

调整腺嘌呤饮食磷含量制作慢性肾病高磷血症的小鼠模型

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[摘要] 目的:通过调整腺嘌呤饮食中的磷水平,建立慢性肾脏病伴高磷血症的小鼠模型。方法:将雄性C57BL/6小鼠分为腺嘌呤饮食组(腺嘌呤0.2%,钙1.0%,磷0.6%)及其对照组(钙1.0%,磷0.6%)、腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组(腺嘌呤0.2%,钙0.6%,磷1.0%)及其对照组(钙0.8%,磷0.6%),每组各7只。于造模前、造模4周记录体重,测血尿素氮(BUN)、钙(Ca)、磷(P)水平,4周后取肾脏组织,RT-PCR检测肾纤维化指标包括I型胶原蛋白(Collagen I)、纤连蛋白(fibronectin, FN)、纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1(plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, PAI-1)以及炎症指标肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)、细胞间黏附分子-1(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)等的表达情况。结果:与相应的对照组比,腺嘌呤饮食组4周时体重降低,血BUN明显升高,为(41.15 \pm 4.59)mmol/L; Ca、P轻度升高,分别为(2.62 \pm 0.16)mmol/L、(2.22 \pm 0.26)mmol/L($P < 0.05$)。腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组造模4周时血BUN[(14.68 \pm 3.57)mmol/L]轻度升高、P[(2.97 \pm 0.29)mmol/L]明显升高($P < 0.05$),血Ca水平无明显差异。RT-PCR显示腺嘌呤饮食组和腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组小鼠肾脏组织中Collagen I、FN、PAI-1、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、ICAM-1表达水平均较相应对照组升高。结论:腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食饲喂C57BL/6小鼠4周即可建立高磷血症模型,同时伴有轻度肾功能下降、肾脏纤维化,是制备慢性肾脏病伴高磷血症小鼠模型的可行方法。

[关键词] 高磷血症;腺嘌呤;小鼠模型;纤维化;炎症

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Adjusting phosphorus content in adenine diet to establish mice model of chronic kidney disease with hyperphosphatemia

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[Abstract] **Objective:** By adjusting the phosphorus content in adenine diet, we aimed to establish an effective chronic kidney disease mice model accompanied by hyperphosphatemia for further studies. **Methods:** Male C57BL/6 mice were divided into four groups: simple adenine dietary: the normal group (1.0% calcium, 0.6% phosphorus), the simple adenine group (0.2% adenine, 1.0% calcium, 0.6% phosphorus), adenine integrating high phosphorus dietary: the normal group (0.8% calcium, 0.6% phosphorus), the adenine integrating high phosphorus dietary group (0.2% adenine, 0.6% calcium, 1.0% phosphorus) ($n=7$). The weight, the levels of blood urea nitrogen (BUN), calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) in serum were measured at 0 and 4 weeks after the start of adenine diet. The gene expression of fibrosis markers collagen I, fibronectin (FN), plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), inflammatory markers TNF- α , IL-1 β and ICAM-1 in the kidney were detected by RT-PCR. **Results:** Compared to the control group, their bodyweights were decreased and the serum BUN level [(41.15 \pm 4.59)mmol/L] was significantly increased at 4 weeks in the simple adenine group, while the levels of serum Ca [2.62 \pm 0.16)mmol/L] and P [(2.22 \pm 0.26)mmol/L] were slightly increased ($P < 0.05$). In the adenine integrating high phosphorus dietary group, their weights were reduced and the level of serum P [(2.97 \pm 0.29)mmol/L] showed significant increase, whereas the level of serum BUN [(14.68 \pm 3.57)mmol/L] were slightly increased at 4 weeks ($P < 0.05$). There was

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no significant difference in serum Ca levels. RT-PCR results showed that the expressions of collagen I, FN, PAI-1, TNF- α , IL-1 β and ICAM-1 were increased in two model groups. **Conclusion:** Adenine combined with high phosphorus diet feeding C57BL/6 mice for 4 weeks can establish a hyperphosphatemia model, accompanied by mild renal dysfunction and renal fibrosis, which is an effective method to set up the mice with hyperphosphatemia.

