

共轭亚油酸通过PPAR γ 通路调控小胶质细胞的炎症表型

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摘要 **目的:**探究共轭亚油酸(CLA)对脂多糖(LPS)刺激的小胶质细胞炎症表型转化的作用及机制。**方法:**①体外构建LPS刺激的小胶质细胞炎症模型,给予CLA处理24 h。②PPAR γ 抑制剂GW9662处理小胶质细胞炎症模型,同时给予CLA处理。采用实时荧光定量PCR,免疫荧光的方法探究小胶质细胞的炎症表型转化。**结果:**①与对照组相比,LPS刺激小胶质细胞后,促炎分子IL-6、iNOS、IL-1 β 和TNF- α 转录水平较对照组显著上调(均 $P<0.05$);小胶质细胞内促炎标志物CD16/32蛋白水平明显升高($P<0.05$),抗炎标志物CD206水平明显降低($P<0.05$)。②与单纯LPS刺激相比,给予CLA处理后,小胶质细胞促炎基因被下调(均 $P<0.05$),而抗炎基因上调(均 $P<0.05$)。③给与PPAR γ 抑制剂处理后,与CLA处理组相比,小胶质细胞的促炎基因表达明显上调(均 $P<0.05$),抗炎基因表达明显下调(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论:**CLA可能通过激活PPAR γ 通路调控小胶质细胞由促炎表型向抗炎表型转化。

关键词 小胶质细胞;共轭亚油酸;PPAR γ 通路;炎症表型

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the effect and mechanism of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) on lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated microglia inflammatory phenotype transformation. **Methods:** (1) LPS-stimulated primary microglia cells cultured in vitro were treated with CLA for 24 hours. (2) The PPAR γ pathway was inhibited by selective antagonist GW9662, and cells were treated with CLA. The microglia inflammatory phenotype transformation was observed by RT-qPCR and immunofluorescence. **Results:** (1) The mRNA transcription of IL-6, iNOS, IL-1 β , and TNF- α in LPS-stimulated microglia cells was markedly upregulated compared to that of the control group (all $P<0.05$). Likewise, the protein level of CD16/32 was significantly increased ($P<0.05$) and that of CD206 was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$) in the LPS group. (2) Compared to cells with only LPS stimulation, microglia cells with additional CLA treatment dramatically downregulated pro-inflammatory genes (all $P<0.05$) but upregulated anti-inflammatory genes (all $P<0.05$). (3) The mRNA transcription and protein expression levels of pro-inflammatory markers in the LPS+CLA+GW9662 group were significantly higher than that of the LPS+CLA group (all $P<0.05$), while the mRNA transcription and protein expression level of anti-inflammatory markers were significantly lower (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** CLA may promote the transformation of LPS-stimulated microglia from the pro-inflammatory to anti-inflammatory phenotype via the PPAR γ pathway.

Key words microglia; conjugated linoleic acid; PPAR γ pathway; inflammatory phenotype

小胶质细胞是中枢神经系统炎症反应中的主要细胞成分,在多种神经病理损伤中被广泛激活^[1,2]。小胶质细胞的异常激活会释放各种有毒神经介质和促炎细胞因子,导致炎症反应加重^[3]。适当调控小胶质细胞的炎症表型以抑制小胶质细胞的过度激活,是减轻神经炎症反应的重要手段。脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS)是小胶质细胞激活的有效刺激物^[4],可以很好地模拟体内小胶质细胞激活状态。

共轭亚油酸(conjugated linoleic acid, CLA)是一类含有共轭双键的亚油酸同分异构体的混合物,具有多种生物学功能,如抗动脉粥样硬化、抗氧化、抗炎等^[5-8]。研究发现在动脉粥样硬化模型中,CLA可以下调促炎因子CD68、IL-1 β 、TNF- α 的表达,并上调CD206、IL-4、IL-10的表达以增加抗炎型巨噬细胞含量^[7,9]。过氧化物酶体增殖物活化受体 γ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ , PPAR γ)在小胶质细胞/巨噬细胞

参与炎症反应中起着非常重要的作用^[10],拮抗 PPAR γ 可促进 LPS 诱导的小胶质细胞从促炎型转变为抗炎型^[11]。CLA 是 PPAR γ 天然配体之一,CLA 部分通过 PPAR γ 通路发挥其减轻动脉粥样硬化的作用^[8,12,13]。据此我们猜测 CLA 也可通过 PPAR γ 通路影响小胶质细胞炎症表型。本研究将在体外构建 LPS 刺激原代培养小胶质细胞的炎症模型,分析 CLA 调控小胶质细胞炎症表型的机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂与材料

