

• 基础研究 •

烟酸通过 SIRT3/SOD2 通路改善老龄小鼠体外成熟的卵母细胞质量

郭爽,倪曼,程丽,严正杰,高莉,宁松,刘嘉茵*

南京医科大学第一附属医院生殖医学中心,生殖医学与子代健康全国重点实验室,江苏 南京 210029

[摘要] 目的:探究体外成熟(*in vitro* maturation, IVM)培养液中添加烟酸(niacin, NA)能否改善老龄小鼠卵母细胞质量及其机制。方法:以8周龄C57BL/6J小鼠为年轻对照组,40周龄小鼠为老龄组,取生发泡(germinal vesicle, GV)期卵母细胞,分别添加100、200、300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA,观察二细胞和囊胚形成率以确定最适作用浓度。通过第一极体排出(first polar body extrusion, PBE)率、皮质颗粒(cortical granule, CG)分布、纺锤体形态和染色体排列异常比例评估卵母细胞质量。采用免疫荧光分析线粒体膜电位和三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)生成水平来评估线粒体功能;通过检测卵母细胞内和线粒体内活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)水平评估氧化应激水平。采用Western blot检测氧化应激相关蛋白:沉默信息调节因子相关酶3(silent information regulator 3, SIRT3)、超氧化物歧化酶2(superoxide dismutase 2, SOD2)、乙酰化超氧化物歧化酶2(acetylated superoxide dismutase 2, Ac-SOD2)。结果:IVM培养液中NA浓度200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时囊胚形成率最高($P < 0.05$),因此选择该浓度为最适作用浓度。NA可改善老龄小鼠卵母细胞PBE率和CG分布,降低异常纺锤体率和染色体排列异常率,提高线粒体膜电位,提高ATP生成水平,降低卵母细胞和线粒体内ROS水平(P 均 < 0.05)。Western blot结果显示添加NA培养后SIRT3和SOD2蛋白表达显著增加(P 均 < 0.05),而Ac-SOD2蛋白表达显著下降($P < 0.05$)。结论:IVM培养液中添加200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA可通过改善线粒体氧化应激水平以改善老龄小鼠卵母细胞质量,且可能通过SIRT3-SOD2信号通路发挥作用。

[关键词] 烟酸;卵母细胞;体外成熟;老龄;氧化应激

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Niacin improves the quality of *in vitro* maturation of oocytes derived from aged mice by modulating the SIRT3/SOD2 pathway

GUO Shuang, NI Man, CHENG Li, YAN Zhengjie, GAO Li, NING Song, LIU Jiayin*

Clinical Center of Reproductive Medicine, State Key Laboratory of Reproductive Medicine and Offspring Health, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** This study aims to investigate whether the addition of niacin (NA) to *in vitro* maturation (IVM) cultures can improve the quality of oocytes derived from aged mice and its mechanism. **Methods:** C57BL/6J mice at 8 weeks of age were used as the young control group, and mice at 40 weeks of age were used as the old group. Oocytes at the germinal vesicle (GV) stage were taken and supplemented with 100, 200, and 300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA, respectively, and the rates of 2-cell and blastocyst formation were observed to determine the optimal concentration. Oocyte quality was assessed by the first polar body extrusion (PBE) rate, cortical granule (CG) distribution, spindle morphology abnormality rate and chromosomal abnormality rate. Mitochondrial function was assessed by mitochondrial membrane potential and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) levels. Oxidative stress levels were assessed by detecting the levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in oocytes and mitochondria. The levels of oxidative stress-related proteins: silent information regulator 3 (SIRT3), superoxide dismutase (SOD2), and acetylated superoxide dismutase (Ac-SOD2) were detected by Western blot. **Results:** Under the concentration of 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA culture medium, the blastocyst formation rate of oocytes in the old+NA group reached its highest level ($P < 0.05$), therefore this concentration was selected as the optimal concentration. NA supplementation

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*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: jyliu_nj@126.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-1472-4013)

significantly improved the PBE rate and CG distribution in oocytes, while reducing abnormal spindle rates and chromosomal aberration rates, compared with that of the aged mice. NA supplementation also increased mitochondrial membrane potential, enhanced ATP production, and reduced ROS levels in both oocytes and mitochondria (all $P < 0.05$). Western blot analysis demonstrated that NA supplementation significantly increased SIRT3 and SOD2 protein expression (all $P < 0.05$), while markedly decreasing Ac-SOD2 protein expression ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Addition of 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA to IVM culture medium improves oocyte quality in aged mice by ameliorating mitochondrial oxidative stress and may act by affecting the SIRT3-SOD2 signaling pathway.

[Key words] niacin; oocyte; *in vitro* maturation; aging; oxidative stress

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随着女性生育年龄的推迟,年龄相关性卵巢功能减退(diminished ovarian reserve, DOR)导致的卵母细胞数量和质量下降已成为辅助生殖领域的重大挑战^[1-2]。近年来研究表明,氧化还原稳态失衡可能是介导年龄相关性卵母细胞质量衰退的关键病理机制^[3-4]。随着年龄增长,卵母细胞内活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)生成速率显著升高,抗氧化防御系统功能受损,导致氧化应激水平持续累积^[5]。卵母细胞线粒体因其基因组缺乏组蛋白保护且邻近电子传递链,成为氧化应激损伤的首要靶标,将进一步引发受精失败和胚胎基因组激活障碍,最终导致高龄女性不孕症及流产率升高^[6-8]。

