

· 基础研究 ·

黄芩苷对脂多糖诱导牙周膜成纤维细胞表达炎症因子的影响

孙丽君¹, 周洪², 张晨³, 何峰⁴, 温爽², 胡佳艺¹, 居文正¹, 戴国梁¹, 束为^{1*}¹江苏省中医院口腔科, 江苏 南京 210029; ²南京医科大学免疫学系, 江苏 南京 211166; ³南京医科大学第二附属医院生物医学研究室, 江苏 南京 210011; ⁴南京医科大学附属口腔医院特诊科, 江苏 南京 210029

[摘要] 目的:探讨黄芩苷对脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)促人牙周膜成纤维细胞炎症因子表达的影响。方法:培养后的人牙周膜成纤维细胞用不同浓度的黄芩苷干预, CCK8实验观察黄芩苷对人牙周膜成纤维细胞的细胞增殖毒性。培养后的人牙周膜成纤维细胞分为空白对照组、黄芩苷组、LPS组和LPS+黄芩苷组。空白对照组仅加入2%胎牛血清的培养液;黄芩苷组分别加入黄芩苷200、500 ng/mL; LPS组加入100 μg/mL LPS; LPS+黄芩苷组加入100 μg/mL LPS,同时分别加入黄芩苷200、500 ng/mL。24 h收集细胞, real-time PCR检测各组白介素(interleukin, IL)-6、IL-8、IL-1β mRNA表达的变化。结果:CCK8实验结果显示, 500 ng/mL浓度以下黄芩苷对细胞没有明显的增殖毒性。和空白对照组比较, 黄芩苷组(200 ng/mL和500 ng/mL)IL-6、IL-8、IL-1β的mRNA表达均无明显变化($P > 0.05$), LPS组IL-6、IL-8、IL-1β mRNA表达明显上升, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 相比LPS组, LPS+黄芩苷(200 ng/mL)组IL-6、IL-8、IL-1β mRNA表达明显下降, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 而LPS+黄芩苷(500 ng/mL)组IL-6、IL-1β mRNA表达明显上升, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论:黄芩苷在低浓度时显示有抑炎作用, 而在浓度增加达到500 ng/mL时显示有促炎作用。

[关键词] 黄芩苷; 脂多糖; 人牙周膜成纤维细胞**[中图分类号]** R781.4**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2019)01-050-04**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNS20190109

Effects of baicalin on the expression of inflammatory cytokines in human periodontal ligament fibroblasts induced by lipopolysaccharide

Sun Lijun¹, Zhou Hong², Zhang Chen³, He Feng⁴, Wen Shuang², Hu Jiayi¹, Ju Wenzheng¹, Dai Guoliang¹, Shu Wei^{1*}¹Department of Stomatology, Jiangsu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210029;²Department of Immunology, NMU, Nanjing 211166; ³Department of Biomedical Research, the Second Affiliated⁴Department of Speciality, Affiliated Stomatological Hospital of NMU, Nanjing 210029, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the effect of baicalin on the expression of inflammatory cytokines in human periodontal ligament fibroblasts (HPDLFs) induced by lipopolysaccharide(LPS). **Methods:** After the cultured HPDLFs were treated with different concentrations of baicalin, the cytotoxicity of different concentrations of baicalin on HPDLFs was observed by CCK8. The cultured HPDLFs were divided into the blank control group, the baicalin group, the LPS group, and the LPS + baicalin group. The blank control group only added 2% fetal bovine serum culture solution; the baicalin group added 200 or 500 ng/mL baicalin, respectively; the LPS group added 100 μg/mL LPS; the LPS + baicalin group added 100 μg/mL LPS, and 200 or 500 ng/mL baicalin, respectively. Cells were collected 24 h later. The changes of IL-6, IL-8, and IL-1β mRNA expressions in each group were examined. **Results:** The results of the CCK8 experiment show that the addition of baicalin to the cells at a concentration of 500 ng/mL had no significant cell proliferation toxicity. There was no significant change in the expression of IL-6, IL-8 and IL-1β compared with the baicalin group of baicalin 200 ng/mL and 500 ng/mL ($P > 0.05$). Compared with the blank control group, the expression of IL-6, IL-8 and IL-1β in the LPS group increased significantly ($P < 0.05$). At the same time, when LPS + 200 ng/mL baicalin were added, the expression of IL-6, IL-8 and IL-