1.1.1 实验动物 出生 0~3 d 的 C57 小鼠乳鼠 100 只,雌雄不限,由华中科技大学同济医学院动物实验中心提供。

1.1.2 主要试剂和材料 胎牛血清 (fetal bovine serum, FBS)、DMEM/F12 培养基、胰酶 (含 EDTA, 0.25%)、DMEM 高糖培养基购于武汉博士德生物工程有限公司;c9-CLA、t11-CLA 购于 Cayman 公司;LPS 购于 Sigma 公司;GW9662 购于 MedChemExpress 公司;一抗 CD206 购于 R&D 公司,CD16/32 购于 BD 公司,Iba1 购于 CST 公司;Alexa Flour 594 标记驴抗兔 IgG (H+L),Alexa Flour 488 标记驴抗山羊 IgG (H+L)、驴抗大鼠 IgG (H+L),4%多聚甲醛,免疫荧光通透液,免疫荧光封闭液,抗荧光淬灭封片剂购于碧云天生物;TRIzol 购于 Invitrogen 公司;逆转录试剂盒购于 Takara 公司;实时荧光定量 PCR 试剂盒购于翌圣生物科技有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 原代细胞培养 将 C57 乳鼠用 75%酒精消毒后于生物安全柜中取出脑组织,剥离脑膜和血管,用 0.25%的胰酶消化液在 37℃温箱中消化 15 min,过滤离心后用 DMEM/F12 完全培养基重悬接种至 T75 培养瓶中;第 3 天更换成 DMEM 高糖完全培养基;随后培养至第 12 天左右分离上层小胶质细胞;按 6 $\times$ 10⁴/cm²的密度

接种至培养板中使细胞沉淀贴壁用于后续实验。

1.2.2 细胞处理 细胞贴壁后分别用 LPS(100 ng/mL)、LPS + CLA(10 μ M)、LPS+ CLA + GW9662(10 nM)干预 24 h,收集细胞 RNA 和爬片。

1.2.3 免疫荧光染色 细胞爬片用 PBS 洗涤 5 min,4%多聚甲醛室温固定 15 min 后;经免疫荧光通透液及封闭液室温先后孵育 15 min,PBS 洗涤后加入一抗 CD206 (1:200)、CD16/32 (1:50)、Iba1 (1:500),4℃孵育过夜,PBS 洗涤 3 遍,5 min/次;加入相对应的二抗 (1:200)室温孵育 1 h;PBS 洗涤稍微晾干后加入含 DAPI 的抗荧光淬灭封片剂封片。用激光共聚焦显微镜观察,图片用 ImageJ 软件分析。

1.2.4 实时荧光定量 PCR 12 孔板中加入 TRIzol 500 μ L 裂解细胞。根据 TRIzol 试剂盒说明书进行 RNA 提取操作,最后将 RNA 溶解于 20 μ L DEPC 水中,吸取 2 μ L RNA 样品于 ND 2000 下测核酸浓度以及 A260/A280 比值(1.8~2.2)用于下一步实验。按逆转录试剂盒说明书逆转为 cDNA。TNF- α ,IL-1 β ,IL-4,IL-6,IL-10,iNOS,TGF- β 引物(擎科生物)序列见表 1,以 β -Actin 为内参,按照实时荧光定量 PCR 反应说明书配 20 μ L 体系进行反应。运用 CFXmanager 的 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct}法进行相对表达量计算。

1.3 统计学处理

使用 GraphPad Prism 8.0 统计软件进行统计学分析。符合正态分布以及方差齐性的计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析,多重比较采用 Bonferroni 法分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LPS 构建体外小胶质细胞炎症模型

为构建体外小胶质细胞炎症模型,我们给予 LPS 刺激原代小胶质细胞。通过实时荧光定量 PCR 检测发现促炎分子 IL-6 ($P<0.0001$)、iNOS ($P<0.0001$)、IL-1 β ($P<0.0001$)和 TNF- α ($P<0.0001$)转录水平较对照组

表1 引物序列

基因	正向引物	反向引物
β -Actin	TGGAATCCTGTGGCATCCATGA	AATGCCTGGGTACATGGTGGTA
IL-1 β	GAAATGCCACCTTTTGACAGTG	TGGATGCTCTCATCAGGACAG
IL-6	CTGCAAGAGACTTCCATCCAG	AGTGGTATAGACAGGTCTGTTGG
TNF- α	ACGGCATGGATCTCAAAGAC	AGATAGCAAATCGGCTGACG
iNOS	GGAGTGACGGCAAACATGACT	TCGATGCACAACCTGGGTGAAC
IL-10	GGCAGAGAACCATGGCCCAGAA	AATCGATGACAGCGCCTCAGCC
IL-4	GGTCTCAACCCCCAGCTAGT	GCCGATGATCTCTCTCAAGTGAT
TGF- β	CTTCAATACGTCAGACATTCGGG	GTAACGCCAGGAATTGTTGCTA

