

·论著·

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肾病综合征患儿外周血单个核细胞内地塞米松浓度与细胞膜表面 P-糖蛋白 170 表达的相关性研究

关凤军¹ 易著文 党西强 何庆南 吴小川 何小解 黄丹琳

摘要 目的 分析对糖皮质激素(GC)敏感(SS)和耐药(SR)的原发性肾病综合征(NS)患儿的外周血单个核细胞(PBMC)内地塞米松浓度和 P- 糖蛋白 170(P-gp170)表达与 GC 耐药的关系,探讨 P-gp170 在 GC 耐药 NS 患儿中的作用及介导耐药的可能机制。**方法** 收集 2006 年 1 至 10 月在中南大学湘雅二医院儿科诊断为原发性 NS 的初治患儿为研究对象,依据对 GC 的反应分为 SSNS 亚组和 SRNS 亚组,并设同期行体检的健康儿童为对照组。应用地塞米松刺激 SSNS 和 SRSS 亚组患儿的 PBMC 并进行培养,以高效液相色谱法测定培养前(0 h)及培养后 12,24 和 36 h 时 PBMC 内地塞米松浓度;蛋白质免疫印迹检测培养各时间点 PBMC 膜表面 P-gp170 的表达量;分别对不同培养时间点 PBMC 内地塞米松浓度与 P-gp170 的表达量行相关性分析。**结果** 研究期间 SSNS 亚组纳入 16 例,SRNS 亚组纳入 8 例,对照组纳入 10 例。① PBMC 内地塞米松浓度随培养时间延长 SSNS 亚组呈增高趋势($P < 0.05$), SRNS 亚组变化不显著($P > 0.05$);各培养时间点 PBMC 内地塞米松浓度 SSNS 亚组和 SRNS 亚组均高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。② SSNS 亚组 P-gp170 表达随培养时间的延长而逐渐降低,各培养时间点差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),且均高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。SRNS 亚组各培养时间点 P-gp170 表达差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但高于 SSRN 亚组($P < 0.05$)。③对照组不同培养时间点 PBMC 内地塞米松浓度与 P-gp170 表达呈显著负相关($12 \text{ h}: r = -0.852, 24 \text{ h}: r = -0.794, 36 \text{ h}: r = -0.847; P \text{ 均} < 0.05$);SSNS 亚组也呈显著负相关($12 \text{ h}: r = -0.728, 24 \text{ h}: r = -0.785, 36 \text{ h}: r = -0.842; P \text{ 均} < 0.05$);SRNS 亚组无显著相关性。**结论** ① PBMC 膜表面 P-gp170 表达增高与 NS 患儿 GC 耐药有关,P-gp170 表达增高介导了部分 NS 患儿的 GC 耐药;②应用 GC 可诱导 NS 患儿 PBMC 膜表面 P-gp170 的表达增高,部分 GC 耐药患儿与 GC 应用所致 P-gp170 增高有关;③ NS 患儿 PBMC 膜表面 P-gp170 的表达增高为 GC 耐药标志之一。

关键词 P- 糖蛋白 170; 肾病综合征; 糖皮质激素; 外周血单个核细胞; 高效液相色谱法; 蛋白印迹检测

Correlations between intracellular dexamethasone concentration and expression of P-gp170 in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of children with primary nephrotic syndrome

GUAN Feng-jun¹, YI Zhu-wen, DANG Xi-qiang, HE Qing-nan, WU Xiao-chuan, HE Xiao-jie, HUANG Dan-lin(Laboratory of Pediatric Nephrology, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China; I Now at Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical College, Xuzhou 221000, China)

Corresponding Author: YI Zhu-wen, E-mail:yizhuwen@yahoo.com.cn

Abstract Objective To probe into the correlation between P-gp170 expression level of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and intracellular dexamethasone(Dex) concentration by testing P-gp170 expression and intracellular Dex concentration at different time point, in order to analyze the role P-gp170 may play in SRNS and the mechanism involved. **Methods** 24 children with NS without any glucocorticoid treatment before admission were chosen as subjects, namely SSNS and SRNS, and 10 healthy children serving as control. High performance liquid chromatography was used to test intracellular Dex concentration at different time, namely 0, 12, 24 and 36 h, and Western blotting assay was adopted to test P-gp170 expression level of peripheral blood mononuclear cell membranes, and correlation analysis of Dex concentration and expression of P-gp170, then regression analysis on those having correlations were performed. **Results** Intracellular Dex concentration of children with SSNS varied with different time, the longer the period of time cells cultured, the higher the Dex concentration, and a significant difference was found between each time point according to statistics($P < 0.05$), and there was also notable difference between SSNS group and control group.