烟酸(niacin, NA),又称为维生素B3,是B族维生素复合物中最重要化合物^[9]。作为烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, NAD⁺)及磷酸化衍生物的核心前体分子,NA是维系细胞能量稳态与氧化还原平衡的必需营养素,在能量代谢、线粒体活动和氧化还原等多种细胞过程中发挥关键作用^[10]。目前临床上,NA已被用于治疗糙皮病和调节血脂^[11]。NA具有独特的双相代谢特性,既作为氧化还原酶的必需辅因子,通过NAD⁺介导三羧酸循环、糖酵解及影响线粒体电子传递链的电子传递效率,参与基础能量代谢;又作为去乙酰化酶沉默信息调节因子(silent information regulator, SIRT)家族的唯一辅酶,通过调控组蛋白及非组蛋白的乙酰化修饰状态,调控表观遗传修饰^[12]。既往研究高度聚焦于NA作为NAD⁺前体的经典功能,重点关注其在氧化还原反应,如线粒体电子传递链、脱氧核糖核酸(deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA)修复及能量代谢(如糖脂代谢中的核心作用),鲜少关注NA对蛋白质乙酰化修饰的间接或直接调控^[10, 13-14]。最近,一项血清代谢组学研究发现,NA代谢途径可能与卵巢储备功能相关^[15]。然而,NA能否改善老龄卵母细胞质量和植入前胚胎发育能力尚未见报

道。本研究采用自然衰老小鼠模型,探讨了NA对老龄小鼠卵母细胞体外成熟(*in vitro* maturation, IVM)作用的最适浓度,以及其是否通过改善线粒体氧化应激发挥作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

孕马血清促性腺激素(宁波第二激素厂);NA、M2培养液(Sigma公司,美国);IVM培养液、人输卵管(human tubular fluid, HTF)液、精子获能液、胚胎培养液、透明质酸酶(南京爱贝生物有限公司);4%多聚甲醛、PBS缓冲液、封闭液、聚乙烯醇、Triton X-100(武汉塞维尔生物科技有限公司);荧光标记NA(西安齐岳生物科技有限公司);线粒体膜电位检测试剂盒、超氧阴离子ROS检测试剂盒、线粒体超氧化物检测试剂盒、线粒体追踪试剂盒、增强型ATP检测试剂盒、抗荧光淬灭封片液、RIPA裂解液(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司);PAGE凝胶制备试剂盒、聚偏二氟乙烯(polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF)膜、脱脂牛奶(上海雅酶生物科技有限公司);荧光标记的花生凝集素、Anti- α -Tubulin抗体、沉默信息调节因子相关酶3(silent information regulator 3, SIRT3)抗体、超氧化物歧化酶2(superoxide dismutase 2, SOD2)抗体、乙酰化超氧化物歧化酶2(acetylated superoxide dismutase 2, Ac-SOD2)抗体(Abcam公司,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 小鼠分组及饲养条件

采用C57BL/6J小鼠,设置8周龄雌性小鼠为年轻对照组,每组3只;40周龄雌性小鼠为老龄组,每组10只;另12周龄以上雄鼠为体外受精用,每组2只。所有小鼠均采购并饲养于南京医科大学实验动物基地。实验小鼠被安置于恒温的标准饲养环境中,采用12 h/12 h暗-光循环,自由摄食饮水。动物实验方案由南京医科大学实验动物伦理委员会批准(批准号:IACUC-2306046)。

1.2.2 卵母细胞获取和IVM

雌性小鼠腹腔注射10 U孕马血清促性腺激素,48 h后处死,收集两侧卵巢中生发泡(germinal vesicle, GV)期卵丘-卵母细胞复合体(cumulus-oocyte complex, COC),置于M2培养基37 °C、5%CO₂培养箱中培养14~16 h,使其进入减数分裂Ⅱ(meiosis Ⅱ, MⅡ)期。然后用透明质酸酶将颗粒细胞脱颗粒,观察第一极体排出(the first polar body extrusion, PBE)率,并收集卵母细胞用于后续实验。每组实验使用10~20枚卵母细胞,所有实验均重复3次。

1.2.3 体外受精和胚胎培养

采用C57BL/6J雄性小鼠,处死后获取的精子在精子获能液中进行1 h获能。同时,将MⅡ期COC在HTF培养液中清洗3次,随后与获能精子在HTF培养液中共孵育4 h。完成受精后,将受精卵转移至胚胎培养液中,清洗并继续培养。受精后24 h观察二细胞期,受精96 h后观察囊胚期。每组实验使用20~30枚卵母细胞,所有实验均重复3次。

1.2.4 卵母细胞免疫荧光检测

将MⅡ期卵母细胞经过脱颗粒处理后,采用4%多聚甲醛溶液在常温条件下固定30 min,随后使用0.5%聚乙烯醇溶液反复洗涤3次。接着将样本转移至0.5% Triton X-100溶液中,在室温环境下进行20 min破膜处理。随后,用封闭液常温下封闭1 h。处理后的卵母细胞分别置于相应的一抗(荧光标记的花生凝集素抗体和 α -Tubulin抗体)溶液中,在4 °C条件下孵育过夜。清洗后,在避光条件下室温孵育二抗1 h。采用DAPI对细胞核进行染色后封片。使用尼康激光共聚焦显微镜进行图像采集,并运用Image J软件进行定量分析。每组实验使用30枚卵母细胞,所有实验均重复3次。

