

# H<sub>2</sub>S 对氧化型低密度脂蛋白诱导人单核巨噬细胞核转录因子-κB 的影响及机制

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**[摘要]** 目的: 研究硫化氢 (hydrogen sulfide, H<sub>2</sub>S) 对氧化型低密度脂蛋白 (oxidized low-density lipoprotein, ox-LDL) 诱导人单核巨噬细胞 NF-κB 通路的调节作用及其机制。方法: 人单核细胞系 THP-1 细胞采用 12-豆蔻酸-13-乙酸佛波醇 (phorbol myristate acetate, PMA) 诱导分化为巨噬细胞后, 分为 4 组: 对照组、ox-LDL 组、ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L 组及 ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L 组。用 Western blot 检测细胞 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 蛋白表达及 NF-κB 磷酸化水平, 激光共聚焦法检测细胞胞浆 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 及 NF-κB 的核转位改变, 免疫共沉淀方法检测细胞核中 NF-κB p65 与 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 结合情况。结果: Western blot 结果显示, 与对照组相比, ox-LDL 组人单核巨噬细胞中 NF-κB p65 磷酸化水平明显升高 ( $0.855 \pm 0.116$  vs.  $0.502 \pm 0.218, P = 0.046$ ), I<sub>K</sub>Bα 表达明显减少 ( $0.612 \pm 0.216$  vs.  $0.997 \pm 0.167, P = 0.029$ ); 与 ox-LDL 组相比, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L 组及 ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L 组细胞中 NF-κB p65 磷酸化水平显著降低 ( $0.424 \pm 0.225$  vs.  $0.855 \pm 0.116, P = 0.020$ ;  $0.378 \pm 0.071$  vs.  $0.855 \pm 0.116, P = 0.011$ ), I<sub>K</sub>Bα 表达显著增多 ( $1.037 \pm 0.111$  vs.  $0.612 \pm 0.216, P = 0.015$ ;  $1.046 \pm 0.084$  vs.  $0.612 \pm 0.216, P = 0.013$ )。激光共聚焦结果显示: 与对照组相比, ox-LDL 组 THP-1 源性巨噬细胞胞浆中 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 表达明显降低, NF-κB p65 核转位明显增加; 与 ox-LDL 组相比, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L 组及 ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L 组细胞胞浆 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 表达显著增多, NF-κB p65 核转位明显减少。免疫共沉淀结果显示, 对照组人单核巨噬细胞胞核内未检测到 NF-κB p65 与 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 的结合, ox-LDL 组细胞核内 NF-κB p65 与 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 结合较少, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L 组及 ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L 组细胞核内 NF-κB 与 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 结合明显增多。**结论:** H<sub>2</sub>S 可抑制 ox-LDL 诱导人单核巨噬细胞中 NF-κB 通路激活, 其作用机制可能与抑制胞浆中 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 降解, 减少 NF-κB p65 磷酸化激活及核转位, 同时可促进胞核中 I<sub>K</sub>Bα 与 NF-κB 的结合, 进而抑制 NF-κB 的活性有关。

**[关键词]** 硫化氢; 氧化低密度脂蛋白; NF-κB; 单核细胞; 巨噬细胞

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## Impact of H<sub>2</sub>S on oxidized-low density lipoprotein-stimulated nuclear factor-κB in human monocytes/macrophage and its mechanisms

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the role of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) on oxidized-low density lipoprotein (ox-LDL)-stimulated NF-κB pathway in human monocytes/macrophages and its mechanisms.

**Methods:** THP-1 cells were induced to differentiate into macrophages by incubation with phorbol myristate acetate (PMA). The human monocytes/macrophages were divided into 4 groups: control group, ox-LDL group, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L group and ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L group. The expression of I<sub>K</sub>Bα and phosphorylation of NF-κB p65 in the cells were detected by Western blotting. The expression of I<sub>K</sub>Bα and nuclear translocation of NF-κB p65 in the cells were observed by laser confocal method. The interaction between NF-κB p65 and I<sub>K</sub>Bα in the nuclear extracts was detected by coimmunoprecipitation method. **Results:** Compared with the control group, the phosphorylation of NF-κB p65 in the human monocytes/macrophages of ox-LDL group was increased significantly ( $0.855 \pm 0.116$  vs.  $0.502 \pm 0.218, P = 0.046$ ), while the expression of I<sub>K</sub>Bα in the cells of the ox-LDL group was decreased ( $0.612 \pm 0.216$  vs.  $0.997 \pm 0.167, P = 0.029$ ). The nuclear translocation of NF-κB p65 in the ox-LDL group was significantly increased compared with the control group. The interaction between NF-κB p65 and I<sub>K</sub>Bα in the nuclear extracts of ox-LDL group was detected by coimmunoprecipitation method. **Conclusion:** H<sub>2</sub>S can inhibit ox-LDL-induced activation of NF-κB pathway in human monocytes/macrophages, its mechanism may be related to inhibiting the degradation of I<sub>K</sub>Bα, reducing the phosphorylation of NF-κB p65 and nuclear translocation, promoting the combination of I<sub>K</sub>Bα and NF-κB in the nucleus, and finally inhibiting the activity of NF-κB.

