

NO cGMP 信号转导系统的上调参与阿片类药物耐受和戒断的生化机制

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摘要: 目的 观察阿片激动剂长时程作用对 NO-cGMP 信号转导系统的影响。方法 选用 iNOS cDNA 稳定表达的 NG-LNCXiNOS 细胞, 采用 NOS 活性和 cGMP 放免测定, Western 杂交和 NADPH 黄递酶组化染色技术。结果 阿片类药物长时程作用剂量依赖性增高胞浆相 iNOS 活性和胞内 cGMP 含量, 药物作用强弱顺序是 DPDPE > DADLE > 吗啡, EC₅₀都在 nmol·L⁻¹数量级。用纳洛酮急性戒断阿片耐受细胞, 造成酶活性和 cGMP 水平增加更显著。DPDPE 长时程作用还引起 iNOS 基因表达增强和 NADPH 黄递酶染色阳性细胞增多。结论 提示 NO-cGMP 信号转导系统上调可能是阿片耐受和成瘾的重要生化改变。

关键词: & 阿片受体; 阿片类依赖; 一氧化氮合酶; 环磷酸鸟苷; 信号转导

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有关阿片耐受和依赖时, iNOS 基因表达介导的 NO-cGMP 信息通路的调节作用的研究尚未见报道。近来我们^[1,2]研究表明, 在 iNOS 基因转染获得稳定表达的 NG108-15 细胞, 阿片激动剂长时程作用引起 cAMP 代偿性增加, 纳洛酮急性戒断诱发 cAMP 反跳性升高, 从而建立阿片类药物耐受和依赖细胞模型^[3]。在此基础上, 本文进一步观察了阿片类药物长时程作用及阿片拮抗剂诱发戒断时 iNOS 活性, 胞内 cGMP 水平和 iNOS 蛋白表达及其功能变化, 旨在探讨 NO-cGMP 信号转导系统在阿片耐受和依赖机制中的作用, 为应用 NOS 抑制剂阻断阿片耐受成瘾提供实验依据。

材料与方法

药品与仪器 D-Pen², D-Pen⁵-脑啡肽(D-Pen², D-Pen⁵-enkephalin, DPDPE), D-Ala², D-Leu⁵-脑啡肽(D-Ala², D-Leu⁵-enkephalin, DADLE), 盐酸纳洛酮, L-NNA, 硝基蓝氮唑(nitro blue tetrazolium, NBT)为 Sigma 公司产品。盐酸吗啡为青海制药厂产品。高糖 DMEM 为 Gibco 公司产品, iNOS 单克隆抗体为 Transduction Laboratories 公司产品, HRP 酶联免疫标记的二抗为北京中山公司产品。其他常

用试剂均为国产分析纯。Ultroscan XL 图象激光密度扫描仪由 Pharmacia 公司生产。

细胞培养与加药处理 用 iNOS cDNA 转染 NG108-15 细胞, 获得的稳定表达 iNOS 基因工程细胞 NG-LNCXiNOS 由本室建株^[2]。培养条件见参考文献[3]。在 iNOS 活性和 cGMP 含量测定实验中, 接种 2×10⁵ 细胞至 6 孔板, 贴壁生长过夜, 换培养基, 分别加入 &受体选择性激动剂 DPDPE, DADLE 10⁻¹⁰~10⁻⁶ mol·L⁻¹ 和吗啡 10⁻⁹~10⁻⁵ mol·L⁻¹, 37℃孵育 48 h。阿片激动剂组直接收获细胞制备样本; 阿片激动剂 + 纳洛酮组在收获细胞前, 弃培养基, PBS 洗涤细胞, 加入 10 μmol·L⁻¹ 纳洛酮孵育细胞 15 min; 实验还设置了空白对照组和纳洛酮组。在 Western 杂交和 NADPH-d 组化染色实验中, 除上述实验分组外, 还有 L-NNA+DPDPE 组, 即用 10 mmol·L⁻¹ L-NNA 和 10⁻⁶ mol·L⁻¹ DPDPE 共同预处理细胞 48 h。

