孵育30 min, 采用PBS清洗3次后用无血清培养基重悬细胞, 采用流式细胞仪于488 nm激发光、590 nm发射光波长下检测ROS。实验独立重复3次。

**1.3.8 采用ELISA检测TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6** 将细胞移入15 ml离心管中, 500  $\times$  g离心5 min, 留取上清液, 采用ELISA试剂盒检测TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6, 严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

**1.3.9 采用流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡率** 采用不含EDTA的胰蛋白酶消化液常规消化六孔板中的内皮细胞, 然后采用预冷的PBS洗涤细胞2次, 加400  $\mu$ l Binding Buffer轻轻重悬细胞, 细胞浓度调整为 $1 \times 10^6$ 个/ml。在细胞悬液中加入5  $\mu$ l Annexin V-PE, 室温避光孵育15 min后加入10  $\mu$ l 7-AAD染料, 轻柔混匀, 于4℃避光孵育5 min, 采用流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡率。实验独立重复3次。

**1.4 统计学方法** 使用SPSS 19.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 组间两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验, 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 内皮细胞H/R损伤模型MICU1表达情况 模型组

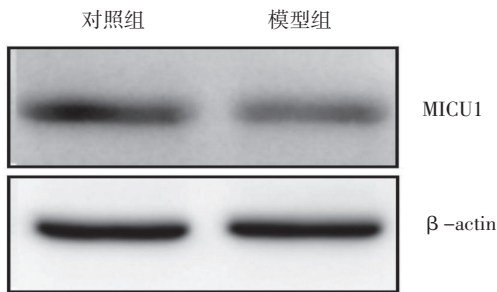
MICU1 mRNA、蛋白低于对照组，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )，见图1、表1。

2.2 沉默MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型的影响

2.2.1 沉默MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型

MICU1蛋白、ROS的影响 对照组、siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白、ROS比较，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。siCtrl+模型组MICU1蛋白低于对照组，ROS高于对照组，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )；siMICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白低于siCtrl+模型组，ROS高于siCtrl+模型组，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )，见图2、表2。

2.2.2 沉默MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型NF-κB



注：MICU1=线粒体钙离子摄入蛋白1

图1 对照组和模型组MICU1蛋白表达的SDS-PAGE图

Figure 1 SDS-PAGE map of MICU1 protein expression in control group and model group

表1 对照组和模型组MICU1 mRNA、蛋白比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$ )

Table 1 Comparison of MICU1 mRNA and protein between control group and model group

组别	MICU1 mRNA	MICU1蛋白
对照组	1.00 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.05
模型组	0.41 ± 0.10	0.42 ± 0.02
<i>t</i> 值	8.430	17.967
<i>P</i> 值	0.001	<0.001

注：MICU1=线粒体钙离子摄入蛋白1

p65蛋白、炎性因子的影响 对照组、siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组NF-κB p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6比较，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。siCtrl+模型组NF-κB p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6高于对照组，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )；siMICU1+模型组NF-κB p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6高于siCtrl+模型组，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )，见表3。

2.3 上调MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型的影响

2.3.1 上调MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型MICU1

蛋白、ROS的影响 对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组、Ad-MICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白、ROS比较，差异有统

表2 对照组、siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白、ROS比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$ )

Table 2 Comparison of MICU1 protein and ROS in the control group, siCtrl+model group and siMICU1+model group

组别	MICU1蛋白	ROS
对照组	1.00 ± 0.05	9.2 ± 3.7
siCtrl+模型组	0.41 ± 0.04 <sup>a</sup>	27.8 ± 3.2 <sup>a</sup>
siMICU1+模型组	0.21 ± 0.04 <sup>b</sup>	48.1 ± 2.4 <sup>b</sup>
<i>F</i> 值	297.710	113.408
<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001

注：ROS=活性氧；<sup>a</sup>表示与对照组比较， $P < 0.05$ ；<sup>b</sup>表示与siCtrl+模型组比较， $P < 0.05$

表3 对照组、siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组NF-κB p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$ )

Table 3 Comparison of NF-κB p65 protein, TNF-α and IL-6 in the control group, siCtrl+model group and siMICU1+model group