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$0.216$  vs.  $0.997 \pm 0.167$ ,  $P = 0.029$ ). Compared with the ox-LDL group, the phosphorylation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 in the cells of the ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $100 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group and the ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $500 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group was decreased significantly ( $0.424 \pm 0.225$  vs.  $0.855 \pm 0.116$ ,  $P = 0.020$ ;  $0.378 \pm 0.071$  vs.  $0.855 \pm 0.116$ ,  $P = 0.011$ , respectively), while the expressions of  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$  in the cells of the ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $100 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group and the ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $500 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group were increased ( $1.037 \pm 0.111$  vs.  $0.612 \pm 0.216$ ,  $P = 0.015$ ;  $1.046 \pm 0.084$  vs.  $0.612 \pm 0.216$ ,  $P = 0.013$ , respectively). The results from laser confocal method demonstrated that the  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$  expression in the cytoplasma of cells in the ox-LDL group was lower than that in the control group, and the nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 in the cells of the ox-LDL group was higher than that in the control group. The  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$  expression in the cytoplasma of cells in the ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $100 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group and ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $500 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group was higher than that in the ox-LDL group, and the nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 in the cells of ox-LDL group was lower than that in the ox-LDL group. The coimmunoprecipitation experiment showed that no  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$  integrated with NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 was detected in the nuclear extracts of cells in the control group, a small amount of  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$  integrated with NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 was detected in the nuclear extracts of cells in the ox-LDL group, but a large amount of  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$  integrated with NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 was detected in the nuclear extracts of cells in the ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $100 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group and the ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   $500 \mu\text{mol/L}$  group. **Conclusion:**  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  inhibited the activation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 pathway in the ox-LDL-induced human monocytes/macrophages. The mechanisms might involve the prevention of the degradation of  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$ , then the inhibition of the phosphorylation and nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65, thus promoting the  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$  integrated with NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 in the nuclei, and then inhibiting the activity of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$ .

**KEY WORDS** Hydrogen sulfide; Oxidized-low density lipoprotein; NF-kappa B; Monocytes; Macrophages

动脉粥样硬化是严重危害人类健康的重大疾病之一,阐明其发病机制是当前亟待解决的重大问题。单核巨噬细胞的炎症反应在动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展中发挥着十分关键的作用<sup>[1]</sup>,然而其炎症反应调节机制尚未完全阐明。核转录因子- $\kappa\text{B}$ (nuclear factor- $\kappa\text{B}$ ,NF- $\kappa\text{B}$ )是调节多种基因转录的关键因子之一,调控多种与炎症反应有关的基因的表达<sup>[2-3]</sup>。硫化氢(hydrogen sulfide,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ )是近年来被发现参与心血管调节的新型气体信号分子,在心血管系统中具有重要的生物学功能<sup>[4-7]</sup>。近年来研究表明 $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ 在炎症反应中发挥着重要的调节作用<sup>[8]</sup>。我们前期研究发现,内源性 $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ 生成下调是apoE<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠动脉粥样硬化形成的重要机制之一,通过抑制血管内皮细胞的炎症反应拮抗apoE<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠主动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,NF- $\kappa\text{B}$ 信号通路是其主要的调节机制<sup>[7]</sup>。那么, $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ 对于动脉粥样硬化过程中单核巨噬细胞炎症反应的调节机制如何?目前尚不清楚,因此,本文拟在氧化型低密度脂蛋白(oxidized-low density lipoprotein, ox-LDL)诱导人单核巨噬细胞炎症反应的细胞模型中,研究 $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ 对人单核巨噬细胞NF- $\kappa\text{B}$ 的调节作用及其机制。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试剂