作者单位 中南大学湘雅二医院儿科肾病研究室 长沙,410011;1 现在徐州医学院附属医院儿科工作 徐州,221000
通讯作者 易著文,E-mail: yizhuwen@yahoo.com.cn



($P < 0.05$), and intracellular Dex concentration of children with SRNS varied with different time as well, but there was no significant difference between each time point statistically ($P > 0.05$); No change was found in P-gp170 expression level of PBMC of healthy blank control at different time, thus no significant difference was found between groups according to statistics ($P > 0.05$); P-gp170 expression level of PBMC of Dex groups in SSNS decreased by and by, with a significant difference between different time point statistically ($P < 0.01$); P-gp170 expression level of PBMC of Dex groups decreased with time passing by, and with a significant difference between different time point statistically ($P < 0.05$); there was significant P-gp170 expression level of each time point ($P < 0.05$); No change was found in P-gp170 expression level of PBMC of children with SSNS at different time ($P > 0.05$); P-gp170 expression level of PBMC of SSNS Dex groups decreased with time passing by, with a significant difference between different times statistically ($P < 0.05$); P-gp170 expression levels of different time points were all higher compared with healthy Dex control ($P > 0.05$); P-gp170 expression levels of PBMC of SSNS Dex groups were all higher than those of SSNS blank control ($P < 0.05$); No change was found in P-gp170 expression level of PBMC of children with SRNS at different time ($P > 0.05$); and there was a significant difference of P-gp170 expression level compared with healthy blank control statistically ($P < 0.05$); No change was found in P-gp170 expression level of PBMC of children with SRNS Dex group at different time ($P > 0.05$); and statistically there was a significant difference of P-gp170 expression level compared with SRNS ($P < 0.05$); P-gp170 expression levels of different time points were all lower compared with SRNS blank control ($P > 0.05$) and P-gp170 expression levels in Dex group of different time points were all lower, a significant difference were found between groups according to statistics ($P > 0.05$), No change of P-gp170 expression level of peripheral blood mononuclear cells of children with SRNS in Dex group were found at different time compared with SRNS bank control ($P > 0.05$); A negative correlation was found between intracellular Dex concentration and expression of P-gp170 of Dex groups in healthy control, r was -0.852 , -0.794 , -0.847 , respectively ($P < 0.05$); and the same was between those of SSNS, r was -0.728 , -0.785 , -0.842 , respectively ($P < 0.05$); No correlation was found between those of SRNS according to statisticas ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** ① Expression of P-gp170 was found both in children with NS and control with the later higher than the former, thus P-gp170 may play different roles physiologically and pathologically in NS children. ② Mechanisms in some children with SRNS may attribute to up-regulating the expression of P-gp170 primarily, while others developing SRNS may resulting from a large amount of GC administration during a long period, which was the mechanism of second GC resistant, GC administration may lead to higher expression of P-gp170 in cell membrane, a large amount of GC administration during a long period clinically may result in GC resistance by way of up-regulating the expression of P-gp170, consequently an inhibition of GC from outside into inside of the cells. ③ Up-regulating the expression of P-gp170 was one of the markers of GC resistance in NS children.

Key words P-glycoprotein170; Nephrotic syndrome; Glucocorticoid; Peripheral blood mononuclear cell; High performance liquid chromatography; Western blotting assay

