

·脂肪源性干细胞与组织工程专题论著·

雷帕霉素调控光老化成纤维细胞 MMPs 和 COL-1 表达

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【摘要】目的 探讨雷帕霉素(RAPA)对光老化皮肤成纤维细胞(FBs)基质金属蛋白酶(MMPs)表达和I型胶原蛋白(collagen-I)合成的影响。**方法** 采用cck-8法检测RAPA对FBs活性的影响,甄选最佳应用浓度,利用UVB体外反复照射构建成纤维细胞的老化模型,RAPA预处理细胞,造模结束24 h后,实时荧光定量检测MMPs的表达;造模结束48 h,蛋白质印迹法检测I型胶原的表达。**结果** 低剂量RAPA对FBs的细胞活性无影响,5 μm/L的RAPA作为后续细胞处理的药物浓度为佳。UVB组的光老化FBs中,MMP-1、2、9的表达均显著升高;而RAPA预处理后能明显降低UVB引起的MMPs过度分泌;同时使I型胶原的表达量增多。**结论** RAPA可降低光老化FBs中MMPs的表达,增加I型胶原的合成,维持光老化皮肤ECM成分的稳定,在一定程度上缓解细胞光老化程度。

【关键词】 成纤维细胞;雷帕霉素;光老化;基质金属蛋白酶;I型胶原

Regulation of rapamycin on the expression of MMPs and COL-1 in photo-aging fibroblasts

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the influence of rapamycin (RAPA) on the expression of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and the synthesis of type I collagen (collagen-I) in photo-aging skin fibroblasts (FBs). **Methods** The best concentration was selected by the effect of RAPA on the proliferative activity of FBs tested by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay. The photo-aging model of FBs was structured by repeated UVB radiation. The cells were pretreated with RAPA. The influence of RAPA on the expression of MMPs of photo-aging skin FBs was detected by real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR at 24 hours after modeling and the synthesis of collagen I was detected by western blotting at 48 h after modeling. **Results** The proliferative activity of fibroblasts was not affected by RAPA in a low dose manner, 5 μm/L was the best concentration for the subsequent treatment. The UVB irradiation increased the expressions of MMP-1, 2, 9 of FBs. RAPA pretreatment significantly decreased expression of MMPs caused by UVB and increased the expression of collagen I. **Conclusion** RAPA can maintain the metabolic balance of dermal ECM by decreasing the expression of MMPs and increasing the synthesis of collagen I in photo-aging FBs, and to a certain extent, alleviate the degree of cell photoaging.

【Key words】 Fibroblast; Rapamycin; Photoaging; Matrix metalloproteinases; Collagen-I

皮肤的细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)主要由皮肤成纤维细胞分泌的I型胶原蛋白组成,对于维持皮肤张力和承受力具有重要作用^[1]。紫外线的照射会导致皮肤的光老化,表现为皮肤皱纹增加、弹性降低、色素沉着等^[2],这与UVB照射导致的基质金属蛋白酶分泌增加及I型胶原蛋白合成减少有关^[3]。最近的研究证明,哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)通路的抑

制剂雷帕霉素(rapamycin, RAPA),作为一种新型的大环内酯类免疫抑制剂,具有调节衰老,改善细胞应激的作用^[4]。自2016年9月至2017年3月,我们利用此前构建的体外成纤维细胞(fibroblast, FBs)光老化模型^[2],通过RAPA预处理并做相关检测,探索RAPA是否能够改善因UVB照射而导致ECM的紊乱生物学状态。

1 材料与方法

1.1 小鼠皮肤FBs的获取 取1~3 d SPF级C57BL/6小鼠,乙醚麻醉处死,浸泡于75%乙醇中约10 min,用DMEM洗去残留乙醇,置于培养皿中;用剪刀分离背部皮肤,剪下皮肤组织块约1 cm×1 cm,立即置于2%中性蛋白酶中,4℃冰箱中过夜;第2天

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将皮肤取出,用镊子分离表皮真皮,将真皮剪碎后,置于0.1%胶原酶中,37℃恒温摇床消化1.5 h,至组织块基本消失;1500 r/min离心5 min,收集沉淀,弃上清,制成DMEM+10%FBs悬液,吹打均匀后以约 $2 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^2$ 的密度接种于培养皿,于37℃、5%CO₂、100%饱和湿度的条件下培养,接近80%~90%融合进行传代,比例约为1:4。

1.2 药物处理及光老化模型的建立 选用P1代细胞,用含不同浓度RAPA的DMEM+10%FBs处理48 h。cck-8检测细胞活性,选取最适浓度。实验共分4组:第1组,正常FBs;第2组,RAPA预处理的正常皮肤FBs;第3组,UVB照射后的光老化FBs;第4组,经过RAPA预处理后,UVB照射构建的光老化FBs。然后,采用此前本研究小组确立的通过UVB照射所建造FBs的光老化模型,移去培养液,覆盖薄层磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffered solution, PBS);打开盖子,置于UVB灯管正下方进行首次照射,120 mJ/cm²,照射后吸去PBS,加入10.0 ml DMEM+1%FBs继续培养,每隔12 h照射1次,120 s/次,共4次,末次照射改为DMEM+10%FBs培养^[2]。