组别	NF-κB p65蛋白	TNF-α (pg/ml)	IL-6 (pg/ml)
对照组	1.00 ± 0.07	219 ± 24	160 ± 19
siCtrl+模型组	2.03 ± 0.25 <sup>a</sup>	465 ± 28 <sup>a</sup>	440 ± 18 <sup>a</sup>
siMICU1+模型组	3.20 ± 0.20 <sup>b</sup>	862 ± 29 <sup>b</sup>	695 ± 30 <sup>b</sup>
<i>F</i> 值	100.739	437.589	419.720
<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注：TNF-α=肿瘤坏死因子α，IL-6=白介素6；<sup>a</sup>表示与对照组比较， $P < 0.05$ ；<sup>b</sup>表示与siCtrl+模型组比较， $P < 0.05$

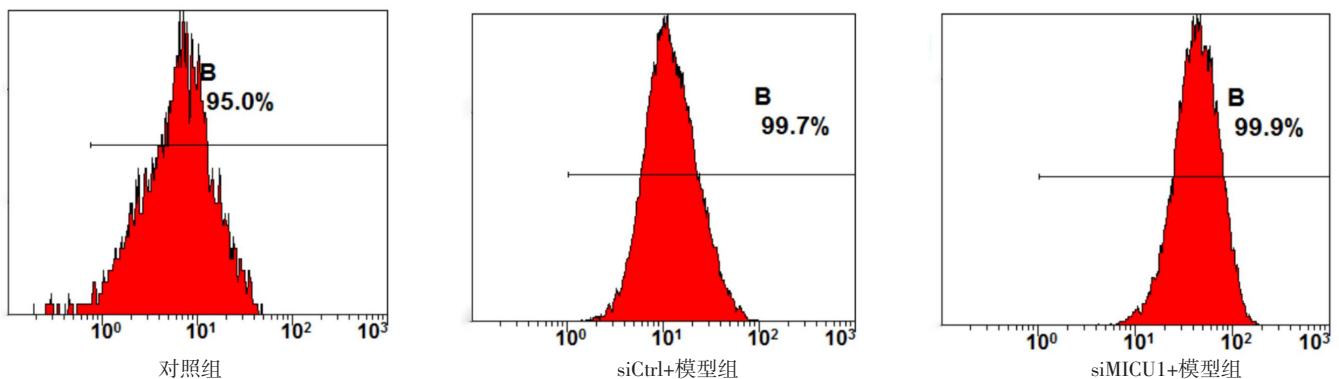


图2 流式细胞术检测对照组、siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组ROS

Figure 2 ROS detected by flow cytometry in the control group, siCtrl+model group and siMICU1+model group

计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。Ad-Ctrl+模型组MICU1蛋白低于对照组, ROS高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); Ad-MICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白高于Ad-Ctrl+模型组, ROS低于Ad-Ctrl+模型组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表4、图3。

**表4** 对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组、Ad-MICU1+模型组MICU1蛋白、ROS比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$ )

**Table 4** Comparison of MICU1 protein and ROS in the control group, Ad-Ctrl+model group and Ad-MICU1+model group

组别	MICU1蛋白	ROS
对照组	1.00 ± 0.15	8.93 ± 3.00
Ad-Ctrl+模型组	0.38 ± 0.08 <sup>a</sup>	27.80 ± 2.20 <sup>a</sup>
Ad-MICU1+模型组	2.07 ± 0.26 <sup>b</sup>	18.57 ± 2.65 <sup>b</sup>
F值	69.662	38.332
P值	<0.001	<0.001

注: <sup>a</sup>表示与对照组比较,  $P < 0.05$ ; <sup>b</sup>表示与Ad-Ctrl+模型组比较,  $P < 0.05$

**2.3.2 上调MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型NF-κ B p65蛋白、炎性因子的影响** 对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组、Ad-MICU1+模型组NF-κ B p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。Ad-Ctrl+模型组NF-κ B p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); Ad-MICU1+H/R组NF-κ B p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6低于Ad-Ctrl+模型组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表5。

**2.3.3 上调MICU1表达对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型细胞凋亡率的影响** 对照组细胞凋亡率为 (7.367 ± 1.305), Ad-Ctrl+模型组为 (26.400 ± 0.819), Ad-MICU1+模型组为 (17.533 ± 1.250)。对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组、Ad-MICU1+模型组细胞凋亡率比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $F=207.376, P < 0.05$ )。Ad-Ctrl+模型组细胞凋亡率高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); Ad-MICU1+模型组细胞凋亡率低于Ad-Ctrl+模型组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见图4。