糖皮质激素 (glucocorticoid, GC) 是治疗儿童肾病综合征 (Nephrotic syndrome, NS) 的首选药物, 但临幊上有相当一部分患儿对 GC 耐药^[1]。迄今产生 GC 耐药的机制尚未十分明确, 多数研究仍集中在 GC 作用的效应阶段, 而对 GC 发挥效应之前阶段的研究较少。药动学研究表明, 多种药物发挥效应前需经跨膜转运^[2]。已有研究发现跨膜转运过程中存在重要的耐药机制^[3]。人类多药耐药基因 (MDR1) 及其产物 P-糖蛋白 (P-gp170, 相对分子质量为 170 000) 通过与药物转运 (包括 GC 在内的多种药物) 的相关机制而介导肿瘤耐药^[4]。研究表明, P-gp170 可作为一种转运蛋白, 而 GC 类药物为 P-gp170 的重要底物^[5], P-gp170 的表达增高与 NS 患儿 GC 耐药是否有关尚未明确^[6]。目前, 国内外关于 NS 患儿 P-gp170 介导 GC 耐药机制的研究较少, Stachowski 等^[7]研究发现, GC 耐药 NS 患儿外周血单个核细胞 (PBMC) 膜表面 MDR1 基因表达水平和

P-gp170 活性较 GC 敏感 NS 患儿及正常对照组均明显升高, 推测 NS 患儿 MDR1 mRNA 和 P-gp170 的过度表达可能导致 PBMC 内 GC 水平降低, 从而导致 GC 耐药, 但未对两者的关系进行探讨。本研究从 NS 患儿 PBMC 膜表面 P-gp170 表达与 GC 耐药的关系入手, 应用地塞米松刺激 GC 敏感和 GC 耐药患儿的 PBMC 并进行培养, 观察不同时间点 PBMC 内地塞米松浓度的变化趋势, 检测不同时间点 PBMC 膜表面 P-gp170 的表达变化, 分析地塞米松浓度与 P-gp170 表达的相关性, 旨在探讨 P-gp170 的活性变化与 PBMC 内 GC 浓度间的关系, 推测 P-gp170 发挥耐药的可能机制, 为寻求逆转途径提供理论依据。

1 方法

1.1 NS 组

1.1.1 诊断标准 原发性 NS 的诊断依据中华医学会儿

科学分会肾脏病学组制定的小儿肾小球疾病的临床分类、诊断及治疗标准^[8]。

1.1.2 纳入标准 ①在中南大学湘雅二医院儿科住院诊断为原发性NS的初治患儿;②未用GC治疗;③入院前1个月均无感染性疾病、变态反应性疾病、外伤、各种不良心理应激(危及健康或可致病的应激)及长期用药史。

1.1.3 排除标准 继发于全身性疾病的NS,即部分非典型链球菌感染后肾炎、系统性红斑狼疮、过敏性紫癜性肾炎、乙型肝炎病毒相关性肾炎及药源性肾炎等。

1.1.4 分组 NS患儿治疗方案按照中南大学湘雅二医院儿科肾脏组制定的方案^[9],观察GC足量治疗8周时的尿蛋白指标。尿蛋白(-)者GC减量,持续6个月以上尿蛋白(-)者为SSNS亚组;尿蛋白(++)以上者,改用环磷酰胺等免疫抑制剂治疗,为SRNS亚组。

1.2 对照组 选取同期在中南大学湘雅二医院查体的健康儿童作为对照组。纳入标准:①胸部X线、血常规、尿常规和肝功能检查正常;②取血前4周无感染、过敏性疾病,无长期服药史;③年龄、性别与NS组接近。排除既往NS及其他肾脏病史者。

1.3 知情同意 研究方案经中南大学湘雅二医院儿科肾脏组伦理委员会审核,患儿及健康儿童取血前均签署知情同意书。

1.4 细胞内地塞米松浓度的测定

1.4.1 PBMC培养 无菌采静脉血8mL,抗凝后以单个核细胞分离液分离,吸取单个核细胞后洗涤和计数。取单个核细胞悬液800μL加入地塞米松 1×10^{-4} mol·L⁻¹(Sigma公司,L00977)200μL,使地塞米松终浓度达 1×10^{-5} mol·L⁻¹。将上述细胞加入24孔培养板中,置37℃、5%CO₂加湿孵育箱中培养。培养前(0 h)及培养后12、24和36 h后分别收获细胞,每次收获前均进行显微镜下有核细胞计数,标记后将细胞沉渣加入预冷的PBS液中吹打数次,4℃离心5 min,待测地塞米松浓度。

1.4.2 色谱条件 采用已验证的高效液相色谱(HPLC)法。简述如下:Zorbax C₁₈(250 mm×4.6 mm,5 μm)(日本岛津公司)。流动相为乙腈:水(51:49),含0.1%三氟乙酸。流速1 mL·min⁻¹,紫外线检测波长254 nm。