1.3 Real-time PCR检测mRNA含量 末次照射24 h后,移除培养液,PBS冲洗3遍,加入1.0 ml细胞裂解液,室温静置5 min,使其充分裂解,然后移至1.5 ml EP管中,加入氯仿400 μl,剧烈震荡30 s,冰上静置15 min,12 000 r/min,4℃离心10 min;吸取上层水相,加入500 μl异丙醇,冰上静置10 min,12 000 r/min,4℃离心10 min;弃上清液,加入75%乙醇洗涤,7500 r/min,4℃离心5 min;用50 μl DEPC水溶解RNA并用紫外分光光度计测定浓度。按每管2 μg RNA进行逆转录反应(TAKARA),反应体系为缓冲液4 μl,脱氧核糖核苷三磷酸1 μl,寡核苷酸1 μl,逆转录酶1 μl,酶抑制剂1 μl, RNA及H₂O共12 μl。30℃10 min,42℃60 min,4℃保存。实时荧光定量PCR体系为预混液10 μl,上游及下游引物各1 μl,cDNA1 μl,DEPC水7 μl。引物序列见表1。反应条件为热启动95℃10 min,随后95℃30 s,60℃30 s,72℃45 s,共40循环。

1.4 统计学处理 利用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行分析。所有数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。各组间的比较采用方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 RAPA对小鼠FBs活性的影响 为选择最适的RAPA浓度处理细胞进行后续实验,我们分别用含有不同浓度RAPA的DMEM+10%FBs处理小

表1 引物序列

基因	序列(5' to 3')							
Collagen I	F	CCA	GTC	GCG	GTT	ATG	ACT	
	R	GCT	GCG	GAT	GTT	CTC	AAT	
MMP-1	F	ACT	TTG	AGA	ACA	CGG	GGA	
	R	CGG	GGA	TAA	TCT	TTG	TCC	
MMP-2	F	ATT	CTG	TCC	CGA	GAC	CGC	
	R	CAC	CAC	ACC	TTG	CCA	TCG	
MMP-9	F	ACG	ATA	AGG	ACG	GCA	AAT	
	R	CA	AAG	ATG	AAC	GGG	AAC	AC
GAPDH	F	TGG	TGA	AGG	TCG	GTG	TG	
	R	GG	TCA	ATG	AAG	GGG	TCG	TT

鼠的FBs,发现在48 h的处理时间内,较低浓度的(0~5 μm/L)RAPA对细胞的活性不产生影响,而较高浓度(10 μm/L)的RAPA会产生细胞毒性($P \leq 0.05$),抑制细胞增殖。因此,我们选择5 μm/L的RAPA作为后续细胞处理的药物浓度。见图1。

2.2 RAPA降低光老化FBs中MMPs的表达 经5 μm/L RAPA处理后,体外建立光老化FBs模型,继续培养24 h。实时荧光定量PCR检测显示,UVB组与Ctrl组相比,MMP-1,2,9的表达分别增加3.4,4.1,8.8倍;而UVB+RAPA组与UVB组相比,MMP-1,2,9的表达分别下降38.2%,48.7%,35.2%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见图2。

2.3 RAPA可以增加光老化FBs中I型胶原的产生 经5 μm/L RAPA处理后,体外建立光老化FBs模型,继续培养48 h。PCR检测结果显示,UVB模型组与Ctrl组相比,I型胶原表达明显下降,为Ctrl组的47.8%;而RAPA可以缓解UVB对FBs I型胶原合成的抑制,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见图3。

3 讨论

外源性因素是导致皮肤老化的重要原因,包括吸烟、环境污染、紫外线照射等^[5]。其中UVB照射是导致皮肤老化的主要外源性因素,又称为皮肤光老化,主要表现为皮肤色素沉着、皱纹增多及弹性降低等^[6]。本实验根据我们课题组之前的研究,利用UVB每天120 mJ/cm²连续2 d照射小鼠的FBs,可以导致MMPs分泌增多,I型胶原合成减少,从而成功地建立了新的应激诱导提前衰老的模型^[2]。

胶原纤维是组成皮肤蛋白质的主要成分,也是评估成纤维细胞老化状态的最重要参数之一。正常情况下,占皮肤干重的70%~80%,而其中I型胶原占80%,是真皮中最主要的胶原成分^[7]。I型胶原在真皮中聚集成与皮面平行的粗大纤维束,相互交织成网,使得皮肤外观充盈饱满,维持了皮肤正常弹性和强度^[8]。通过正常的合成和分解代谢,胶原