[基金项目] 江苏省中医院科技发展基金(Y16020)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: sw2029@sina.com

IL-6, and IL-1 β were significantly increased compared with LPS alone ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Baicalin showed anti-inflammatory effect at a low concentration, and showed pro-inflammatory effect when the concentration increased to 500 ng/mL.

[Key words] baicalin; lipopolysaccharides; human periodontal ligament cells

[Acta Univ Med Nanjing, 2019, 39(01):050-053]

牙周炎是口腔常见的慢性炎症性疾病,是成人失牙的主要原因之一,也是某些全身性疾病的危险因素^[1]。黄芩为中国传统中药,黄芩苷等黄酮类有效成分为其主要成分,具有抑菌、清热、降压、镇静、利尿、利胆、抗炎、抗变态反应和解毒等多种作用^[2-3]。人牙周膜成纤维细胞(human periodontal ligament fibroblast, HPDLF)是牙周组织的主要细胞之一,在牙周炎症产生发展中起重要作用。阻断炎症因子的产生,将对阻断牙周炎症对牙周组织的过度破坏产生积极作用^[4-6]。内毒素作为革兰氏阴性厌氧菌细胞壁外膜中的脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS)成分,是牙周致病菌的主要毒力因子之一,可以诱导不同类型的细胞产生各种细胞因子^[6]。本研究通过体外培养HPDLF结合免疫学方法,探讨黄芩苷对牙龈卟啉单胞菌内毒素诱导HPDLF产生炎症因子的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

HPDLF(上海信裕生物技术公司),小牛血清(杭州四季青公司),StepOne Real-Time PCR System(ABI公司,美国),Power Up SYBR Green Master Mix(Thermo Fisher公司,美国),黄芩苷(成都曼思特生物科技有限公司),LPS(Sigma公司,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养

HPDLF复苏培养,置于25 mL的组织培养瓶内,加入少量含10%胎牛血清、10 U/mL青霉素、100 U/mL链霉素、20 mmol/L HEPES液的高糖DMEM培养液。培养于37 °C含5% CO₂的培养箱中,3 d换液1次,细胞长满瓶底后,0.5%的胰蛋白酶消化,按1:4传代培养。

1.2.2 CCK8实验检测HPDLF活性

传代细胞以5×10⁵个/孔接种于24孔细胞培养板,培养3 d,更换为2%胎牛血清的培养液,在添加LPS 100 μg/mL与不添加LPS刺激的情况下分别加入1、10、100、500、1 000 ng/mL黄芩苷,24 h收集细胞,CCK8实验检测HPDLF的活性。

1.2.3 Real-time PCR检测HPDLF中炎症因子的表达

HPDLF细胞以5×10⁵个/孔接种于24孔细胞培养板,培养3 d,更换为2%胎牛血清的培养液,分为空白对照组、黄芩苷组、LPS组和LPS+黄芩苷组。空白对照组仅加入含2%胎牛血清的培养液;黄芩苷组分别加入黄芩苷200、500 ng/mL;LPS组加入100 μg/mL LPS;LPS+黄芩苷组加入100 μg/mL LPS,同时分别加入黄芩苷200、500 ng/mL。24 h后收集细胞,抽提总mRNA,定量1 μg后65 °C 10 min,添加dNTP 2 μL、Mix 5×Reaction Buffer 4 μL、RiboLock RNase Inhibitor 1 μL、RevertAid Reverse Transcriptase 1 μL后42 °C 60 min,72 °C 10 min灭活后收集模板cDNA,real-time PCR检测各组白介素(interleukin, IL)-6、IL-8、IL-1 β mRNA表达的变化。