1.2.5 卵母细胞内ROS及线粒体ROS检测

使用二氢乙啶(dihydroethidium, DHE)检测卵母细胞内ROS水平,使用Mito-SOX Red检测线粒体ROS水平。使用M2培养液,稀释DHE终浓度为100 μ mol/L工作液,稀释Mito-SOX Red为终浓度200 μ mol/L的工作液。将MⅡ期卵母细胞脱颗粒后,置于上述工作液中,在37 °C、5% CO₂的温箱中避光孵育30 min。每组实验使用10~20枚卵母细胞,所有实验均重复3次。

1.2.6 卵母细胞线粒体膜电位检测

使用JC-1检测MⅡ期卵母细胞线粒体膜电位。根据说明书,使用M2培养液稀释JC-1工作液至200 μ mol/L,在37 °C、5%CO₂培养箱中孵育30 min,使

用共聚焦显微镜进行拍照。每组实验使用10~20枚卵母细胞,所有实验均重复3次。

1.2.7 卵母细胞线粒体追踪和荧光标记NA检测

使用Mito-Tracker Red标记卵母细胞线粒体,并与荧光标记的NA共孵育14~16 h。将MⅡ期COC脱颗粒后,置于100 μ mol/L的Mito-tracker工作液和200 μ mol/L荧光标记的NA中,置于37 °C、5% CO₂的温箱中避光孵育30 min。共聚焦显微镜拍摄,使用Image J软件进行半定量分析。每组实验使用10~20枚卵母细胞,所有实验均重复3次。

1.2.8 ATP测定

使用增强型ATP检测试剂盒检测卵母细胞中ATP含量。每组收集20枚MⅡ期卵母细胞于10 μ L裂解液中,校正每组终体积为20 μ L。根据说明书,制备标准品、工作液。预先向1.5 mL EP管中加入100 μ L工作液,室温静置5 min以淬灭底物ATP。随后每组加入20 μ L待测样品或标准品,使用化学发光检测仪连续测定相对荧光素酶活性值,并计算ATP绝对浓度值。

1.2.9 免疫印迹分析

每组均收集约180枚MⅡ期卵母细胞,加入RIPA裂解液冰上充分裂解30 min,加入缓冲液并煮沸5 min。通过10%SDS-PAGE凝胶分离并转移至PVDF膜上。室温下用5%脱脂牛奶封闭1 h,一抗(SIRT3抗体、SOD2抗体和Ac-SOD2抗体)孵育过夜。随后与相应的二抗孵育1 h。通过化学发光法检测蛋白条带。使用Image J定量条带强度,以 α -Tubulin为内参,用于定量每种蛋白的相对表达水平。

1.3 统计学方法

使用GraphPad Prism 9软件分析数据,使用独立样本 t 检验分析两组之间的差异,使用单因素ANOVA检验分析多组的差异。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 确定NA体外培养的最适作用浓度

为筛选NA干预的最适作用浓度,取老龄小鼠的GV期COC进行IVM培养。在基础培养体系中分别添加0(对照组)、100、200、300 μ mol/L NA,持续培养16 h后评估胚胎发育潜能。实验数据显示,尽管老龄+200 μ mol/L NA组卵母细胞的二细胞率较老龄组有所提升,但组间差异没有统计学意义($P > 0.05$,图1A、B)。进一步比较囊胚形成率发现,老龄组卵母细胞的囊胚形成率显著低于年轻对照组,在NA

干预组中, 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA 干预后的囊胚形成率显著高于其他浓度组 ($P < 0.05$, 图 1C)。因此, 本研究最终选定 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 作为 NA 治疗的最适浓度。

2.2 NA 促进卵母细胞成熟

使用 PBE 率评估卵母细胞核成熟的能力。与年轻对照小鼠相比, 老龄小鼠卵母细胞的 PBE 率显著下降, 补充 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA 后老龄小鼠卵母细胞 PBE 率显著提高 ($P < 0.05$, 图 2A、B), 提示 NA 可促进卵母细胞核成熟。在卵母细胞的皮质区, 皮质颗粒 (cortical granule, CG) 呈现均匀分布特征, 但在染色体邻近区域呈现分布缺失现象。与年轻卵母细胞相比, 衰老卵母细胞的 CG 表现出信号强度降低和分布连续性中断的特征, 与文献报道相似^[16]。本研究中, 与年轻对照组相比, 老龄小鼠卵母细胞中 CG 信号的荧光强度降低, CG 的错误分布率增加, 而补充 NA 后可显著挽救 CG 数量的减少 ($P < 0.05$), 并降低 CG 的错误分布 ($P < 0.01$, 图