1.4.3 样品提取 取细胞培养液上清0.5 mL加入内标丙磺舒0.5 mL($83.33 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$),加入乙酸乙酯5 mL,涡旋30 s,取乙酸乙酯层,氮气吹干后,残渣加3 mL甲醇,涡旋30 s,4℃3 000 r·min⁻¹离心20 min,取乙酸乙酯层,真空干燥后加入乙腈2 mL,正己烷3 mL,涡旋混合1 min,弃正己烷层,真空干燥后加入甲醇3 mL,涡旋混合1 min,0.5 μm膜过滤,真空干燥后残渣以150 μL甲醇溶解,进样量50 μL。

1.4.4 方法学评价 地塞米松与内源性杂质分离良好,地塞米松的典型保留时间约为21.11 min,内源性物质不干扰

地塞米松的含量测定,地塞米松在 $3.125 \sim 75.000 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 线性关系良好($r = 0.8946$),平均回收率为91.40%,RSD<10%。 5.25 和 $50 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 3种浓度质控的日内、日间RSD均<5%。地塞米松的最低检测限为 $2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 。

1.5 PBMC膜表面P-gp170的表达量检测(Western blot法) NS组和对照组分别取PBMC悬液800 μL加入 1×10^{-4} mol·L⁻¹地塞米松200 μL,2组均以 RPMI-1640完全培养液代替地塞米松加入作为空白对照。将上述细胞加入24孔培养板中,置37℃、5%CO₂加湿孵育箱中培养。培养前(0 h)及培养后12、24和36 h后分别收获细胞,每次收获前均行显微镜下有核细胞计数,细胞取出立即置于冰浴环境中(冰浴托盘)PBS洗涤2次,吸取不同培养时间点的细胞洗涤2次,加入细胞裂解液100 μL,剧烈振摇,冰浴及洗涤后收集细胞,热变性后洗涤,改良Lowry法定量测定后-70℃冰箱冻存待测P-gp170的表达量。

取出Lowry法定量测定后的细胞,冷却后在650 nm波长处测A值,绘制标准曲线。备制好胶后,蛋白质加样,依次加入蛋白质相对分子质量标准,每孔各加样20 μL;预冷转膜液,进行冰浴转膜约1 h后,将PVDF膜取出加入封闭液中,摇动30 min后4℃封闭约4 h后取出,直接一抗反应。一抗加入封闭液中(1:1 000),室温下放置1 h。0.1% Tritol-PBS洗涤10 min×3次,快速振摇。加入二抗10 μL(1:5 000稀释),室温下放置1 h,0.1% Tritol-PBS洗涤10 min×3次,快速振摇。等量混合检测试剂盒中的A液和B液加入PVDF膜,室温孵育5 min。然后将膜的蛋白面向上,在暗室中曝光,显影定影后胶片保存,应用IBAS 2000图像分析管理系统检测条带的辉度。洗膜后再次封闭,进行β-actin和GAPDH标准蛋白的免疫检测和ECL化学发光检测,处理方法如前。

1.6 统计学方法 计量资料均采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示;组间均数比较,方差齐性者,采用One-Way ANOVA分析,方差不齐者,采用Kruskal-Wallis分析,组间两两比较采用t检验Mann-Whitney法,各参数间的相关性分析采用Mann-Whitney线性相关及Spearman等级相关性分析;以 $\alpha = 0.05$ (双侧)作为检验水准, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义,采用SPSS 11.5软件进行统计学处理。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况 2006年1至10月NS组纳入24例,男15例,女9例;年龄4.5~12.0岁,平均9岁。SSNS亚组16例,SRNS亚组8例;两亚组NS患儿病程差异无统计学意义。纳入患儿均无肾病综合征阳性家族史。对照组纳入10例。

2.2 SSNS和SRNS亚组PBMC内地塞米松浓度 各组培养12 h PBMC内地塞米松浓度较0 h(细胞外)显著下降。SSNS亚组PBMC内地塞米松浓度随培养时间的延长而增

高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),SSNS亚组各时间点地塞米松浓度与对照组差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。SRNS亚组PBMC内地塞米松浓度随培养时间的延长变化不显著,培养12、24、36 h各时间点地塞米松浓度差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);SRNS亚组各时间点地塞米松浓度与对照组差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。SSNS亚组各时间点地塞米松浓度均高于SRNS亚组($P < 0.05$)(图1)。