NOS 催化活性测定 测定方法见参考文献[3]。

Western 杂交分析 8% SDS-PAGE 凝胶电泳分离 100 μg 细胞裂解蛋白, 转移至硝酸纤维素膜上, 5% 脱脂奶粉封闭, 用 iNOS 单克隆抗体杂交, 洗膜, 置于 HRP 酶联免疫标记的二抗中孵育, 二氨基联苯胺(diaminobenzidine, DAB)显色。激光密度扫描仪测定 iNOS 蛋白条带的密度。

NADPH 黄递酶组化染色 参考 Janssens 等方法^[4]加以改良。细胞爬片生长, 用 0.01 mol·L⁻¹ PBS(pH 7.4)配制 4% 多聚甲醛固定细胞 2 h, 置于

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20%蔗糖磷酸缓冲液中4℃过夜,在含有 $0.25\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ NBT, $1\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ β -NADPH, 0.4% Triton X-100溶液和 $0.01\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ PBS(pH 7.4)中, 37°C 孵育2 h,每次孵育中用 $0.01\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ PBS漂洗3次,甘油明胶封片,光镜观察并照相,胞浆蓝染表示NADPH-d染色呈阳性反应。激光密度扫描仪作图像定量分析,以平均积分灰度值来反映NADPH-d染色阳性细胞数。

胞内cGMP含量测定 用 ^3H -cGMP放射免疫测定法进行,cGMP标准曲线的范围为 $0.25\sim 16.00\text{ pmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,cGMP含量以每毫克蛋白的pmol数($\text{pmol}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ protein)表示。

统计分析 实验数据以 $x\pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)和t检验。

结 果

1 阿片激动剂长时程作用对iNOS催化活性的影响

结果表明,不同阿片激动剂长时程作用NG-LNCXiNOS细胞,均引起胞浆相iNOS活性增高,剂量效应呈正相关(图1)。DPDPE,DADLE和吗啡单独作用 EC_{50} 分别为 $14\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $20\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $130\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,可见药物作用强弱顺序是DPDPE>DADLE>吗啡。纳洛酮本身不影响iNOS活性,但在上述阿片类药物引起细胞发生耐受时,用纳洛酮急性戒断,iNOS活性增加更显著,其 EC_{50} 较相应的阿片激动剂单独作用分别减少了35.7%,55.0%和70.7%。

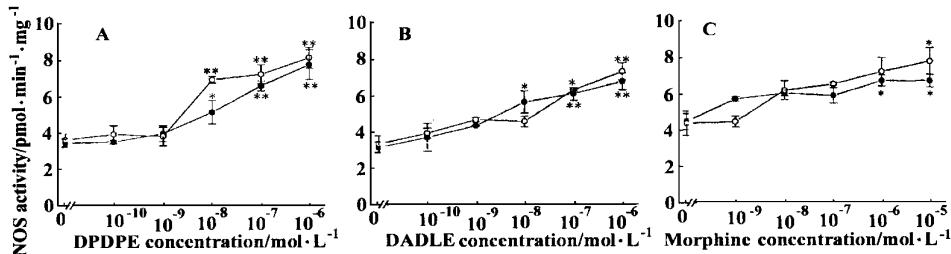


Fig 1 Effects of opioid agonist and antagonist on NOS activity after chronic exposure of NG-LNCXiNOS cells to DPDPE, DADLE and morphine. The NG-LNCXiNOS cells were pretreated with various concentrations of opioid agonists, DPDPE(A), DADLE(B) and morphine(C), for 48-hours as described in "materials and methods". Opioid agonist group(●—●) represents ^3H -Cit formation in the presence of the corresponding agonist. Opioid agonist + Naloxone group(○—○) represents NOS activity in the presence of naloxone after chronic treatment with various opioid ligands. After removal of preincubation medium, the cells were incubated in the medium containing naloxone $10\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ at 37°C for 15 minutes
 $n=3\sim 5$, $x\pm s$. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ compared with corresponding control

本研究也比较了NG108-15细胞和NG-LNCXiNOS细胞用DPDPE长时程处理以及纳洛酮诱发戒断时NOS活性的变化。结果表明,在对照NG108-15细胞,递增浓度DPDPE长时程预孵细胞及纳洛酮急性用药,胞浆iNOS活性与空白对照组和纳洛酮对照组相比,无显著性变化($P>0.05$),而NG-LNCXiNOS细胞胞浆相iNOS活性呈剂量依赖性增加(图2)。