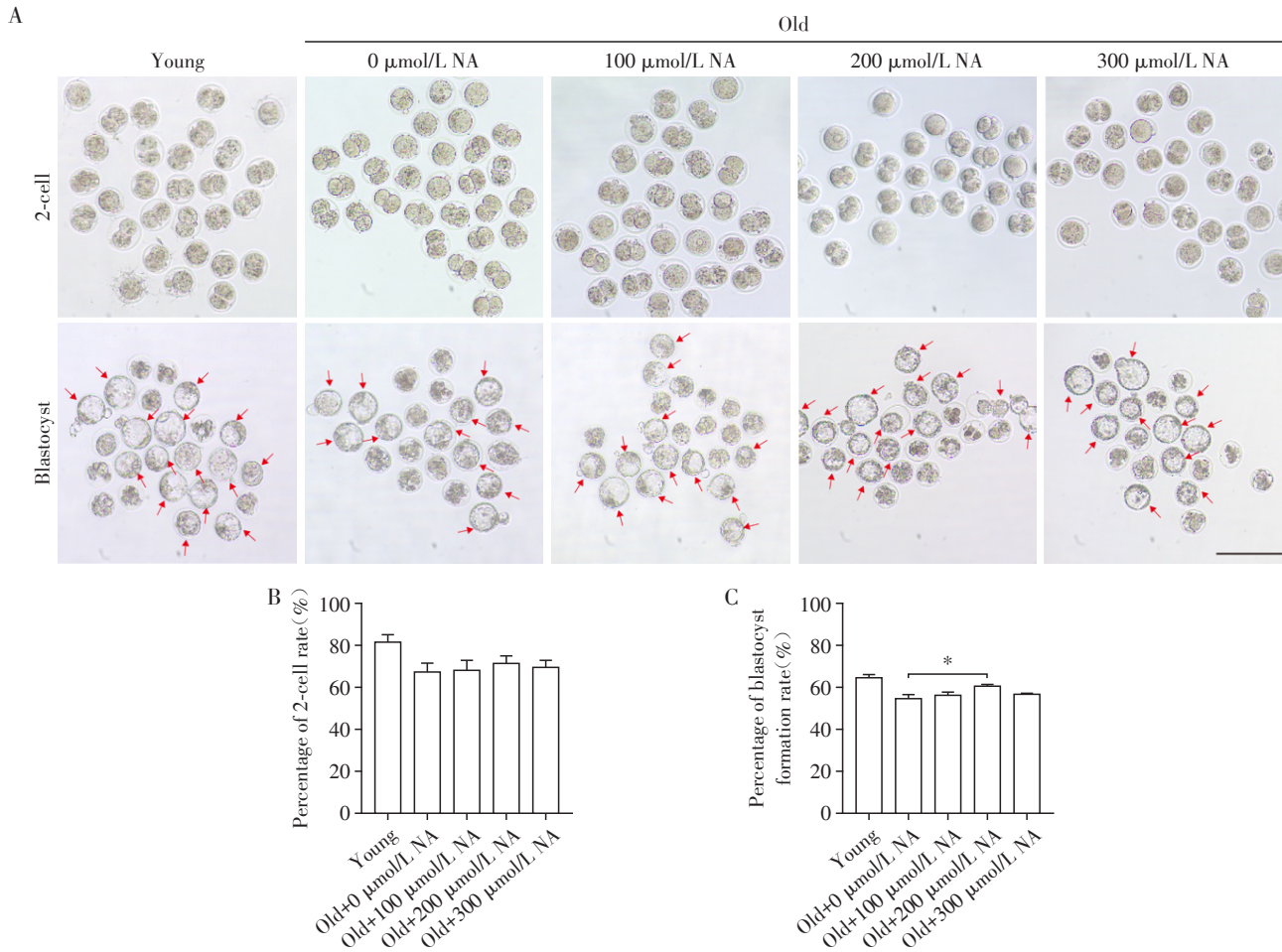
2C~E), 提示 NA 可改善老龄卵母细胞成熟。

2.3 NA 改善老龄小鼠卵母细胞纺锤体组装和染色体排列

考虑到高质量的卵母细胞具有典型桶状形态的纺锤体, 且染色体沿赤道板有序排列, 本研究评估了年轻与老龄小鼠 M II 期卵母细胞的纺锤体形态异常率和染色体排列异常率。大多数年轻小鼠卵母细胞具有规整桶形纺锤体和排列良好的染色体, 而老龄小鼠卵母细胞纺锤体形态异常, 染色体紊乱, 补充 NA 可显著降低老龄小鼠卵母细胞的纺锤体和染色体异常率 (P 均 < 0.05 , 图 3)。