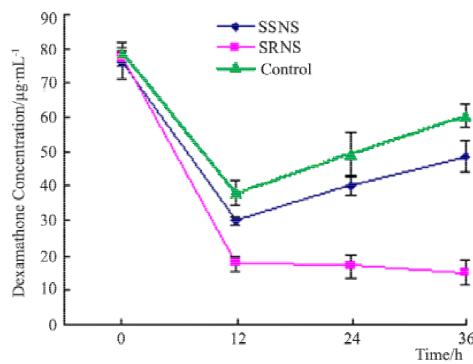


图1 SSNS与SRNS亚组各培养时间点PBMC内地塞米松浓度
Fig 1 Intracellular concentration of dexamethasone at each time point of experiment in children with NS

Notes: 0 h: extracellular concentration of dexamethasone, intracellular dexamethasone concentration varied with different time in SSNS subgroup, the longer the culture time, the higher of intracellular dexamethasone concentration; No difference of intracellular dexamethasone concentrations was found between different time point in SRNS subgroup

2.3 PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达 SSNS亚组空白对照各培养时间点,PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但显著高于对照组空白对照($P < 0.05$);SSNS亚组PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达随培养时间的延长而逐渐降低,各培养时间点差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),各时间点PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达均显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)(表1,图2A,B)。

SRNS亚组空白对照不同培养时间点PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但显著高于对照组空白对照($P < 0.05$);SRNS亚组各培养时间点PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。SRNS亚组各培养时间点PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达显著高于SSRN亚组($P < 0.05$)(表1,图3A,B)。

2.4 PBMC内地塞米松浓度与PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达相关性分析 对照组不同培养时间点PBMC内地塞米松浓度与P-gp170表达呈显著负相关(12 h: $r = -0.852$,24 h: $r = -0.794$,36 h: $r = -0.847$; P 均 < 0.05);SSNS亚组不同培养时间点PBMC内地塞米松浓度与PBMC膜表面

P-gp170表达呈显著负相关(12 h: $r = -0.728$,24 h: $r = -0.785$,36 h: $r = -0.842$; P 均 < 0.05);SRNS亚组不同培养时间点PBMC内地塞米松浓度变化与PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达无显著相关性。

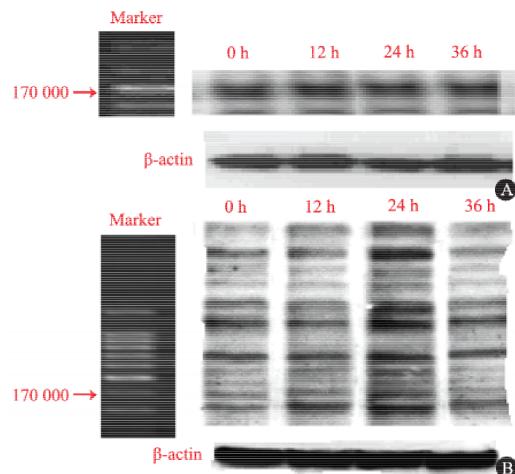


图2 SRNS亚组不同时间点PBMC膜表面P-gp170的表达
Fig 2 P-gp170 expression in SRNS at different time point

Notes: A:blank control,no difference was found in P-gp170 expression between each time point; B:dexamethasone group,no difference was found in P-gp170 expression between each time point

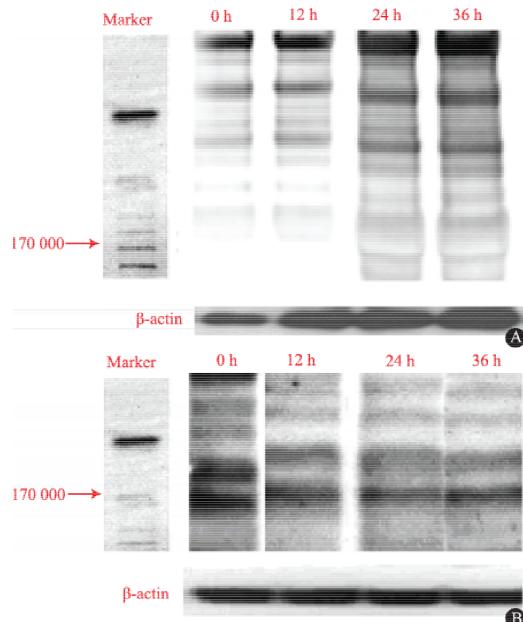


图3 SSNS亚组不同时间点PBMC膜表面P-gp170的表达
Fig 3 P-gp170 expression in SSNS at different time point