人单核细胞白血病细胞(THP-1)购自美国ATCC公司,RPMI 1640培养基和胎牛血清购自美国Gibco公司,12-豆蔻酸-13-乙酸佛波醇(phorbol myristate acetate,PMA)及硫氢化钠(NaHS)均购自美国

Sigma公司,ox-LDL购自北京协生生物科技有限责任公司,p-NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65、NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65、 $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$ 、GAPDH、LaminA/C和 $\beta$ -tubulin抗体均购自美国Cell signaling公司,FITC标记的山羊抗兔以及山羊抗鼠二抗,辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗兔及山羊抗鼠二抗购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司,核蛋白免疫共沉淀试剂盒购自美国Active Motif公司。

### 1.2 细胞培养

THP-1细胞用含10% (体积分数)胎牛血清的PRMI-1640培养基,在37 °C、5% (体积分数) $\text{CO}_2$ 培养箱中培养。实验前将THP-1细胞经50 nmol/L PMA诱导24 h,使其诱导分化为贴壁的巨噬细胞,以无血清的RPMI-1640培养基同步化12 h后,分为以下4组:(1)对照组:细胞于基础培养基中培养60 min;(2)ox-LDL组:在基础培养基中加入50 mg/L ox-LDL培养30 min;(3)ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 组:在基础培养基中先加入100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  NaHS( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ 供体)孵育30 min后再加入50 mg/L ox-LDL孵育30 min;(4)ox-LDL +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 组:在基础培养基中先加入500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  NaHS孵育30 min后再加入50 mg/L ox-LDL孵育30 min。所有检测均进行3次独立实验。

### 1.3 Western blot方法检测 $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha$ 的表达及NF- $\kappa\text{B}$ p65磷酸化水平

收集细胞,用PBS洗涤3次,加入细胞裂解液裂解细胞,冰上10 min后,于4 °C 10 000 × g离心10 min,吸出上清液,用考马斯亮蓝法进行蛋白质定量。取60 g蛋白质加入等体积2 × SDS凝胶上样缓

冲液,煮沸5 min使蛋白质变性,用100 g/L SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳分离蛋白质,200 mA 2 h将蛋白质转移至硝酸纤维素膜上,50 g/L脱脂牛奶室温封闭1 h,分别加入一抗抗人I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ (1:1 000)、抗人p-NF-κB p65(1:1 000)和抗人GAPDH(1:4 000),4℃过夜,TBST洗膜后,加入辣根过氧化物酶标记的二抗(1:8 000),室温孵育1 h,TBST洗膜,然后用Western blot发光试剂激发、显影及定影后进行图像分析。p-NF-κB p65发光反应结束后,硝酸纤维素膜用0.01 mmol/L PBS洗3次,每次10 min,然后加入膜再生液室温孵育30 min,之后再进行牛奶封闭1 h,加入一抗抗人NF-κB p65(1:1 000),4℃过夜后同前。条带灰度值用凝胶成像系统(Alpha Innotech公司,美国)进行图像分析。

#### 1.4 免疫荧光方法检测细胞胞浆I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 表达及NF-κB p65的核转位改变

按照上述实验分组处理细胞,制备细胞爬片,经PBS洗涤3次,40 g/L多聚甲醛固定细胞30 min,PBS洗3次,0.3% Triton-X100打孔30 min,分别给予NF-κB p65和I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 一抗(1:50)孵育,4℃过夜,PBS洗3次,分别加入FITC标记的羊抗兔二抗和羊抗鼠二抗(1:50),37℃避光孵育1 h,PBS洗3次,PI染核15 min,用抗荧光衰减封片剂封片,在激光共聚焦显微镜下采集图像。

#### 1.5 免疫共沉淀法检测细胞核中NF-κB p65与I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 的结合

收集细胞核蛋白,按照试剂盒(Nuclear Complex Co-IP Kit, Active Motif, Carlsbad, CA, USA)说明书操作检测细胞核中NF-κB p65与I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 的结合,包括分离核蛋白,与NF-κB p65抗体孵育4℃过夜,用蛋白A/G捕获免疫复合物,100 g/L SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳分离蛋白质,用I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 抗体进行蛋白质免疫印记检测。