**表5** 对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组、Ad-MICU1+模型组NF-κ B p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$ )

**Table 5** Comparison of NF-κ B p65, TNF-α and IL-6 in the control group, Ad-Ctrl+model group and Ad-MICU1+model group

组别	NF-κ B p65蛋白	TNF-α (pg/ml)	IL-6 (pg/ml)
对照组	1.00 ± 0.08	192 ± 50	155 ± 25
Ad-Ctrl+模型组	2.17 ± 0.07 <sup>a</sup>	537 ± 50 <sup>a</sup>	443 ± 38 <sup>a</sup>
Ad-MICU1+模型组	1.28 ± 0.66 <sup>b</sup>	287 ± 35 <sup>b</sup>	247 ± 38 <sup>b</sup>
F值	211.264	45.369	55.940
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: <sup>a</sup>表示与对照组比较,  $P < 0.05$ ; <sup>b</sup>表示与Ad-Ctrl+模型组比较,  $P < 0.05$

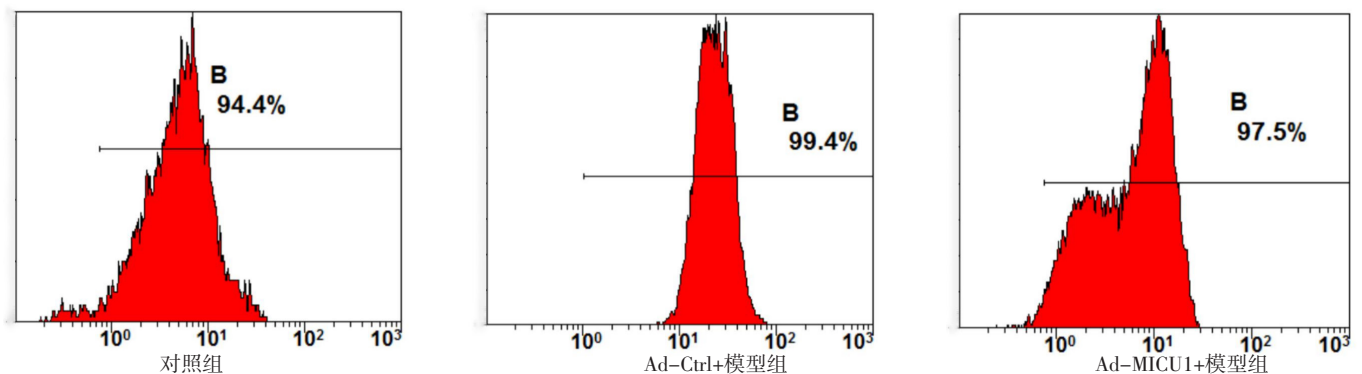
## 2.4 清除ROS对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型的影响

**2.4.1 清除ROS对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型NF-κ B p65蛋白、炎性因子的影响** siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组、siMICU1+DMTU+模型组NF-κ B p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。siMICU1+模型组NF-κ B p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6高于siCtrl+模型组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); siMICU1+DMTU+模型组NF-κ B p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6低于siMICU1+模型组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表6。

**2.4.2 清除ROS对内皮细胞H/R损伤模型细胞凋亡率的影响** siCtrl+模型组细胞凋亡率为 (26.433 ± 2.401), siMICU1+模型组为 (35.333 ± 2.669), siMICU1+DMTU+模型组为 (23.967 ± 2.157)。siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组、siMICU1+DMTU+模型组细胞凋亡率比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $F=70.111, P < 0.05$ )。siMICU1+模型组细胞凋亡率高于siCtrl+模型组, siMICU1+DMTU+模型组细胞凋亡率低于siMICU1+模型组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见图5。