2 Western杂交分析阿片激动剂长时程作用对iNOS蛋白表达的影响

为了确定阿片激动剂长时程作用引起iNOS活性变化和特异性iNOS基因蛋白表达的关系,本实验观察了 $10^{-6}\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ DPDPE单独用药或 10^{-6}

$\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ DPDPE和 $10\text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ L-NNA共同孵育NG-LNCXiNOS细胞48 h,然后进行Western杂交分析iNOS基因蛋白。结果表明,在130 KDa处出现一条iNOS蛋白条带;光密度扫描显示,DPDPE组蛋白表达产量比对照组略有增高,而联合用L-NNA组,表达产物含量明显减少(图3)。证实DPDPE引起iNOS活性增加是由于iNOS蛋白表达增多所致,且可被L-NNA所阻断。

3 阿片激动剂长时程作用对NADPH-d活性的影响

DPDPE单独用药及L-NNA和DPDPE联合用药长时程预处理NG-LNCXiNOS细胞,细胞固定前加入纳洛酮孵育细胞15 min,然后进行NOS活性相关的NADPH-d组织化学反应。结果表明,与空白

对照组相比,DPDPE组和DPDPE+纳洛酮组可见大量细胞胞浆内呈明显的蓝染,NADPH-d染色阳性细胞增多($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$);L-NNA+DPDPE组和L-NNA+DPDPE+纳洛酮组,胞浆内蓝染细胞减少,NOS反应阳性细胞数目明显低于DPDPE组和DPDPE+纳洛酮组($P < 0.01$)。

4 阿片激动剂长时程作用对胞内cGMP水平的影响

为了探讨阿片耐受和依赖中NO-cGMP通路的调节机制,本研究在发现阿片激动剂长时程作用引起iNOS活性增高的基础上,又测定了胞内cGMP含量的变化。结果表明,不同阿片类药物(DPDPE,DADLE和吗啡)均可剂量依赖性增加胞内cGMP水平,其 EC_{50} 分别为 $49\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $15\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $100\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,以&阿片激动剂作用最明显;若用纳洛酮诱发戒断,药物作用的 EC_{50} 为 $5\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $11\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $35\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 分别减少 89.7% , 26.7% 和 65.0% ,这与胞浆相iNOS活性增加相一致。

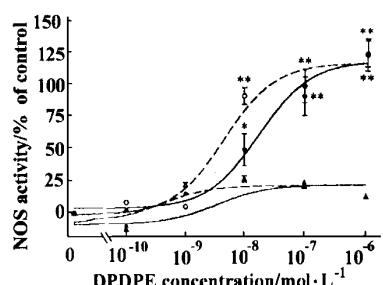


Fig 2 Chronic effects of various concentrations of DPDPE on iNOS activity in native and iNOS gene-transfected cells in the absence and presence of $10\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ naloxone. Both NGI 08-15 cells and NG LNCXi NOS cells were pretreated with DPDPE ($0.1\text{ nmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ~ $1\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) for 48 hours. The dose-response curves for & selective opioid agonist with and without naloxone were established in NG LNCXi NOS cells. DPDPE group (NG LNCXi NOS cell) (●—●); DPDPE + Naloxone group (NG LNCXi NOS cell) (○—○); DPDPE group (NGI 08-15 cell) (▲—▲); DPDPE + Naloxone group (NGI 08-15 cell) (△—△); $n = 3 \sim 5$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ compared with corresponding control