[Key words] hyperphosphatemia; adenine; mice model; fibrosis; inflammatory

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慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)是严重的世界公共健康问题,据2016年美国肾脏病数据库系统(United States Renal Data System, USRDS)报道,CKD发病率约14.8%^[1]。高磷血症是CKD的常见并发症,2012年透析预后与实践模式研究(Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Pattern Study, DOPPS)(IV)显示西方国家维持性血透患者高磷血症(血磷 > 1.78 mmol/L)发病率为20.0%~40.0%^[2]。高磷血症可导致继发性甲状旁腺功能亢进、异位钙化、心脏肥大、肾性骨病等^[3-4];此外CKD患者存在心血管节律紊乱,研究表明高血磷(P)、高甲状旁腺激素水平、高成纤维细胞生长因子23水平与CKD患者心律变异性指标异常密切相关^[5-7]。

高磷血症是CKD患者死亡的独立危险因素,血磷水平 > 4.3 mg/dL时,患者的死亡风险增加约1.5倍^[8]。血磷水平每升高1 mg/dL,CKD患者死亡风险升高18%^[9]。血磷升高是导致慢性肾脏病-矿物质骨代谢紊乱(chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder, CKD-MBD)的重要环节^[10],2017年改善全球肾脏病预后组织(Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, KDIGO)诊治指南建议CKD-MBD的治疗以降低过高血磷,维持正常血钙(Ca)为目标^[11]。因此建立稳定的慢性肾脏病伴高磷血症的小鼠模型,对进一步研究高磷血症的发生发展、致病机制以及治疗方法具有重要意义。

腺嘌呤饲喂法是目前常用的CKD动物模型制备法之一, Tanaka等^[12]测试不同的腺嘌呤浓度(0.05%、0.20%、0.50%),发现0.20%腺嘌呤饲料造模的雄性C57BL/6小鼠血尿素氮(BUN)水平逐步升高,肾脏出现明显损伤,且6周内生存率为100%。因此本研究以0.2%腺嘌呤为基础,调整饮食中的钙、磷含量,探索建立稳定可靠的慢性肾脏病伴高磷血症小鼠模型以供研究。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

7周龄雄性SPF级C57BL/6小鼠共28只,体重

23~25 g,购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司。小鼠饲养于南京医科大学SPF级实验动物房,自由摄食及饮水。本实验方案经南京医科大学实验动物福利伦理审查委员会审核通过。采用Co⁶⁰辐照灭菌鼠用配合饲料(江苏协同医药生物工程有限公司);腺嘌呤(Sigma-Aldrich公司,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 造模

小鼠适应性饲养1周后,分为4组,腺嘌呤饮食组(造模组1:腺嘌呤0.2%,钙1.0%,磷0.6%)及其对照组(对照组1:钙1.0%,磷0.6%)^[13-14]、腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组(造模组2:腺嘌呤0.2%,钙0.6%,磷1.0%)及其对照组(对照组2:钙0.8%,磷0.6%)^[15],每组各7只,造模时间为4周。

1.2.2 样本的采集及处理

分别于造模前、造模4周时记录小鼠体重,并用眼眶内眦静脉丛方法取小鼠全血后分离血清,采用全自动生化分析仪(AU5400, Olympus Corporation, 日本)检测血清尿素氮(BUN)、Ca、P水平。

1.2.3 RT-PCR检测肾纤维化及炎症指标

利用TRIzol法提取肾脏皮质总RNA, Nano Dmp 2000超微量分光光度计(Thermo公司,美国)检测RNA浓度和纯度,按照逆转录试剂盒(TaKaRa公司,日本)说明书进行逆转录,所得cDNA利用Step One Plus实时荧光定量PCR仪(ABI公司,美国)进行qRT-PCR实验。检测肾纤维化指标包括I型胶原蛋白(Collagen I)、纤连蛋白(fibronectin, FN)、纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1(plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, PAI-1),炎症指标肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)、细胞间黏附分子-1(intercellular adhesion molecule-1, ICAM-1)的表达情况,引物序列见表1。引物由北京六合华大基因科技有限公司合成。PCR条件:95℃预变性20 min,随后40个循环,包括95℃变性5 s,60℃退火并延伸31 s。