## 3 讨论

内皮细胞损伤是缺血/再灌注损伤的关键, 内皮细胞可通过合成、分泌多种细胞因子 (包括一氧化氮、内



**图3** 流式细胞术检测对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组、Ad-MICU1+模型组ROS

**Figure 3** ROS detected by flow cytometry in the control group, Ad-Ctrl+model group and Ad-MICU1+model group

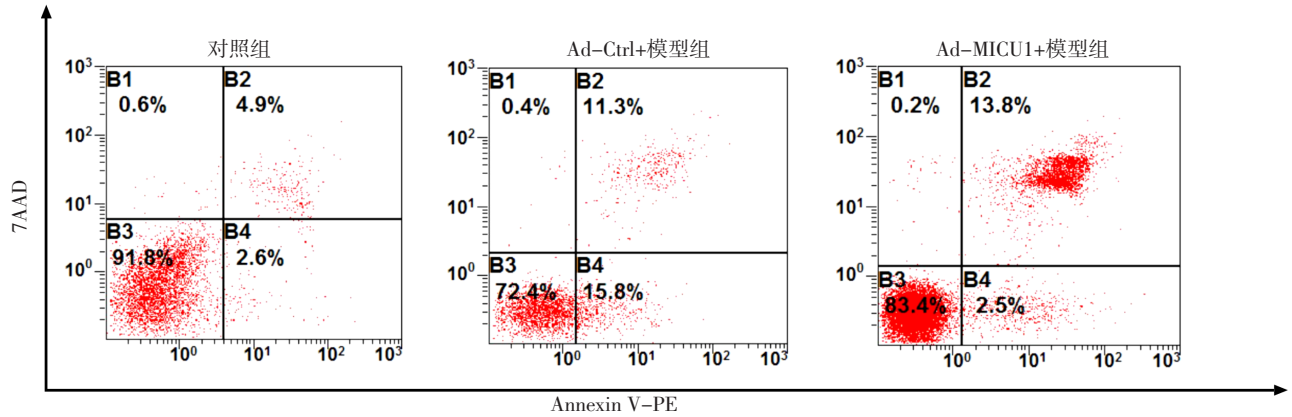


图4 流式细胞术检测对照组、Ad-Ctrl+模型组、Ad-MICU1+模型组细胞凋亡率

Figure 4 Apoptosis rate detected by flow cytometry in the control group, Ad-Ctrl+model and Ad-MICU1+model group

表6 siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组、siMICU1+DMTU+模型组NF-κB p65蛋白、TNF-α、IL-6比较 (x̄ ± s, n=3)

Table 6 Comparison of NF-κB p65 protein, TNF-α and IL-6 in siCtrl+model group, siMICU1+model group and siMICU1+DMTU+model group

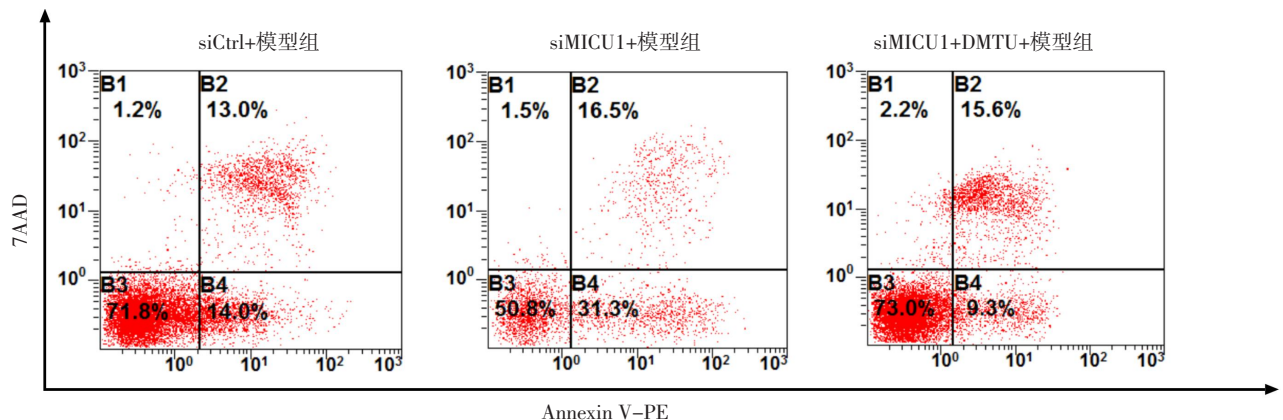
组别	NF-κB p65蛋白	TNF-α (pg/ml)	IL-6 (pg/ml)
siCtrl+模型组	1.00 ± 0.09	460 ± 28	437 ± 26
siMICU1+模型组	3.13 ± 0.21 <sup>a</sup>	861 ± 43 <sup>a</sup>	692 ± 33 <sup>a</sup>
siMICU1+DMTU+模型组	2.10 ± 0.26 <sup>b</sup>	613 ± 44 <sup>b</sup>	502 ± 28 <sup>b</sup>
F值	84.354	81.625	64.004
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: DMTU=N, N'-二甲基硫脲; <sup>a</sup>表示与siCtrl+模型组比较, P<0.05; <sup>b</sup>表示与siMICU1+模型组比较, P<0.05