明显升高,见图1A;而抗炎分子TGF-β($P<0.0001$)转录水平明显下调。免疫荧光检测也观察到小胶质细胞内促炎标志物CD16/32($P<0.0001$)的表达水平显著升高,而抗炎标志物CD206($P<0.01$)明显降低,见图1B。

2.2 CLA 可以调控小胶质细胞的炎症极化

给予CLA(10 μM)处理24 h后,实时荧光定量PCR结果显示:与单纯LPS刺激组相比,CLA可下调小胶质细胞促炎基因,如IL-6($P<0.0001$)、iNOS($P<0.0001$)、IL-1β($P<0.01$)、TNF-α($P<0.001$),同时促进抗炎基因IL-4($P<0.001$)、IL-10($P<0.0001$)、TGF-β($P<0.0001$)的上调,见图1A。细胞染色也直观反映了给与CLA处理之后小胶质细胞抗炎标志物CD206表达增多($P<0.0001$),而促炎标志物CD16/32表达减少($P<0.001$),见图1B;提示CLA可以促进促炎型小胶质细胞向抗炎型转化。

2.3 CLA 通过PPARγ通路调控小胶质细胞的炎症极化

为了进一步探究CLA促进LPS刺激的小胶质细胞由促炎表型向抗炎表型转化的具体分子机制,我们采用PPARγ的抑制剂GW9662干预小胶质细胞。通过实时荧光定量PCR发现相较于LPS+CLA组,给予GW9662干预后,促炎基因IL-6($P<0.0001$)、iNOS($P<0.001$)、IL-1β($P<0.01$)、TNF-α($P<0.001$)表达上调,抗炎基因IL-10($P<0.0001$)、IL-4($P<0.001$)、TGF-β($P<0.0001$)表达下调,见图2。免疫荧光染色显示小胶质细胞内CD206表达水平在PPARγ通路被抑制后明显下降($P<0.0001$),而CD16/32的表达水平显著升高($P<0.05$),见图3。