#### 1.6 统计学分析

应用SPSS 16.0统计学分析软件,采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)对组间差异进行显著性检验,用LSD法进行两两分析,双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

### 2 结果

#### 2.1 H<sub>2</sub>S对ox-LDL诱导人单核巨噬细胞NF-κB p65磷酸化及核转位的影响

各组细胞NF-κB p65磷酸化水平的比较差异有统计学意义( $F = 4.856, P = 0.033$ )。与对照组相比,ox-LDL组细胞中NF-κB p65磷酸化水平明显升

高( $P = 0.046$ );与ox-LDL组相比,ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L组及ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L组细胞中NF-κB p65磷酸化水平显著降低( $P = 0.020, P = 0.011$ ,图1A)。激光共聚焦结果显示,ox-LDL组细胞中NF-κB p65核转位明显增强,分别给予100 μmol/L和500 μmol/L H<sub>2</sub>S供体预处理后,NF-κB p65核转位显著减少(图1B)。

#### 2.2 H<sub>2</sub>S对ox-LDL诱导人单核巨噬细胞中I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 表达的影响

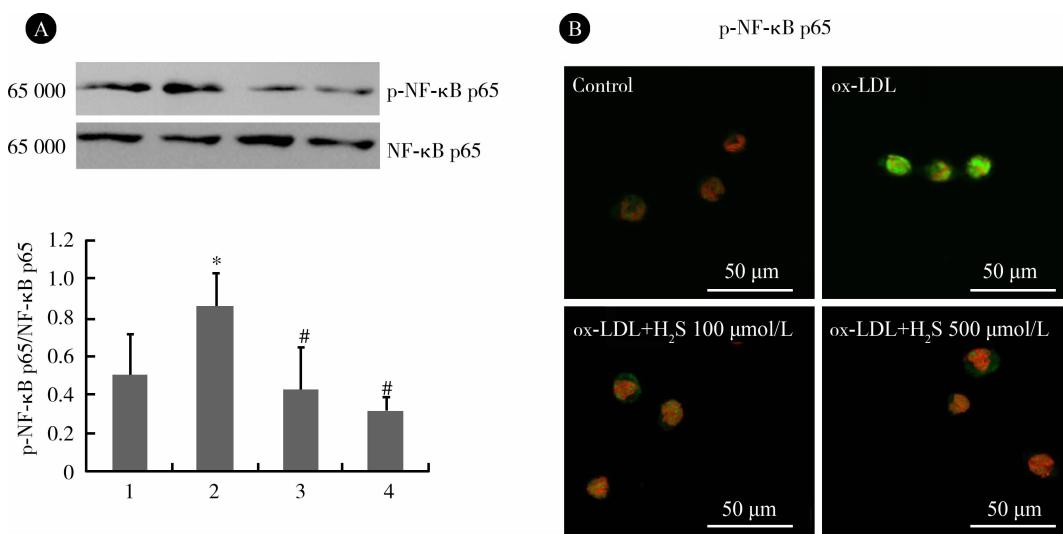
比较各组细胞中I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 的表达,差异有统计意义( $F = 4.525, P = 0.039$ )。与对照组相比,ox-LDL组细胞中I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 表达明显降低( $P = 0.029$ );与ox-LDL组相比,ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L组及ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L组细胞中I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 表达显著增加( $P = 0.015, P = 0.013$ ,图2A)。激光共聚焦结果与Western blot结果一致,表现为ox-LDL组细胞胞浆中I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 显著减少,分别给予100 μmol/L H<sub>2</sub>S供体预处理后,胞浆中I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 表达显著增加(图2B)。

#### 2.3 H<sub>2</sub>S对ox-LDL诱导人单核巨噬细胞核中NF-κB p65与I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 结合的影响

将提取的核蛋白用Western blot检测胞浆内参β-tubulin,胞核内参Lamin A/C,检测核蛋白纯度(图3A)。免疫共沉淀结果显示,对照组细胞中未检测到NF-κB p65与I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 结合,而ox-LDL组细胞中可检测到微量的NF-κB p65与I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 结合,分别给予100 μmol/L和500 μmol/L H<sub>2</sub>S供体预处理后,细胞核中NF-κB p65与I<sub>K</sub>B $\alpha$ 结合显著增多(图3B)。