皮素1、缓激肽、黏附分子)而参与炎症反应、凝血过程、血管舒张、氧化应激的调控;此外,其还在维持血管生理功能及微循环稳态中发挥着重要作用<sup>[14-15]</sup>。因此,分析内皮细胞损伤参与缺血/再灌注损伤的机制对心血管疾病的防治具有重要意义。

MICU1是线粒体钙调控的关键分子。既往研究发

现,高血压、动脉粥样硬化患者动静脉内皮细胞中MICU1表达水平均明显降低,提示内皮细胞MICU1可能在心血管疾病进展中发挥了重要作用<sup>[16]</sup>,本研究结果与其相似。为了进一步明确MICU1在内皮细胞H/R损伤的作用及可能机制,本研究采用siRNA沉默MICU1表达,结果显示,siMICU1+模型组TNF-α、IL-6、细胞凋亡率高于siCtrl+模型组;采用MICU1腺病毒上调MICU1表达,结果显示,Ad-MICU1+模型组TNF-α、IL-6、细胞凋亡率低于Ad-Ctrl+模型组,提示下调MICU1表达可诱导内皮细胞H/R损伤模型发生炎症反应及细胞凋亡,而上调MICU1表达的作用相反。氧化应激是内皮功能障碍和血管损伤的重要决定因素<sup>[17]</sup>。内皮细胞ROS作为信号分子可参与调控细胞生命进程,包括细胞生长、增殖、分化,从而改变血管张力、导致血管炎症及血管重塑,进而影响血管疾病进展<sup>[17-18]</sup>。既往研究证实,下调MICU1表达可促进内皮细胞ROS的生成<sup>[13]</sup>,但在H/R条件下,MICU1表达下调是否影响内皮细胞ROS生成尚不十分清楚。本研究结果显示,siMICU1+模型组ROS高于siCtrl+模型组,Ad-



注: DMTU=N, N'-二甲基硫脲

图5 流式细胞术检测siCtrl+模型组、siMICU1+模型组、siMICU1+DMTU+模型组细胞凋亡率

Figure 5 Apoptosis rate detected by flow cytometry in the siCtrl+model group, siMICU1+model group and siMICU1+DMTU+model group

MICU1+模型组ROS低于Ad-Ctrl+模型组,提示在H/R条件下,下调MICU1表达可促进内皮细胞ROS生成,上调MICU1表达可抑制内皮细胞ROS生成。为了明确调控MICU1表达影响内皮细胞炎症因子释放、细胞凋亡的具体机制,本研究在下调H/R损伤模型MICU1表达的同时,利用DMTU清除内皮细胞ROS,结果显示,siMICU1+模型组NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白高于siCtrl+模型组,siMICU1+DMTU+模型组NF- $\kappa$ B p65蛋白低于siMICU1+模型组,提示下调MICU1表达可导致依赖ROS的NF- $\kappa$ B通路被激活,进而诱导内皮细胞H/R损伤模型发生炎症反应及细胞凋亡。

综上所述,下调MICU1表达可诱导内皮细胞H/R损伤模型发生炎症反应及细胞凋亡,而上调MICU1表达的作用相反,分析其机制可能与调控MICU1表达可影响依赖ROS的NF- $\kappa$ B通路激活有关。本研究揭示了MICU1参与内皮细胞H/R损伤的潜在分子机制,MICU1有望成为内皮细胞H/R损伤的治疗靶点,未来仍有待进行动物实验进一步证实本研究结论。

作者贡献:李飞进行文章的构思与设计;史喜德进行研究的实施与可行性分析,撰写论文;陈江炜、李亚娟进行数据收集、整理和统计学分析;刘峰舟进行结果的分析与解释;张旭涛进行论文的修订;李飞、刘峰舟负责文章的质量控制及审校,并对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

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(收稿日期: 2022-08-22; 修回日期: 2022-11-02)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)