3 讨论

在多种神经系统疾病中,小胶质细胞广泛活化,对脑实质损伤产生的细胞碎片、异常蛋白等内源性刺激敏感并迅速做出反应,可表现出经典激活的促炎表型,

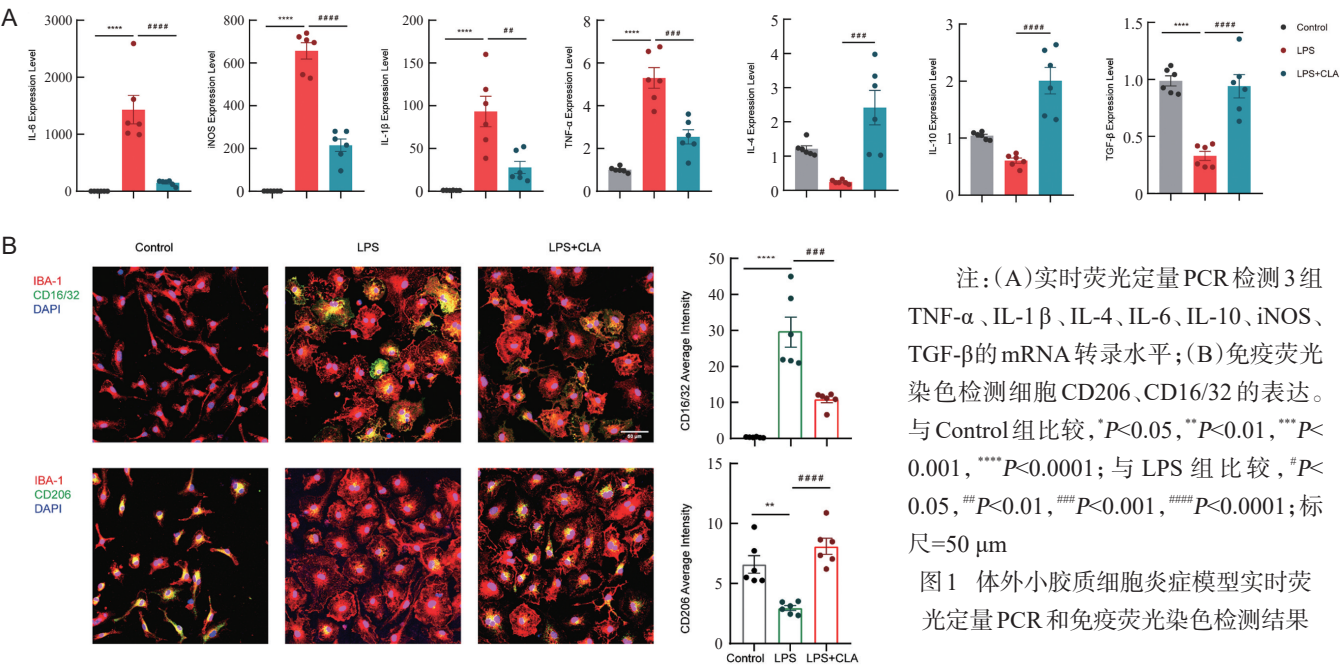
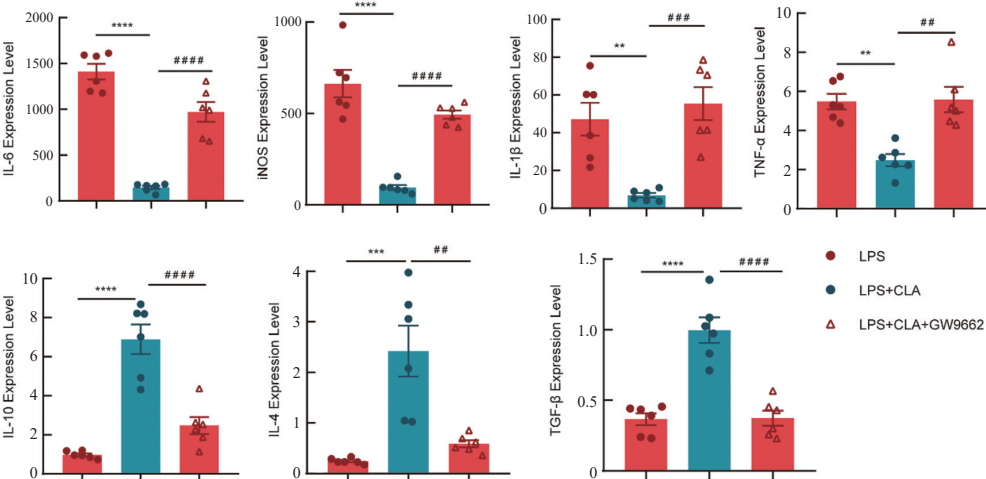
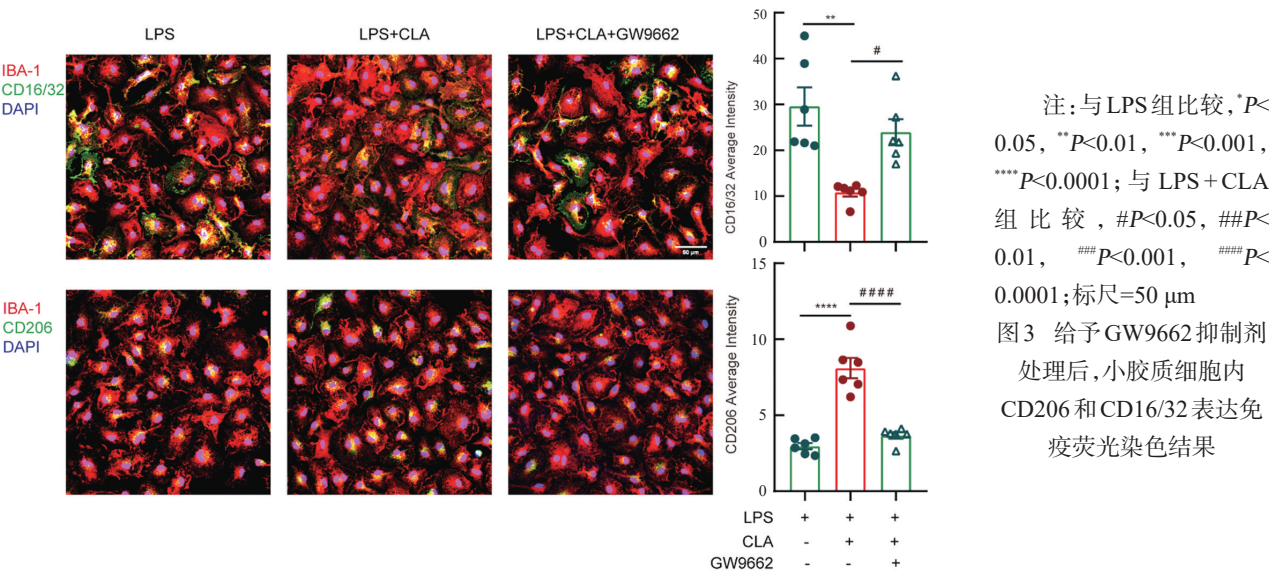