### 3 讨论

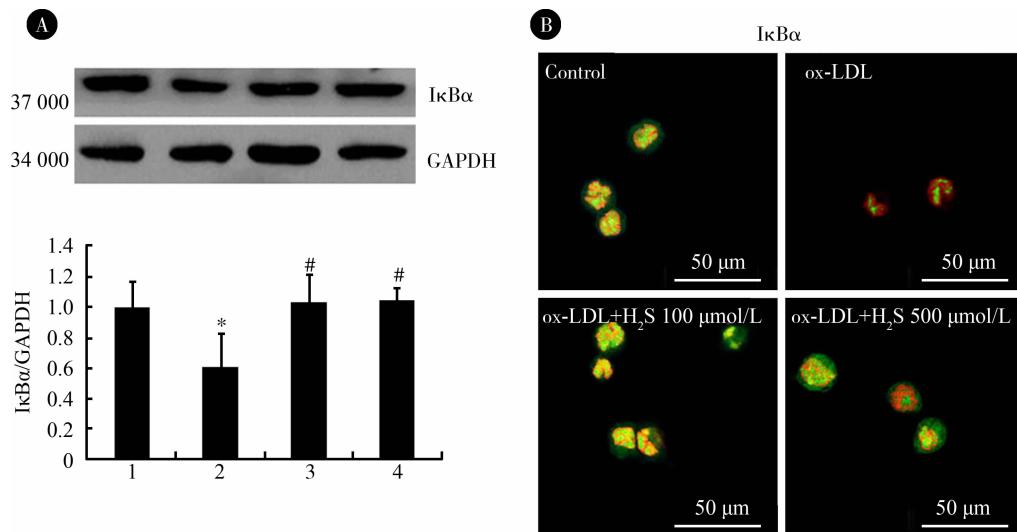
动脉粥样硬化是一种慢性炎症性疾病,单核巨噬细胞在其中发挥十分重要的作用<sup>[1]</sup>,然而这种炎症反应的调节机制目前尚未完全阐明。内源性气体分子H<sub>2</sub>S是近年来新发现的参与心血管调节的新型气体信号分子<sup>[4]</sup>,在心血管炎症反应发生中发挥重要调节作用<sup>[9]</sup>。我们前期研究表明,内源性H<sub>2</sub>S生成下调是apoE<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠动脉粥样硬化形成的重要机制之一,H<sub>2</sub>S可通过抑制血管内皮细胞炎症反应拮抗apoE<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠主动脉粥样硬化斑块形成,NF-κB信号通路介导其效应<sup>[7]</sup>。近期研究发现,H<sub>2</sub>S对ox-LDL诱导人单核巨噬细胞炎症反应也有调节作用,可抑制促炎因子巨噬细胞移动抑制因子和TNF-α的分泌,而促进抗炎因子IL-10的分泌<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究在上述研究基础上,进一步探索H<sub>2</sub>S抑制ox-LDL诱导人单核巨噬细胞炎症反应的信号转导通路。



1, control; 2, ox-LDL group; 3, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  group; 4, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  group. A, the change of phosphorylation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 was detected by western blotting; B, the change of nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 was observed by laser confocal method. The red color represented nucleus stained with PI, and the green color represented expression of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65. \*  $P < 0.05$ , vs. control group; #  $P < 0.05$ , vs. ox-LDL group. All abovementioned data were obtained from 3 independent experiments ( $n=3$ ).

图1 各组细胞中 NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 磷酸化及核转位的改变

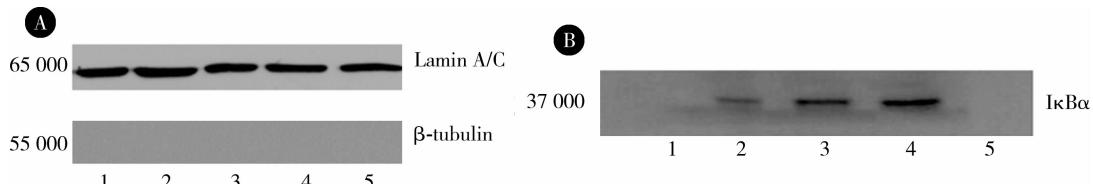
Figure 1 The change of phosphorylation and nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65



1, control; 2, ox-LDL group; 3, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  group; 4, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  group. A, the change of expression of IκBα was detected by Western blot; B, the distribution of IκBα was observed by laser confocal method. The red color represented nucleus stained with PI, and the green color represented expression of IκBα. \*  $P < 0.05$ , vs. control group; #  $P < 0.05$ , vs. ox-LDL group. All abovementioned data were obtained from 3 independent experiments ( $n=3$ ).