2.4 NA 被卵母细胞摄取并定位于线粒体且改善线粒体功能

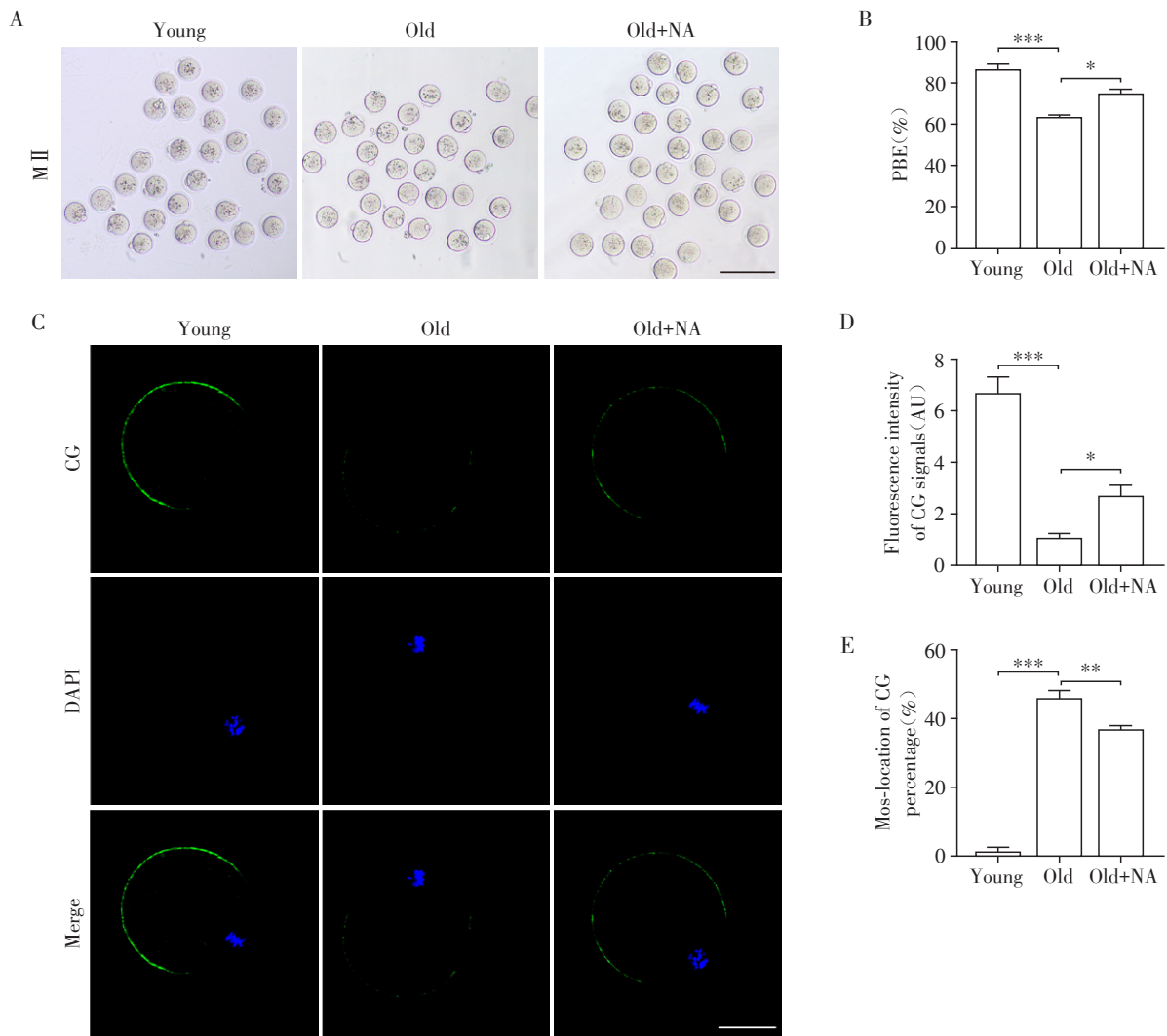
将荧光标记的 NA 与 COC 共培养, 发现 NA 可经颗粒细胞层转运至卵母细胞内, 并特异性富集于卵母细胞内线粒体, 提示 NA 可能参与调控卵母细胞内线粒体相关生理过程 (图 4A)。采用 JC-1 探针检



A: Representative images of the 2-cell and blastocyst stages of oocytes, and red arrows represent blastocyst stages of oocytes (Scale bars=200 μm). B, C: The percent of the 2-cell (B), and blastocyst formation (C) in the young, old, and old+NA groups. * $P < 0.05$ ($n=20$).

图 1 不同浓度 NA 对 IVM 卵母细胞受精及囊胚形成的影响

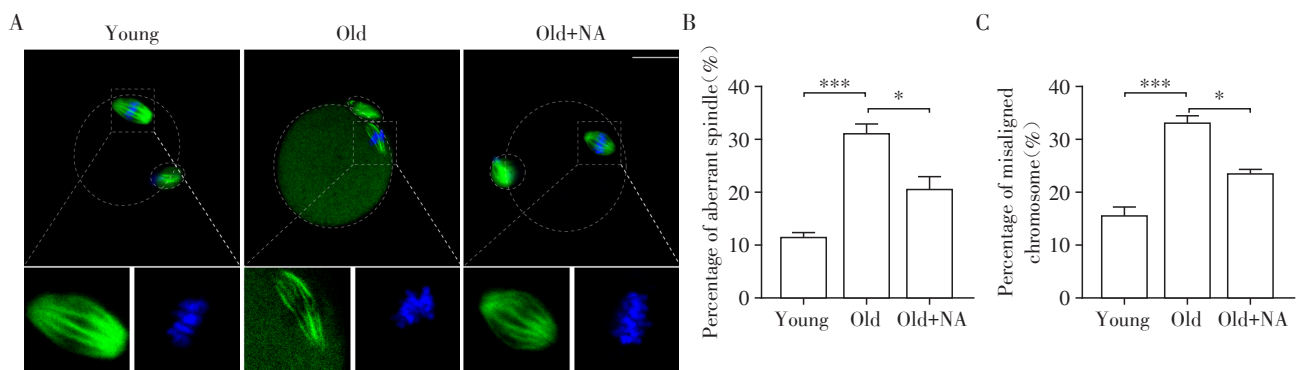
Figure 1 Effects of different concentration of NA on the fertilization and subsequent blastocyst formation of IVM oocytes



A: Representative images of the M II-stage oocytes (Scale bars=200 μm). B: The percent of PBE in the young, old, and old+NA groups ($n=20$). C: Representative figures of CG distribution in the young, old, and old+NA groups (Scale bars=25 μm). D: The statistical analysis of CG signals ($n=15$). E: The statistical analysis of the percentage of mislocalized CG in M II-stage oocytes ($n=15$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

图2 卵母细胞PBE和CG分布

Figure 2 PBE and CG distribution in M II-stage oocytes



A: Representative images of the spindle morphology and chromosome alignment in M II-stage oocytes (Scale bars=25 μm). B: The rate of abnormal spindles ($n=30$). C: The rate of misaligned chromosomes ($n=30$). * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