Real-time PCR实验体系:2×Power Up SYBR Green Master Mix 5 μL,cDNA模板3 μL,上下游引物1 μL。实验过程:UDG酶激活50 °C 2 min;预变性95 °C 2 min;变性95 °C 15 s,退火60 °C 15 s,延伸72 °C 1 min,38个循环。引物由上海生工生物公司合成,序列见表1。

表1 PCR引物序列

Table 1 PCR primer sequences

基因	引物(5'→3')
IL-1 β	上游 ATGATGGCTTATTACAGTGGCAA
	下游 GTCGGAGATTCGTAGCTGGA
IL-6	上游 ACTCACCTCTTCAGAACGAATTG
	下游 CCATCTTTGGAAGGTTTCAGGTTG
IL-8	上游 TTTTGCCAAGGAGTGCTAAAGA
	下游 AACCCCTCTGCACCCAGTTTTTC
GAPDH	上游 GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT
	下游 GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS统计软件进行数据分析,所有数据均经正态性检验和方差齐性检验,多组间比较采用方差分析,两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验, $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 黄芩苷对HPDLF活性的影响

CCK8实验证实,黄芩苷低于500 ng/mL时刺激细胞没有明显的细胞增殖毒性(图1)。

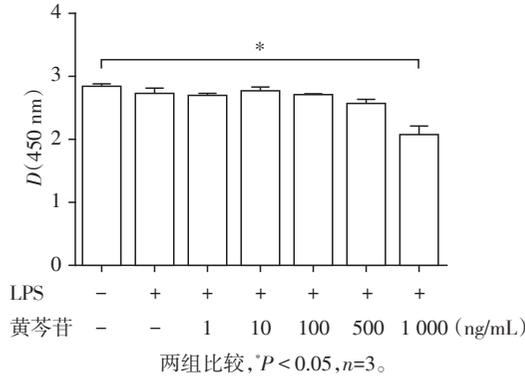


图1 CCK8实验测定HPDLF的增殖活性

Figure 1 CCK8 assay determines the activity of periodontal ligament fibroblasts

2.2 黄芩苷对LPS促HPDLF炎症因子表达的影响

200 ng/mL黄芩苷时,黄芩苷组和空白对照组比较IL-6、IL-8、IL-1 β mRNA表达无明显变化($P >$

0.05), LPS组IL-6、IL-8、IL-1 β mRNA表达明显升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图2),黄芩苷干预后,LPS+黄芩苷组IL-6、IL-8、IL-1 β mRNA表达明显下降,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图2)。

500 ng/mL黄芩苷时,单独加入黄芩苷和空白对照组比较IL-6、IL-8、IL-1 β 无明显变化($P > 0.05$), LPS组,IL-6、IL-8、IL-1 β mRNA表达明显上升,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图3),黄芩苷干预后,LPS+黄芩苷组IL-6、IL-1 β mRNA表达比LPS组显著上升,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图3),IL-8无明显变化($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

牙周病是一组病因复杂的免疫炎症破坏性疾病。菌斑细菌是其发生的始动因子,细菌的包膜成分及产生的酶、毒素、代谢产物等可以直接引起牙周组织的破坏。然而目前认为细菌对牙周组织的直接破坏作用有限,而由细菌激发的宿主免疫反应是造成牙周组织破坏的主要原因。牙周防御细胞在抵抗细菌的同时释放大炎症反应介质、细胞因子(如IL-6、IL-8、IL-1 β),最终导致牙周组织损伤^[7-9]。