图1 体外小胶质细胞炎症模型实时荧光定量PCR和免疫荧光染色检测结果



注:与LPS组比较,* $P<0.05$,** $P<0.01$,*** $P<0.001$,**** $P<0.0001$;与LPS+CLA组比较,* $P<0.05$,** $P<0.01$,*** $P<0.001$,**** $P<0.0001$

图2 给予GW9662抑制剂处理后,IL-6、iNOS、IL-1β、TNF-α、IL-10、IL-4、TGF-β的mRNA转录水平变化



释放IL-1 β 、IL-6、TNF- α 等^[14]促炎因子,同时上调氧化还原分子iNOS^[15]和炎症小体复合物NLRP3^[16],从而加重神经损伤。另一方面,小胶质细胞亦可表现出抗炎表型,如IL-4、IL-10、TGF- β 以及CD206等抗炎因子表达增多,促进炎症消退、建立新的稳态,从而发挥修复功能^[17,18]。多个研究表明促进小胶质细胞向抗炎型极化,有助于减轻病理损伤^[19-21]。例如针对多发性硬化和视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病这类炎性脱髓鞘疾病,给予抗炎治疗是非常重要的^[22]。基于此,本研究旨在探究如何调控小胶质细胞的炎症极化,从而改善疾病状态下的炎症微环境,减缓疾病进展。LPS构建的小胶质细胞炎症模型可以很好地模拟体内的炎症微环境。本实验中在体外给与LPS刺激原代培养的小胶质细胞后,其促炎因子TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6、iNOS和CD16/32表达显著升高,而抗炎因子CD206、IL-4、IL-10、TGF- β 表达被抑制,说明离体条件下LPS激活了小胶质细胞,表现为促炎表型。我们在此模型上给予CLA处理,观察到小胶质细胞由促炎表型转化为抗炎表型。

CLA通过抑制小胶质细胞/巨噬细胞的促炎表型发挥抗炎作用。研究表明CLA喂食动脉粥样硬化模型小鼠可以抑制促炎型单核巨噬细胞极化而促进其向抗炎型分化,促进巨噬细胞表达IL-10同时抑制iNOS、TNF- α 的表达^[23]。但CLA调控小胶质细胞炎症极化的证据尚不足,目前有研究报道在阿尔兹海默病疾病模型中,给予CLA喂食后小鼠小胶质细胞表达CD206增多^[24]。CLA能否在中枢神经系统炎症微环境中调控小胶质细胞向抗炎型转化,抑制小胶质细胞的过度激活从而减轻炎症反应,有待进一步证实。本研究发现相较于单纯LPS刺激,给予CLA处理之后,小胶质细胞促炎基因显著下调,而抗炎因子表达增多,提示小胶质

细胞由促炎表型向抗炎表型转化,说明体外条件下CLA可以调控小胶质细胞的炎症极化。

PPAR γ 通路可以被多种脂肪酸代谢产物激活^[25],CLA可与PPAR γ 结合发挥其生物学效应。在动脉粥样硬化模型中,CLA激活PPAR γ 通路,抑制促炎因子表达,促进单核巨噬细胞向抗炎型极化^[12]。PPAR γ 也被证明是中枢神经系统免疫疾病中小胶质细胞向抗炎表型转化的主要调节因子^[26]。本实验中,我们发现CLA可以促进小胶质细胞抗炎因子表达,抑制PPAR γ 通路后,CLA促进小胶质细胞向抗炎型转化的作用被弱化了,这提示CLA可能通过PPAR γ 途径调控小胶质细胞的炎症极化。其具体机制有待更深入的探讨,进一步研究可以采用siRNA敲除技术证实CLA通过PPAR γ 通路调控小胶质细胞。

综上所述,本研究在离体环境下,通过检测分析促炎因子TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6、iNOS、CD16/32和抗炎因子CD206、IL-4、IL-10、TGF- β 的表达水平,发现CLA促进LPS刺激的促炎型小胶质细胞向抗炎型转化;使用PPAR γ 通路抑制剂处理后,CLA的这种调控作用减弱,推测CLA可能部分通过PPAR γ 途径发挥其抗炎作用,但该研究存在局限性,需进一步完善体内动物模型的验证。可以从CLA影响小胶质细胞形态、数量及其他功能方面进一步探究CLA调控小胶质细胞的作用机制。

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