Notes: A:blank control,no difference was found in P-gp170 expression between each time point; B:dexamethasone group,with time passing by,P-gp170 expression decreased

表1 SSNS、SRNS 亚组及对照组不同培养时间点 PBMC 膜表面 P-gp170 表达($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab 1 P-gp170 value at different time point of the experiment in children with SSNS and SRNS ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Time/h	SSNS(n = 16)		SRNS(n = 8)		Control(n = 10)	
	dexamethasone	Blank	dexamethasone	Blank	dexamethasone	Blank
0	6.32 ± 0.73	5.83 ± 1.28	16.24 ± 1.68	17.08 ± 1.54	3.93 ± 0.37	3.78 ± 0.86
12	10.71 ± 0.67	6.02 ± 0.94	18.47 ± 0.84	15.12 ± 0.94	8.92 ± 1.38	4.02 ± 0.94
24	8.74 ± 0.54	5.79 ± 1.14	18.05 ± 1.34	17.41 ± 1.16	6.47 ± 1.05	4.21 ± 0.76
36	6.02 ± 0.43	6.25 ± 0.67	17.07 ± 0.97	16.34 ± 0.23	5.26 ± 0.95 ¹⁾	4.13 ± 0.97
F	16.351 7	1.256 4	3.412 2	1.465 7	14.122 4	1.275 8
P	<0.01	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05

Notes: compared with 0 h

3 讨论

国内外研究已发现,溃疡性结肠炎、系统性红斑狼疮、炎症性肠病、类风湿病和某些身心疾病等需用GC治疗的患者,GC耐药与其PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达增高呈明显相关^[10~14]。Diaz-Borjon等^[15]用荧光标记柔红霉素,以流式细胞仪检测淋巴细胞P-gp170的活性,发现系统性红斑狼疮患者的P-gp170活性显著高于正常对照,应用GC临床症状缓解的患者P-gp170活性显著低于病情未控制者,推测患者淋巴细胞P-gp170的活性增高可能影响GC疗效及对GC的需要量,与GC反应性有关。Danielsen等^[16]发现天然和合成的皮质醇均为P-gp170的底物,抑郁症的GC抵抗可能与P-gp170功能降低有关。目前多数研究均支持在免疫和炎症性疾病等状态下,P-gp170与疾病和GC耐药呈显著相关,且可能存在相互拮抗及相互诱导的关系。而少数研究结果认为不尽然,可能与不同疾病状态下的细胞表型不同^[17]、不同实验用药干预后选择的时间点不同有关。另外,不同研究者采用检测的方法存在差异,取标本的细胞量太低或其他因素的干扰等均可影响实验结果^[18],从而使检测结果产生较大的偏差。

地塞米松可不经肝脏代谢而发挥作用,具有实验条件易控制、不受其他因素干扰等优点,因此多数研究均将地塞米松作为GC耐药研究的首选药物。HPLC法是测定GC血药浓度简便且快速的方法^[19,20]。本研究对PBMC体外地塞米松刺激后再进行培养,并采用HPLC法测定细胞内地塞米松浓度。另外,目前对低表达量P-gp170的检测仍是一个难题,检测到P-gp170的量常受到方法学中诸如非特异性染色和表达量弱等影响。本研究中运用Western blot法,以β-actin为内对照,去除了免疫印迹检测反应体系中诸多因素的干扰,结果敏感度高,对较低丰量表达的蛋白能够进行检测。

本实验选用地塞米松在1个半衰期内的不同时间点,观察其浓度的动态变化。发现NS组细胞内地塞米松浓度均较对照组低,推测NS患儿可能存在GC转运环节障碍,而这种障碍可能是原发的或继发的,一方面患NS时,由于遗传因素或内环境因素改变导致转运GC出入细胞的因子