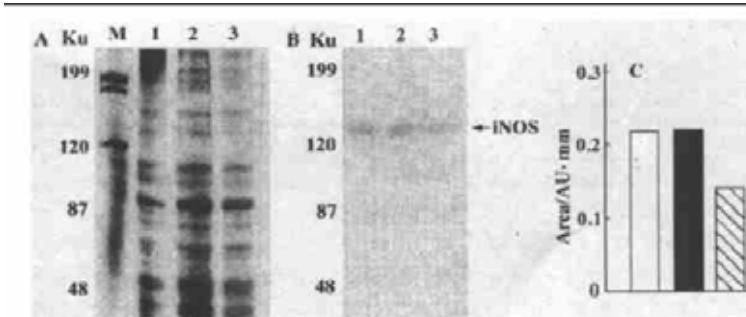


Fig 3 Western blot analysis of iNOS protein expression from iNOS gene-transfected cells pretreated with control(lane 1), DPDPE alone(lane 2), DPDPE combined with L-NNA(lane 3)

A. SDS-PAGE electrophoresis; B. Western blot analysis; C. Laser density scanning analysis. Control(□); DPDPE(■); DPDPE + L-NNA(▨)

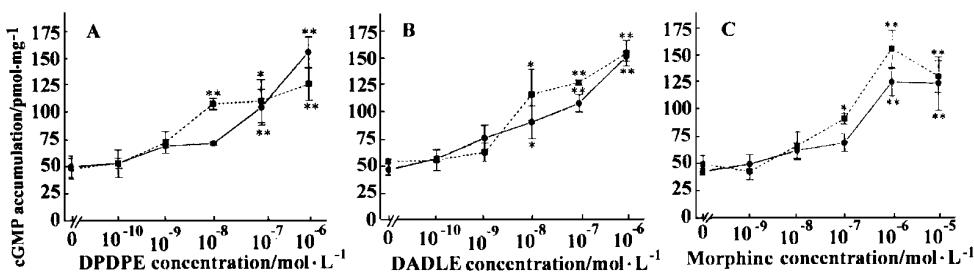


Fig 4 Concentration-response curve of cGMP accumulation in NG LNCXi NOS cells after chronic exposure to various opioid agonists in the absence or presence of naloxone. The NG LNCXi NOS cells were pretreated with various concentrations of opioid agonists, DPDPE(A), DADLE(B) and morphine(C), for 48-hours as described in "materials and methods". Opioid agonist group (●—●) represents cGMP level in the presence of the corresponding agonist. Opioid agonist + Naloxone group (■—■) represents cGMP content in the presence of naloxone after chronic treatment with various opioid ligands. After removal of preincubation medium, the cells were incubated in the medium containing $10\text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ naloxone at 37°C for 15 minutes. $n = 3 \sim 5$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ compared with corresponding control

讨 论

小鼠神经母细胞瘤和大鼠神经胶质瘤 NG108-15 杂交细胞株表达 δ -阿片受体^[5,6], 对研究 δ -受体功能及其在吗啡耐受机制中作用, 是较为理想的细胞模型。我们^[1,2]将 iNOS cDNA 转染 NG108-15 细胞, 获得 iNOS 组成型表达的 NG-LNCXiNOS 细胞株为研究在 δ -受体耐受和依赖中 NO-cGMP 信号系统的变化创造了条件。

有报道吗啡长时程给药小鼠小脑 NOS 活性升高^[7]。吗啡长期用药大鼠的脊髓组织 NOS mRNA 表达增强, NOS 蛋白免疫反应性阳性细胞增多^[8]。研究表明, 靶向作用神经型 NOS (neuronal NOS, nNOS) 的反义寡核苷酸探针能选择性下调 nNOS 活性, 用其治疗的小鼠, 可以阻断小鼠发生吗啡镇痛耐受^[9]。本研究发现 δ -阿片激动剂 (DPDPE 和 DADLE) 及吗啡长时程作用 NG-LNCXiNOS 细胞, 可剂量依赖性增加胞浆相 iNOS 活性。药物作用的强弱顺序是 DPDPE > DADLE > 吗啡, 推测吗啡耐受发生部分通过 δ -阿片受体介导。Western 杂交和 NADPH-d 染色方法证实阿片耐受和依赖时 iNOS 蛋白表达和功能增强, 可被 L-NNA 阻断。上述体内外实验的结果, 说明 NOS 激活使 NO 生成增多可能也是阿片耐受的一种适应性反应。