图3 M II期卵母细胞纺锤体组装和染色体排列

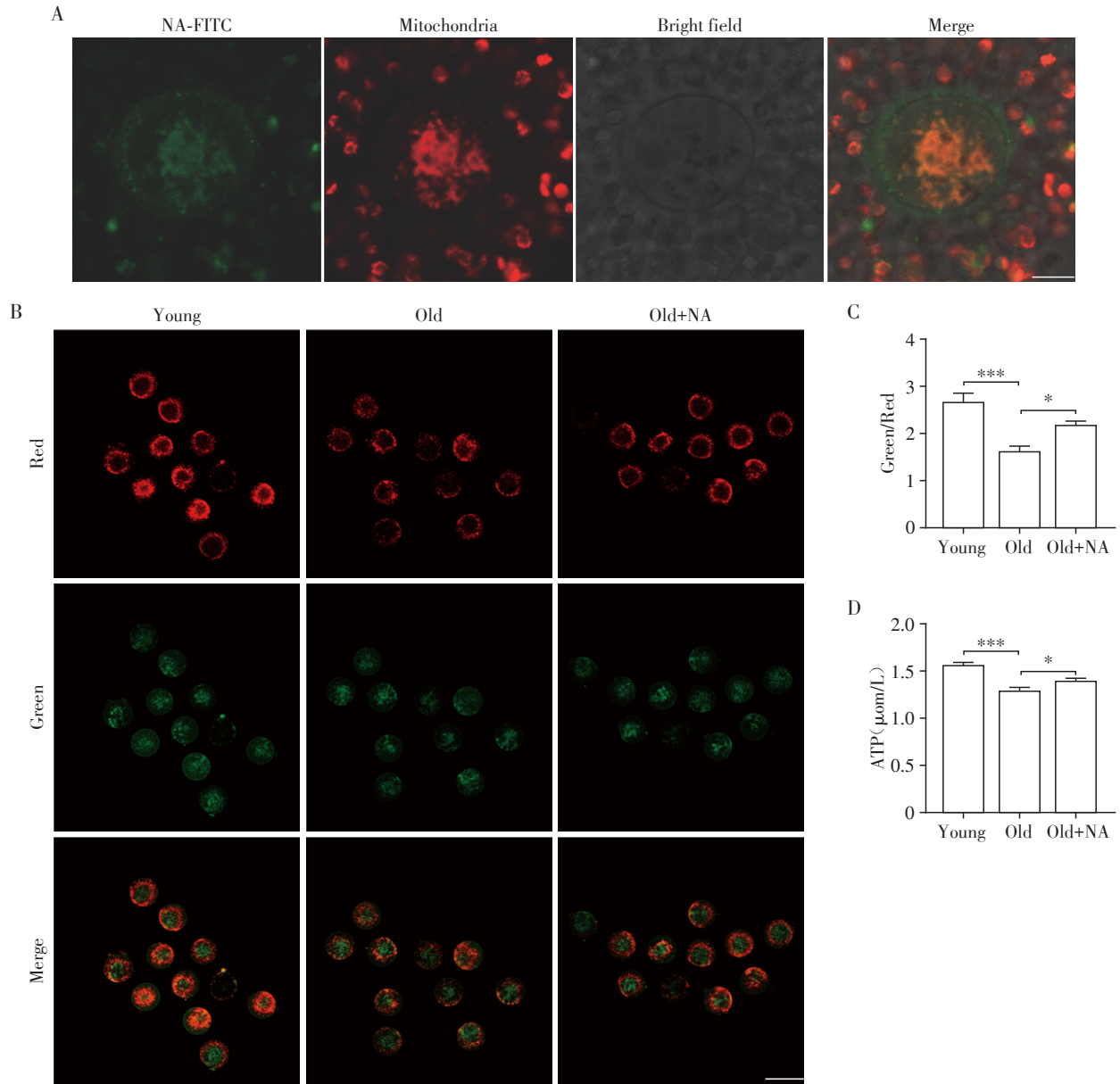
Figure 3 Spindle assembly and chromosome alignment in M II-stage oocytes

测卵母细胞线粒体膜电位,定量分析显示,与年轻小鼠相比,老龄小鼠卵母细胞线粒体膜电位显著下降($P < 0.001$),补充NA后恢复了线粒体膜电位($P < 0.05$,图4B、C)。此外,鉴于线粒体在能量代谢中的核心作用,进一步检测了卵母细胞内ATP水平。与年轻小鼠相比,老龄小鼠M II期卵母细胞中的ATP水平显著降低,补充NA后观察到ATP显著升高($P < 0.05$,图4D)。因此,NA可改善老龄M II期卵母细胞线粒体功能。

2.5 NA改善老龄小鼠卵母细胞氧化应激水平

考虑到线粒体功能易受氧化应激水平的影响,本研究检测了各组小鼠卵母细胞及其线粒体中的氧化应激水平。与年轻小鼠卵母细胞相比,老龄小鼠M II期卵母细胞内及其线粒体内ROS水平均显著增加,补充NA后卵母细胞内及线粒体ROS均显著下降(P 均 < 0.05 ,图5)。