1.3 统计学方法

所有计量资料用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;运用

表1 qRT-PCR引物序列

Table 1 Sequences of primers for qRT-PCR

基因	引物序列
Collagen I	上游 5'-CCGGCTCCTGCTCCTCTT-3'
	下游 5'-TGCACGTCATCGCACAC-3'
FN	上游 5'-CGTGGAGCAAGAAGGACAA-3'
	下游 5'-GTGAGTCTGCGGTTGGTAAA-3'
PAI-1	上游 5'-CACGCTACTTCCTCCTCAAG-3'
	下游 5'-CTCTGTCTTCATCAGCTGGC-3'
TNF- α	上游 5'-TCCCCAAAGGGATGAGAAG-3'
	下游 5'-CACTTGGTGGTTTGCTACGA-3'
IL-1 β	上游 5'-ACTGTGAAATGCCACCTTTTG-3'
	下游 5'-TGTTGATGTGCTGCTGTGAG-3'
ICAM-1	上游 5'-CGCTCCGCTACCATCAC-3'
	下游 5'-GGCGGCTCAGTATCTCCTC-3'
GAPDH	上游 5'-GTCTTCACTACCATGGAGAAGG-3'
	下游 5'-TCATGGATGACCTTGCCAG-3'

SPSS 18.0 软件进行统计分析。分别于造模前、造模4周时行造模组和相应对照组间的独立样本 *t* 检验, $P \leq 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般状况

对照组1和对照组2小鼠饮食正常,精神状态好,活泼好动,反应灵敏,毛色光泽。造模组(腺嘌呤饮食组、腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组)小鼠进食少,反应迟钝,精神萎靡,蜷缩好卧,毛色乏泽,体重减轻(图1)。

2.2 单纯腺嘌呤饮食法小鼠的血生化指标

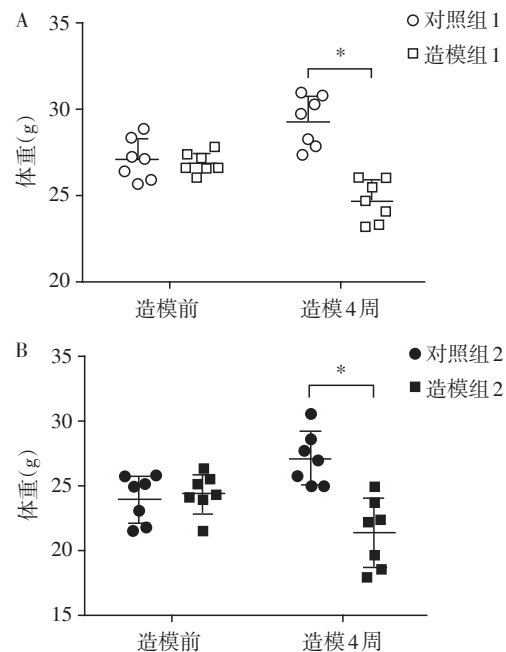
造模前,两组之间血生化指标水平无统计学差异;造模4周时,腺嘌呤饮食组小鼠血BUN明显升高,为 (41.15 ± 4.59) mmol/L; Ca、P轻度升高,分别为 (2.62 ± 0.16) mmol/L、 (2.22 ± 0.26) mmol/L ($P < 0.05$, 图2 A、B、C)。

2.3 腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食法小鼠的血生化指标

造模前,两组之间血生化指标水平无统计学差异;造模4周时腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组小鼠血BUN [(14.68 ± 3.57) mmol/L]轻度升高、P [(2.97 ± 0.29) mmol/L]明显升高 ($P < 0.05$),血Ca变化无统计学差异(图2 D、E、F)。

2.4 小鼠肾组织纤维化及炎症指标的变化

RT-PCR 结果显示造模组小鼠肾脏组织中纤维化指标 Collagen I、FN、PAI-1 及炎症指标 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、ICAM-1 的水平与相应对照组比明显升高(图3)。



A:腺嘌呤饮食组(造模组1)与相同时期对照组1体重比较;B:腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组(造模组2)与相同时期对照组2体重比较;两组比较,* $P < 0.05$ ($n=7$)。