图2 各组细胞中 IκBα 表达及分布的改变

Figure 2 The change of expression and distribution of IκBα



1, control; 2, ox-LDL group; 3, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  group; 4, ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  group; 5, none group. A, the expression of Lamin A/C and β-tubulin in nucleoprotein; B, the interaction of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 and IκBα in nuclear. The nuclear extracts were incubated (4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , overnight) with p65 NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  antibody, and then the immune complexes were immunoprecipitated on A/G plus agarose, washed four times with PBS buffer, resolved on 10% SDS gel, and detected with IκBα antibodies.

图3 采用免疫共沉淀方法检测各组细胞核蛋白中 NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 与 IκBα 结合的变化

Figure 3 The change of integration of NF- $\kappa\text{B}$  p65 and IκBα in the nuleus was detected by the coimmunoprecipitation method

NF-κB 是细胞炎症反应调控的核心环节,参与调控炎症免疫反应相关的黏附分子、细胞因子、炎症介质和蛋白酶等基因的转录调控,p65 是 NF-κB 信号转导通路的主要亚基。当细胞处于静息状态时,NF-κB p65 与 IκBα 结合,以失活的复合体形式存在于胞浆中,而当受到各种信号刺激后,IκBα 降解释放出游离 p65,进而 p65 被磷酸化激活,转移入核,与相应的位点结合启动靶基因的转录,调节相关基因的表达<sup>[11]</sup>。研究结果表明,ox-LDL 刺激后,人单核巨噬细胞中 NF-κB p65 磷酸化水平显著升高,核转位增多,而给予 H<sub>2</sub>S 供体可显著抑制 ox-LDL 诱导人单核巨噬细胞中 NF-κB p65 的磷酸化及核转位,证实 H<sub>2</sub>S 可抑制单核巨噬细胞中 NF-κB 激活。Western blot 结果显示,ox-LDL 组细胞中 IκBα 表达显著减少,而给予 H<sub>2</sub>S 供体后,细胞中 IκBα 表达显著增多,提示 H<sub>2</sub>S 可抑制 ox-LDL 诱导人单核巨噬细胞中 IκBα 降解。激光共聚焦的结果进一步证实,H<sub>2</sub>S 抑制单核巨噬细胞胞浆中 IκBα 降解可能是其抑制 NF-κB 通路激活的机制之一。

近年来有研究发现,IκBα 氨基末端也存在核转运序列区域,因此 IκBα 不仅在胞浆中抑制 NF-κB,而且也能转移入核,在细胞核中与 NF-κB 结合,阻断其与相应靶基因启动子序列结合,并促进 NF-κB 转运回胞浆被重新利用,从而抑制 NF-κB 通路激活<sup>[12-14]</sup>。在本研究中分离细胞核蛋白后,采用免疫共沉淀方法检测细胞核中 NF-κB p65 与 IκBα 的结合情况,结果表明,对照组细胞核中未检测到 NF-κB p65 与 IκBα 的结合,ox-LDL 组细胞核中可检测到微量的 NF-κB p65 与 IκBα 结合,但是在 ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 100 μmol/L 及 ox-LDL + H<sub>2</sub>S 500 μmol/L 组细胞核中均可见到 NF-κB p65 与 IκBα 的结合明显增多,提示 H<sub>2</sub>S 可能通过促进细胞核中 NF-κB p65 与 IκBα 的结合,进而抑制 NF-κB 的 DNA 结合活性。

综上,本研究结果发现,H<sub>2</sub>S 可抑制 ox-LDL 诱导人单核巨噬细胞中 NF-κB 信号通路,其作用机制可能与抑制胞浆中 IκBα 的降解,减少 NF-κB p65 的磷酸化与核转位及促进细胞核内 NF-κB p65 与

IκBα 的结合,抑制 NF-κB 的 DNA 结合活性有关,从血管炎症反应角度,进一步深化了 H<sub>2</sub>S 抗动脉粥样硬化效应的保护机制,但尚需进一步的深入研究以揭示 H<sub>2</sub>S 抑制 NF-κB 信号通路的分子机制。

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