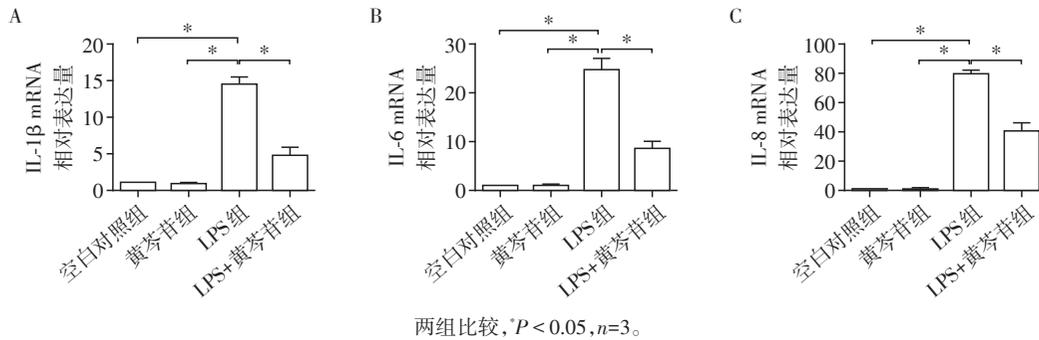


图2 处理组为200 ng/mL黄芩苷时各组IL-1 β (A)、IL-6(B)、IL-8(C)mRNA的表达

Figure 2 When the treatment group is added with 200 ng/mL baicalin, it shows the changes of IL-6, IL-8 and IL-1 β were compared with the blank control group and the non-treated group

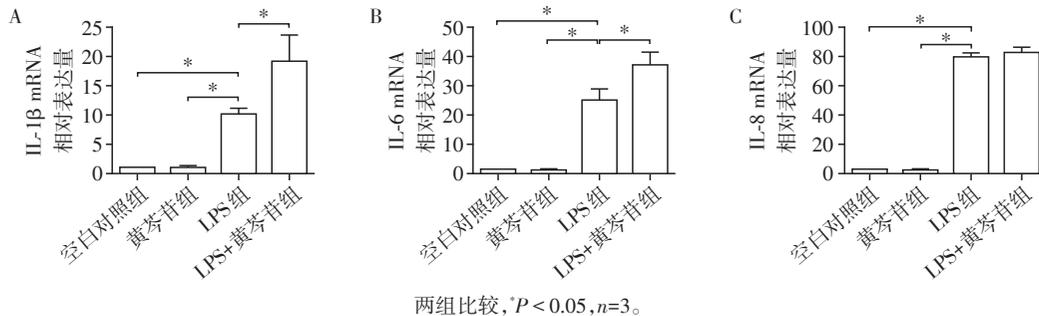


图3 处理组为500 ng/mL黄芩苷时各组IL-1 β (A)、IL-6(B)、IL-8(C)mRNA的表达

Figure 3 When the treatment group is added with 500 ng/mL baicalin, it shows the changes of IL-6, IL-8 and IL-1 β were compared with the blank control group and the non-treated group

因而除了进行常规的菌斑控制外,通过药物抑制或阻断炎症因子产生的通路可能成为治疗牙周炎的新途径。黄芩性寒苦,归肺、胆、脾、大肠、小肠经,为常用中药,有清热泻火、解毒、止血、安胎等作用,其有效成分为黄酮类^[10]。目前从黄芩中提取并鉴定出结构的黄酮类成分已有十多种,其中含量较高、并有明确抗炎作用的有黄芩苷(baicalin,7-D-葡萄糖醛酸-5,6-二羟基黄酮),其是从唇形科植物黄芩的干燥根提取的黄酮类化合物^[11]。黄芩甙作为抗炎和抗感染药物,具有抑菌、清热、降压、镇静、利尿、利胆、抗炎、抗变态反应和解毒等多种作用。已在东方国家广泛应用,没有明显不良反应^[12]。近来研究发现,黄芩苷可通过抗氧化、抑制酶活性和调节免疫等生物学活性发挥其药理作用。黄芩苷作为一种黄酮类化合物,长期广泛应用于支气管炎、肝炎、肾炎以及哮喘等炎性反应性疾病的治疗。有研究表明,作为一种抗氧化剂,黄芩苷能够通过抑制对氧化还原敏感的核转录因子NF- κ B调节环氧合酶2和诱导型一氧化氮合酶的表达,进而减少前列腺素E₂(prostaglandin E₂,PGE₂)和一氧化氮(NO)的产生^[2]。而体外研究证实PGE₂和NO能够诱导巨噬细胞和成骨细胞产生胶原酶。这些研究提示除了对基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)的直接抑制作用外,黄芩苷还可能是通过环氧合酶2和诱导型一氧化氮合酶通路抑制MMP。已经有报道证实黄芩甙能够选择性地结合趋化因子IL-8,并减少体内趋化因子诱导的中性粒细胞浸润。但在牙周炎症体外细胞实验中关于黄芩苷对牙周炎症因子的影响研究甚少。以往有研究显示,黄芩苷抑制炎症的作用表现出浓度依赖性^[13]。本研究发现黄芩苷对人牙周成纤维细胞没有明显毒性作用,不会刺激人牙周成纤维细胞产生炎症因子,在低浓度时对牙周炎症表现出抑制炎症的作用,而在高浓度(500 ng/mL)时,表现出促炎作用,这与以往研究有所差异。但也明确表明黄芩苷在低浓度时对牙周炎症的确有抑制作用,其相关分子机制还有待进一步研究。