本实验发现在阿片耐受细胞中加入纳洛酮后, 表现 iNOS 活性增加, 其程度超过阿片激动剂单独作用, 且酶活性增加与 NADPH-d 染色阳性细胞增多相一致, 提示吗啡戒断反应时也刺激 iNOS 增高。此外, Barjavel 等研究显示^[10], 在正常大鼠的大脑皮层匀浆中, 加入 δ , μ , κ -阿片激动剂, 体外反应测得 NOS 活性无明显变化。而本实验用阿片激动剂长时程预处理细胞, 再制备 NOS 活性测定样本, 发现 NOS 活性明显升高, 可见 NOS 活性增高并不是吗啡直接激活作用, 而是吗啡耐受和依赖导致的生化改变。

研究表明, 对脑室内注射吗啡诱发的抗伤害反应, NOS 抑制剂 L-精氨酸类似物和鸟苷酸环化酶 (guanylyl cyclase, GC) 抑制剂 LY-83,583 明显阻断吗啡急性耐受, 使吗啡作用的量效曲线左移, 提示脊髓上水平 NO/cGMP 系统参与吗啡耐受的发生^[11]。本研究表明, 阿片耐受和依赖细胞引起 NOS 活性增加同时伴有 cGMP 水平升高, 与阿片激动剂剂量成正相关, 以 δ -阿片激动剂作用更显著, 推测阿片激动剂诱发耐受和依赖时 iNOS 活性增加, 大量释放

NO, 刺激 GC, 促进 cGMP 生成增多, 引起 NO-cGMP 转导系统上调, 为开展 NOS 抑制剂和 GC 抑制剂治疗阿片耐受成瘾的临床应用提供了直接证据。

我们近来报告阿片激动剂长时程作用于 NG-LNCXiNOS 细胞, 可致 AC-cAMP 系统上调和受体下调。本研究发现阿片激动剂长时程作用诱发 NO-cGMP 信号系统上调这与阿片受体脱敏具有相同时相性, EG₅₀ 值都在 nmol·L⁻¹ 数量级, 提示不仅是 AC-cAMP 系统上调, 而且 NO-cGMP 系统激活均成为阿片耐受和依赖的主要生化机制, 我们所建立的 NG-LNCXiNOS 细胞株, 可进一步用于在阿片耐受和依赖机制中 AC-cAMP 系统和 NO-cGMP 系统调节作用及其相互关系的研究。

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UP REGULATION OF NO cGMP SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION SYSTEM IS INVOLVED IN THE BIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF OPIATE TOLERANCE AND WITHDRAWAL

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ABSTRACT: AIM To determine the effect of chronic treatment with opioid agonists on NO-cGMP signal system on the basis of successful establishment of a NG-LNCX-iNOS cell line expressing iNOS cDNA and a cell model of opioid tolerance and naloxone-precipitated withdrawal. METHODS NOS activity and cGMP content were determined by the conversion of ^3H Arginine to ^3H Citrulline and radioimmunoassay, respectively. Western blot analysis and NADPH diaphorase (NADPH-d) histochemical assay were used to detect the level of iNOS gene expression and NADPH-d activity which is a histochemical marker for NOS. RESULTS Long-term exposure of NG-LNCX-iNOS cells to various opioid agonists enhanced the cytosolic iNOS activity, accompanying the increase in intracellular cGMP content in a dose-dependent manner. The order of potencies was DPDPE > DADLE > morphine. The EC₅₀ values of the above indicators were nmol•L⁻¹ level. When naloxone induced cell withdrawal, the iNOS activity and cGMP level were dramatically higher than those with agonists alone. Pretreatment of the cells with the more efficacious ligand (DPDPE) for 48 hours also may lead to high-level expression of iNOS protein and elevate the number of NADPH diaphorase-positive cells. CONCLUSION Chronic opioid treatment was shown to up-regulate the NO-cGMP signal pathway, which may reflect an important biochemical change accounting for development of tolerance to and dependence on opiate. Thus, NG-LNCX-iNOS cells provide a suitable system for studying the relationship between AC-cAMP and NO-cGMP signal system on the molecular mechanisms of opiate tolerance and dependence.

KEY WORDS: opioid receptor; opiate dependence; nitric oxide synthase; cyclic GMP; signal transduction