或调节因素的障碍,与GC应用无关;另一方面,可能为GC应用后诱导了某种与转运有关的因子活动增强,类似机体内多种生理过程中的负反馈机制。健康儿童的这种机制处于良好的平衡状态,使细胞内GC保持在较适合的水平,以进一步发挥效应;而部分NS患儿则可能存在负反馈通路的紊乱,致细胞内有效GC浓度不能维持,从而影响了下游发挥效应的过程。

本研究发现,SSNS亚组PBMC内地塞米松浓度随培养时间的延长而增高,而SRNS亚组PBMC内地塞米松浓度随培养时间的延长变化不显著。与SSNS亚组相比,SRNS亚组各时间点PBMC内地塞米松浓度有降低趋势,均处于较低水平;两亚组均低于对照组。SSNS亚组PBMC内地塞米松浓度虽较对照组降低,但能够维持有效浓度而利于进一步发挥效应。故推测,不论是SSNS还是SRNS患儿,应用GC后细胞内浓度均较低,可能由于疾病本身的因素,总体上使得NS患儿细胞内地塞米松浓度均较健康儿童低,而引起整个样本量较对照组低的具体原因有待于进一步探讨。基于P-gp170为发挥药物转运的主要分子,推测SSNS患儿可能存在较好的GC由细胞外向胞内的转运机制,因而GC耐药可能与P-gp170有关。

本研究结果显示,对照组、SSNS和SRNS亚组空白对照PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达量随培养时间延长而变化不显著,对照组、SSNS亚组PBMC膜表面P-gp170的表达量随培养时间的延长而逐渐降低,SSNS和SRNS亚组P-gp170的表达量均高于对照组,SRNS亚组P-gp170的表达量高于SSNS亚组。说明P-gp170的表达量与GC的反应性和地塞米松的应用相关。地塞米松作为P-gp170的底物,在一定的时间内结合了P-gp170位点,导致其渐饱和,失去转运能力。推测健康儿童和SSRN亚组患儿P-gp170的表达能够维持在适当的水平,保证细胞内药物浓度不至于过高,GC的效应得以正常发挥。SRNS亚组患儿本身存在P-gp170表达增高,GC应用后更高,推测可能是一部分继发耐药的机制。最初SSRN亚组患儿反复应用GC后出现GC反应性差,可能P-gp170至少参与了一部分继发耐药机制,即SRNS亚组患儿存在P-gp170的GC转运功能失调。

本研究发现,无论是健康儿童,还是SSNS亚组患儿,应用地塞米松后P-gp170表达均与PBMC内地塞米松浓度呈显著负相关,且两者的关系与GC反应性有关。推测一部分NS患儿GC耐药的机制由细胞内地塞米松浓度和P-gp170的表达介导,提示可能存在因果关系或相互拮抗的关系,即应用GC后,诱导了细胞膜表面P-gp170表达上调,后者上调后又可影响细胞内地塞米松的水平而介导耐药,结果与临床相符。提示临床应正确应用GC;另外,可监测细胞内GC的水平和P-gp170表达量来指导GC应用,NS患儿PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达的增高可能为GC耐药的标志之一。对无法进行肾组织病理活检的患儿,可检测外周血MDR1表达水平,应视为常规的检查方法,并作为此类患儿以后化疗方案实施的依据,可能会有一定的积极意义。同时此方法具有取材方便,患儿无痛苦等优点,但尚需大样本研究加以佐证。

未来的研究可能主要集中在P-gp170与药物代谢酶之间的关系,MDR1基因多态性与P-gp170表达和功能之间的关系,P-gp170表达与药物的应用、药效和疾病易患性之间的关系,以及如何寻找和研制安全、有效的P-gp170抑制剂及诱导剂等问题上。新的实验技术方法的应用、药物基因组学的发展,都将有助于进一步阐明P-gp170的调控及其所带来的药理学和毒理学意义,从而为临床药物治疗提供新的思路。

本研究的不足之处和局限性:①本研究的样本量较小,研究结果尚需进行大样本研究加以验证;②仅采用Western blot法检测PBMC膜表面P-gp170表达,而未进行其活性与地塞米松浓度关系的研究;③NS耐药患儿还存在着P-gp170与GC受体、能量调控等相关因素,因此P-gp170介导NS患儿耐药的机制还有待于进行更深入的探讨。

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