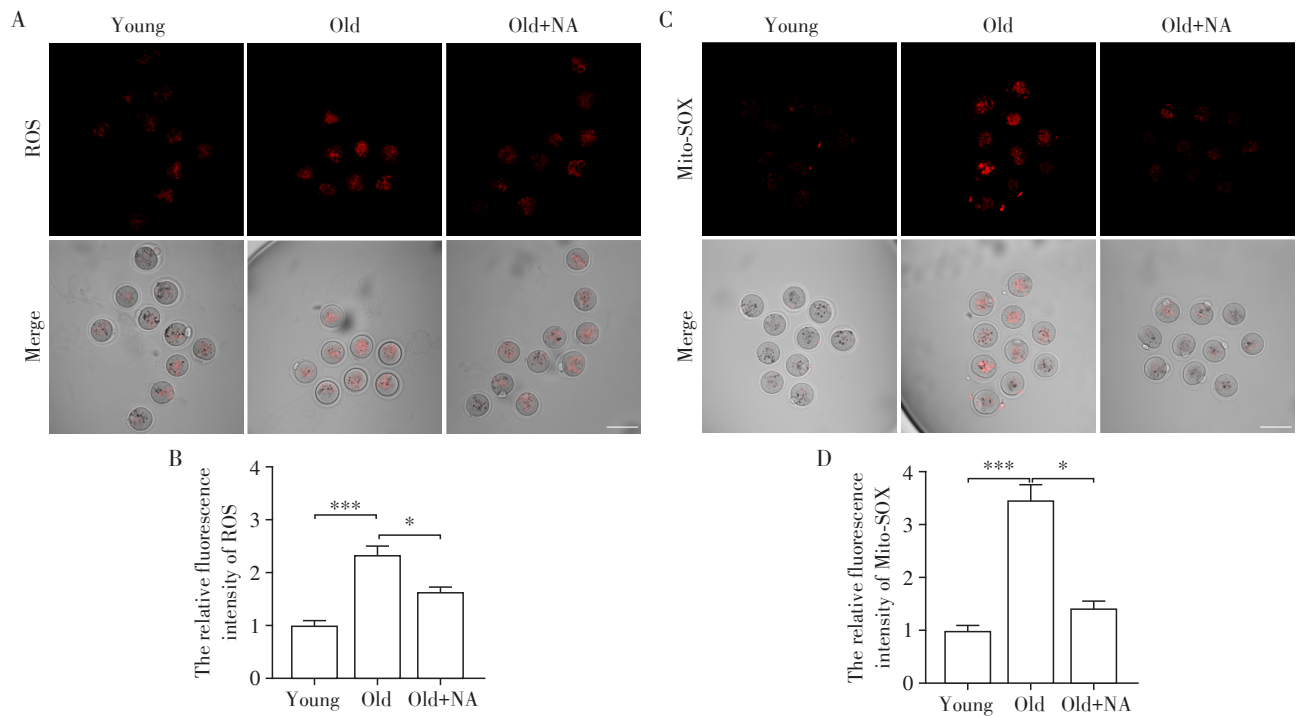
2.6 NA对老龄小鼠卵母细胞SIRT3/SOD2通路的调节
蛋白质免疫印迹分析显示,与年轻小鼠相比,



A: Representative images of the NA-FITC and the distribution of mitochondrion in M II -stage COCs (Scale bars=25 μm). B: JC-1 fluorescence signal in M II -stage oocytes (Scale bars=100 μm). C: Statistical analysis of JC-1 fluorescence signal (n=15). Red fluorecence represents JC-1 aggregates and green fluorecence represents JC-1 monomer. D: Statistical analysis of ATP content in M II -stage oocytes (n=20). * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

图4 NA荧光定位和M II期卵母细胞线粒体功能

Figure 4 Fluorescence localization of NA and mitochondrial function in M II -stage oocytes



A: Representative images of ROS levels in M II-stage oocytes (Scale bars=100 μ m). B: Statistical analysis of ROS fluorescence signal ($n=15$). C: Representative images of Mito-SOX in M II-stage oocytes (Scale bars=100 μ m). D: Statistical analysis of Mito-SOX fluorescence signal ($n=15$). * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

图5 M II期卵母细胞及线粒体内氧化应激水平

Figure 5 Intracellular and mitochondrial oxidative stress levels in M II-stage oocytes

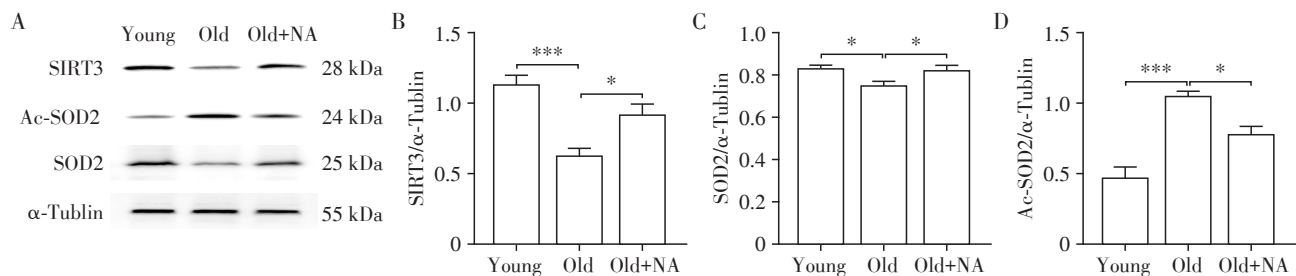
老龄小鼠 M II 期卵母细胞 SIRT3 蛋白表达下降, 补充 NA 后显著增加 ($P < 0.05$, 图 6A、B); 老龄小鼠卵母细胞 SOD2 蛋白表达下降, 补充 NA 后表达显著增加 ($P < 0.05$, 图 6A、C); 而老龄小鼠卵母细胞 Ac-SOD2 蛋白表达显著增加, 补充 NA 后显著下降 ($P < 0.05$, 图 6A、D)。