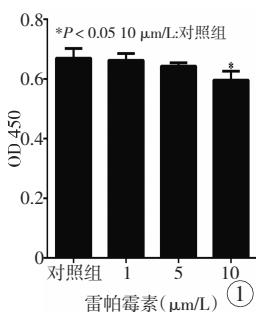


图1 不同浓度的 RAPA 对小鼠皮肤 FBs 活性的影响 (荧光定量 PCR)

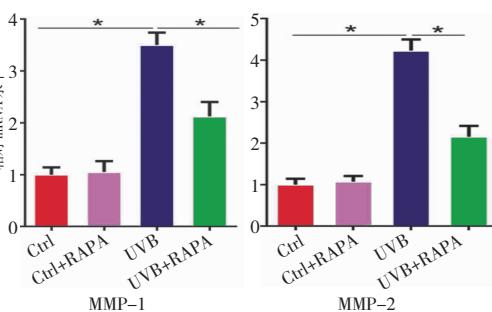


图2 RAPA 对 UVB 诱导的 FBs MMPs 的影响 (荧光定量 PCR)

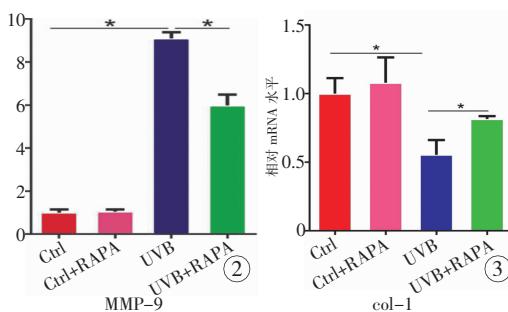


图3 RAPA 对 UVB 诱

成分的结构和数量都保持相对的平衡。在病理状态下,合成分解失去了平衡而导致胶原的异常,在分解机制中,基质金属蛋白酶(metalloproteinases,MMPs)是最重要的参与因素之一,它是一类锌离子依赖的蛋白酶超家族,参与组织修复、血管生成、肿瘤转移、宿主防御等多种生理功能^[9]。在光老化的进程中,MMPs 可以降解 I 型胶原,破坏和重组 ECM,导致皮肤结缔组织结构的重建,加剧的皮肤老化。紫外线照射会上调皮肤中 MMPs 的分泌,参与光老化进程中主要包括降解 I 型、III型胶原的 MMP-1(胶原酶)、MMP-2(明胶酶 A)、MMP-9(明胶酶 B)以及降解基底膜中IV型胶原的 MMP-3(基质溶解素)等^[10]。UVB 照射会导致细胞产生大量的 ROS,包括 O_2^- 、 H_2O_2 及 HO^\cdot 、 OH^\cdot 等^[11]。这些物质可以使细胞膜表面的磷酸化增加,从而活化丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)通路,激活蛋白-1(actuator protein-1, AP-1)等信号通路,使 MMP-1、MMP-2、MMP-9 的分泌增加,胶原的降解增多^[12]。AP-1 的上调还可以抑制转化生长因子-β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β)通路,导致胶原的合成减少,同时促进 MMP-1 的分泌增加,促进胶原的分解^[13-14]。UVB 的照射还会导致激活核因子 Kappa B(nuclear factor Kappa B, NF-KB)通路的激活,诱导炎症因子如白细胞介素 1(interleukin-1, IL-1)、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)等表达的增多,促进 MMPs 的分泌增多,从而使胶原降解^[15]。在本实验中,UVB 照射组 MMP-1,-2,-9 的分泌量,分别比 Ctrl 组增加 4.5,6.1,13.8 倍,而 I 型胶原的分泌量为 Ctrl 组的 50%,从而进一步验证了我们建立的光老化模型的合理性。

RAPA 是一种大环内酯类化合物,主要用来抑制器官移植后产生的免疫排斥反应,还可以改善神经退行性疾病,如帕金森和阿尔茨海默病的进展^[16]。

研究证明, RAPA 在改善氧化应激反应、延缓衰老过程等方面发挥着重要作用^[17]。RAPA 可以通过抑制 mTOR 受体活性,诱导细胞发生自噬,清除细胞内衰老的蛋白和细胞器,起到抗衰老的作用^[18]。Kang 等发现,用 RAPA 处理后可以降低 ROS 的产生并且延长人正常 FBs 的寿命^[19]。RAPA 可以抑制 MAPK 通路的激活,通过上调对应激的适应能力来提高细胞的生存率^[20]。同时,Finkel 等^[21]研究证明, RAPA 预处理后可以减少 ROS 和总体炎症因子的产生,从而降低辐射对上皮干细胞造成的损伤。

本实验在 0.01~10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ 之间选取合适的药物处理浓度,预处理 48 h 后经过检测发现, RAPA 确实可以明显抑制因 UVB 照射而导致多种 MMPs 分泌增多,同时增加了 I 型胶原的合成,延缓了 FBs 的老化进程,为预防和治疗光老化提供了一个新的思路。但是 RAPA 是如何影响调控光老化细胞周期的阻滞,是通过其诱导的自噬或是与衰老相关信号通路的激活,这是我们下一步需要研究的内容。

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