图1 各组小鼠不同时期的体重变化

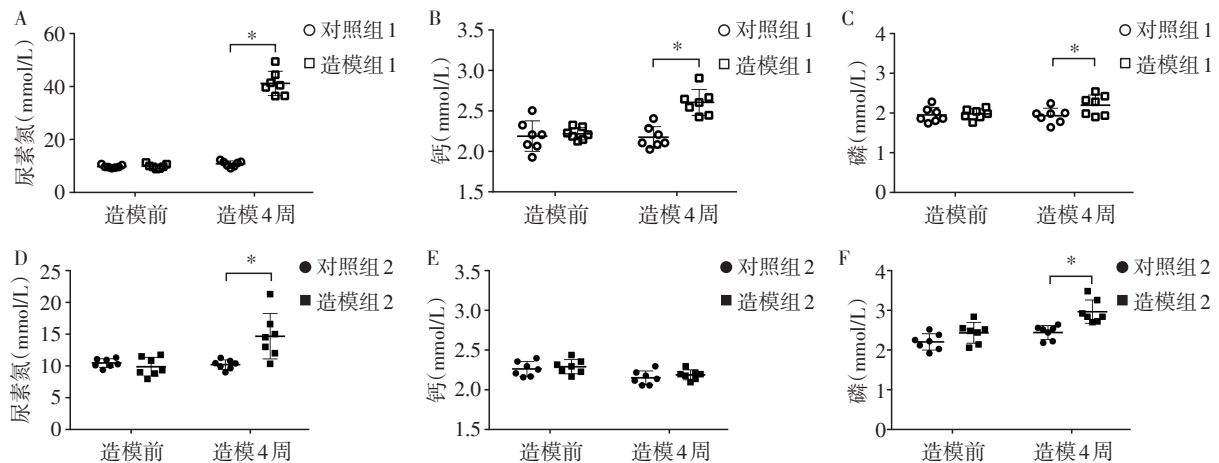
Figure 1 Weight changes of mice in each group at different intervals

3 讨论

腺嘌呤饮食法是常用的CKD模型制备方法,0.15%、0.2%、0.3%的腺嘌呤被证实可安全有效地建立CKD小鼠模型^[16]。腺嘌呤是核酸的组成成分,大量腺嘌呤被机体摄入后,在黄嘌呤氧化酶作用下在肝内形成极难溶于水的2,8-二羟基腺嘌呤,后者经肾小球滤过,主要沉积于肾皮髓质交界区的肾小管与肾间质部位,严重损伤肾功能^[17]。

本研究中单纯腺嘌呤饮食法造模饲料是在购买的标准小鼠饲料基础上添加腺嘌呤制成。Maizel等^[13]报道标准小鼠饲料含钙0.9%、磷0.6%;Six等^[14]研究中,正常对照组小鼠饲料含钙、磷比例分别为1.00%、0.65%,本研究中对照组1饲料含钙1.0%,磷0.6%,与文献报道基本一致。但本研究发现,在此基础上构建的腺嘌呤饮食组小鼠在4周时血BUN、Ca水平明显升高,而血P水平仅轻度升高。

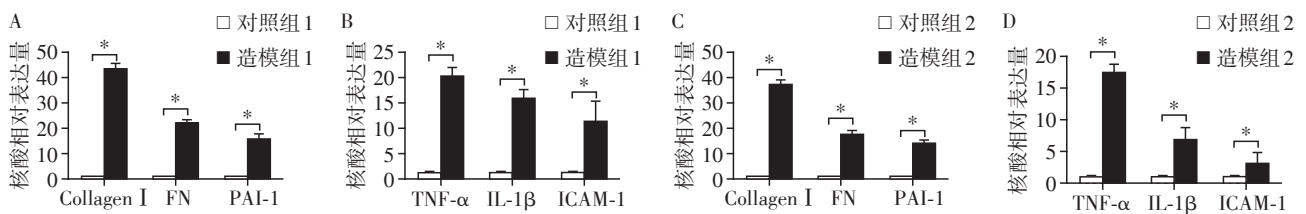
为避免肾功能显著下降而导致的多种代谢紊乱对实验研究的影响,较理想的高磷血症小鼠模型是在肾功能轻度下降的情况下,伴发明显高磷血症且无血钙水平变化。文献显示在Schiavi等^[15]的研究中,采用正常对照组饮食含0.8%钙、0.6%磷,造模



A、B、C:腺嘌呤饮食组与相同时期对照组1血尿素氮、血清钙、血清磷水平的比较;D、E、F:腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组与相同时期对照组2血尿素氮、血清钙、血清磷的比较;两组比较,* $P < 0.05(n=7)$ 。

图2 各组小鼠造模前及造模4周血生化指标

Figure 2 Serum biochemical indexes in each group before and after modeling for 4 weeks