[参考文献]

- [1] 孟焕新. 牙周病学[M]. 4版. 北京:人民卫生出版社, 2012:168
[2] Song KH, Lee SH, Kim BY, et al. Extracts of *Scutellaria*

- baicalensis* reduced body weight and blood triglyceride in db/db mice[J]. *Phytother Res*, 2012, 27(9):244-250
[3] Chung CP, Park JB, Bae KH. Pharmacological effects of methanolic extract from the root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* and its flavonoids on human gingival fibroblast[J]. *Planta Med*, 1995, 61(2):150-153
[4] Seo BM, Miura M, Gronthos S, et al. Investigation of multipotent postnatal stem cells from human periodontal ligament[J]. *Lancet*, 2004, 364(9429):149-155
[5] Sun Y, Li H, Yang MF, et al. Effects of aging on endotoxin tolerance induced by lipopolysaccharides derived from *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Escherichia coli* [J]. *PLoS One*, 2012, 7(6):39224
[6] Krakauer T, Li BQ, Young HA. The flavonoid baicalin inhibits superantigen induced inflammatory cytokines and chemokines[J]. *FEBS Lett*, 2001, 500(1-2):52-55
[7] Zhu G, Li C, Cao Z. Inhibitory effect of flavonoid baicalin on degranulation of human polymorphonuclear leukocytes induced by interleukin-8: potential role in periodontal disease[J]. *J Ethnopharmacol*, 2006, 109(2):325-330
[8] Cai X, Li C, Du G, et al. Protective effects of baicalin on ligature-induced periodontitis in rats [J]. *J Periodontol Res*, 2008, 43(1):14-21
[9] Chou TC, Chang LP, Li CY, et al. The antiinflammatory and analgesic effects of baicalin in carrageenan-evoked thermal hyperalgesia [J]. *Anesth Analg*, 2003, 97(6):1724-1729
[10] Wang Q, Wang YT, Pu SP, et al. Zinc coupling potentiates anti-HIV-1 activity of baicalin [J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2004, 324(2):605-610
[11] Liu J, Yang J, Wang S, et al. Combining human periodontal ligament cell membrane chromatography with online HPLC/MS for screening osteoplastic active compounds from *Coptidis Rhizoma* [J]. *J Chromatogr B*, 2012, 904:115-120
[12] Orito I, Fujimoto M, Ishiura N, et al. Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 cooperatively contribute to the cutaneous Arthus reaction [J]. *J Leukoc Biol*, 2007, 8(5):1197-1204
[13] Arweiler NB, Pergola G, Kuenz J, et al. Clinical and antibacterial effect of an anti-inflammatory toothpaste formulation with *Scutellaria baicalensis* extract on experimental gingivitis [J]. *Clin Oral Investig*, 2011, 15(6):909-913

[收稿日期] 2018-10-03