3 讨论

女性生殖功能的年龄相关性衰退在生殖医学领域引发广泛关注, 尤其 35 岁之后, 卵巢储备功能呈非

线性加速衰减^[17]。一项队列研究表明, 女性 35 岁后抗缪勒氏管激素 (anti-Müllerian hormone, AMH) 进入明显的加速下降阶段, 其 5 年总变化率从 30~<35 岁的平均下降 0.46 急剧增至 35~<40 岁的平均下降 0.97, 40 岁后 AMH 下降速率持续加快, 40~45 岁平均下降 1.65^[18]。卵母细胞作为人体内最大且不可再生的功能性细胞单元, 其质量衰退已成为当代生殖医学研究的核心命题^[19]。

NA 对 IVM 卵母细胞发育能力的影响在以往已被研究, 结果不一致。一项研究表明, 400 μ mol/L NA



A: Representative images of protein expression of SIRT3, SOD2, and Ac-SOD2 in M II-stage oocytes. B: Western blot analysis of SIRT3 protein expression ($n=180$). C: Western blot analysis of SOD2 protein expression ($n=180$). D: Western blot analysis of Ac-SOD2 protein expression ($n=180$). * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

图6 M II期卵母细胞内SIRT3、SOD2、Ac-SOD2蛋白表达水平

Figure 6 Expression of SIRT3, SOD2 and Ac-SOD2 proteins in M II-stage oocytes

处理的牛IVM卵母细胞在玻璃化冷冻后的减数分裂进程和发育能力方面显著改善^[20]；随后的研究报告，在添加200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA后，IVM猪卵母细胞的囊胚形成率显著增加^[21]；然而，低剂量50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA处理对IVM小鼠卵母细胞的成熟没有显著影响^[22]，表明NA对卵母细胞成熟的改善作用，很大程度上取决于其浓度，但目前对老龄卵母细胞成熟的改善作用研究较少。本研究观察了不同剂量NA对老龄小鼠卵母细胞IVM的影响，其中200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA对衰老小鼠卵母细胞的植入前胚胎发育能力提升效果最显著。这种剂量依赖效应可能归因于SIRT3通路中负反馈机制的存在^[23]。

已有研究表明，女性衰老对卵母细胞核和胞质成熟都有负面影响，包括PBE、CG动力学、纺锤体形态、染色体排列和线粒体功能^[24-25]。然而，影响程度在不同研究中有所不同。值得注意的是，过量的NA并不一定对女性生殖有益，研究表明，补充300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA时年轻雌性小鼠的囊胚形成率较补充200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA时低^[26]。此外，本研究还观察到NA定位于卵母细胞的线粒体，并直接影响线粒体功能。补充NA后衰老的卵母细胞线粒体功能的部分恢复支持NA可以增强卵母细胞线粒体活性，从而改善卵母细胞质量的假说。

衰老与氧化应激的累积密切相关，氧化应激在细胞功能恶化中起着重要作用^[27]。随着时间的推移，ROS的积累超过了身体的抗氧化防御能力，通过损害细胞过程，如线粒体功能和DNA修复，加速衰老过程^[28]。因此，清除多余自由基，保持平衡的氧化状态，是减缓衰老进程的有效措施之一^[29]。SOD2是卵巢中存在的主要抗氧化酶，在卵母细胞中表达并定位于线粒体中，且SOD2表达水平在氧化应激反应中增加^[30]。随着年龄的增加，抗氧化酶SOD2表达下降，导致卵母细胞清除自由基的能力降低，ROS水平升高。此外，SIRT3是卵巢功能、代谢和衰老过程的关键调节因子，由于其在线粒体中的可逆乙酰化，被认为是生殖衰老治疗干预的潜在靶点^[31-32]。研究表明，敲除SIRT3会导致胚胎形成减少并增加胚胎中的氧化应激水平，这强调了SIRT3在维持胚胎存活、生长和氧化还原平衡中的重要性^[33]。卵母细胞中SOD2的乙酰化状态受SIRT3调节，SIRT3通过使SOD2脱乙酰化来增强酶活性，从而增加ROS清除^[34]。也有研究证明，激活SIRT3介导的SOD2通路可以减少由氧化应激引起的细胞损伤^[35-36]。

NA是一种强大的抗氧化剂，研究表明，在卵巢发育不全患者的血清代谢组学中检测到NA代谢途径的异常表达，提示NA可能与卵巢储备功能相关^[15]。在小鼠自然衰老模型体外培养的卵母细胞中发现，补充NA改善了衰老引起的卵母细胞质量下降，证实了NA对氧化应激的清除作用。除了对ROS的直接清除作用外，NA还可以通过其他机制对抗氧化应激。本研究观察到，NA处理的老龄小鼠卵母细胞中SIRT3的表达显著升高，而Ac-SOD2的表达显著降低。这表明NA可能通过增加SIRT3的表达，从而促进SOD2的去乙酰化，增强SOD2表达，从而发挥抗氧化应激作用。

综上所述，本研究表明，在IVM培养液中添加200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ NA能改善老龄小鼠卵母细胞植入前的胚胎发育潜能，并通过SIRT3/SOD2信号通路，降低氧化应激水平，改善卵母细胞线粒体功能，从而改善衰老卵母细胞质量。但是，这项研究仍然存在局限性，具体作用机制仍需进一步深入研究。

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郭爽负责实验设计和撰写文章初稿；倪曼和程丽负责实验实施；严正杰、高莉和宁松参与实验操作；刘嘉茵负责课题设计、文章审阅修改及资金支持。

Author's Contributions:

GUO Shuang was responsible for the experimental design and drafting of the initial manuscript. NI Man and CHENG Li performed the experiment. YAN Zhengjie, GAO Li, and NING Song participated in the experimental operations. LIU Jiayin was responsible for project design, manuscript review and revision, and fund support.

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