A、B:腺嘌呤饮食组与相同时期对照组1比较肾脏组织出现明显纤维化和炎症反应;C、D:腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组与相同时期对照组2比较,肾脏组织中纤维化及炎症反应;两组比较,* $P < 0.05(n=7)$ 。

图3 各组小鼠肾脏组织中纤维化及炎症指标的变化

Figure 3 Expression of fibrosis and inflammatory markers in kidneys of each group

组饮食含0.6%钙、0.9%磷。因此在腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组中,下调了饲料中的钙含量并上调磷含量,即对照组2饲料含钙0.8%、磷0.6%;腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组饲料含0.2%腺嘌呤、钙0.6%、磷1.0%,发现该组小鼠4周时血磷水平显著升高,血BUN轻度升高,并且血清Ca的水平与对照组2之间无明显差异,表明此腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食法可建立高磷血症的小鼠模型,并减少因肾功能明显下降造成的其他内环境紊乱因素对研究的干扰。

两组腺嘌呤造模小鼠体重减轻,肾功能下降,与文献报道的结果一致^[18]。0.2%腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食组中,小鼠的血BUN水平仅轻度升高,具体机制尚不清楚。Tani等^[19]先用含0.2%腺嘌呤的饮食(磷含量为0.8%)喂养8周龄雄性C57BL/6小鼠6周,接着换含0.2%腺嘌呤的高磷饮食(磷含量为1.8%)喂养,发现小鼠血BUN水平在换高磷饮食后的第2、4、6周分别为85.2、75.6、70.3 mg/dL。此外,Lomashvili等^[20]用含0.45%腺嘌呤联合2.0%高磷饮

食饲养C57BL/6小鼠发现造模8周可导致轻至中度肾功能损害,血BUN水平约为50 mg/dL;而在磷含量为0.73%的饮食中添加0.2%腺嘌呤饲养C57BL/6小鼠6周即出现严重的肾衰竭,血BUN水平约为150 mg/dL^[21]。在对雌性DBA/2小鼠行肾皮质电灼所致的CKD模型中,给予高磷饮食(磷0.9%)12周后,血BUN水平明显低于CKD正常磷含量(磷0.5%)饮食组^[22]。然而,在单侧肾切除伴对侧缺血再灌注所致的CKD小鼠模型中,高磷(磷2.0%)可引起明显的肾脏纤维化和肾功能急剧恶化^[23]。这一系列研究表明在不同品系、不同慢性肾脏病造模方法的小鼠模型中,高磷饮食对造模小鼠肾功能的影响存在差异,具体机制尚未完全阐明,有待于进一步深入研究。

肾纤维化是CKD常见的病理特征,细胞外基质蓄积是其主要病理基础^[24]。研究表明,在腺嘌呤诱导的CKD动物模型中,Collagen I、FN以及PAI-1表达明显升高^[25-26],肾脏呈现纤维化反应。此外,炎症

反应是间质纤维化的始动因素^[27],有多种炎症因子参与间质纤维化的过程。Santana等^[28]用0.2%腺嘌呤饲喂C57BL/6小鼠6周后发现肾组织中TNF- α 、IL-1 β 表达升高,提示炎症反应参与该模型中CKD的进展。在本实验中,造模组小鼠肾组织中纤维化指标(Collagen I、FN、PAI-1)及炎症指标(TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、ICAM-1)均表达升高,表明肾组织存在纤维化及炎症反应,其中腺嘌呤饮食组肾脏纤维化程度更明显,可能与炎症反应较强有关。

与其他CKD造模方法如5/6肾大部切除相比,本文所采用的腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食法造模时间短,无需手术,方便操作,并且小鼠存活率高。文献报道,行5/6肾大部切除造模时间一般为8周,血BUN明显增高,约为110 mg/dL^[29],实验动物的死亡率接近40%^[30]。本研究也存在一些不足,如含腺嘌呤饮食法可因实验小鼠进食量不一致而导致造模效果的差异。此外,本研究未对不同磷含量的高磷饮食造模效果进行比较,未进行不同造模时间点的动态观察,将在后续的研究中进一步优化。

本研究表明0.2%腺嘌呤联合高磷饮食(钙0.6%,磷1.0%)饲喂C57BL/6小鼠4周即可建立明显的高磷血症模型,同时伴有肾功能轻度降低以及肾脏纤维化,血钙水平无明显变化,是制备慢性肾脏病伴高磷血症小鼠模型较为可行的方法。

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