

• 基础研究 •

## 线粒体靶向药物 Mitochondric acid 5 调控线粒体稳态减轻肾脏纤维化的机制研究

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨线粒体靶向药物 Mitochondric acid 5 (MA-5) 对肾脏纤维化的影响及其作用机制。方法: 选取24只8周龄的SPF级C57BL/6J雄性小鼠, 随机分为4组, 分别为对照组、MA-5组、单侧(左侧)输尿管梗阻(unilateral ureteral obstruction, UUO)组和UUO+MA-5组。4组小鼠均需手术暴露输尿管与肾脏, 其中UUO组和UUO+MA-5组予以结扎处理后缝合, 另外两组暴露后直接缝合。术后第2天开始, MA-5组和UUO+MA-5组均予MA-5连续灌胃给药至第7天, 对照组及UUO组予相应剂量的食用玉米油灌胃。UUO术后第7天留取小鼠肾脏标本及血标本。随后采用Masson及天狼星红染色检测肾脏纤维化程度; 免疫组化法检测平滑肌肌动蛋白( $\alpha$ -smooth muscle actin,  $\alpha$ -SMA)和I型胶原蛋白(collagen I, Col1)表达水平; Western blot检测线粒体及衰老相关蛋白表达水平。体外培养的小鼠肾小管上皮细胞, 使用转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)- $\beta$ 刺激肾小管, Western blot检测MA-5干预和不干预情况下细胞纤维化相关指标 $\alpha$ -SMA、Fibronectin、Vimentin的表达水平。**结果:** UUO术后7d, 小鼠肾组织切片Masson和天狼星红染色结果显示, UUO组小鼠出现严重的肾脏纤维化, UUO+MA-5组肾脏纤维化程度较UUO组明显减轻。Western blot及免疫组化结果显示, 在UUO+MA-5组中,  $\alpha$ -SMA和Col1表达较UUO组明显降低( $P < 0.05$ )。进一步研究发现UUO组线粒体生物合成、融合、运动均减少, 超氧化物歧化酶2(superoxide dismutase 2, SOD2)表达降低。MA-5可以提高UUO模型中肾脏Mitofilin的表达, 改善线粒体功能, 增加过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ 共激活因子-1 $\alpha$ (peroxisome-proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  coactivator 1- $\alpha$ , PGC1- $\alpha$ )、线粒体融合蛋白2(Mitofusin 2, Mfn2)、线粒体Rho GTP酶1(the mitochondrial Rho GTPase 1, Miro1)、SOD2的表达( $P < 0.05$ )。体外培养的肾小管上皮细胞实验结果显示, MA-5降低TGF- $\beta$ 导致的肾小管上皮细胞纤维化相关指标的表达( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:** UUO术后小鼠出现肾脏纤维化改变, MA-5可以通过维持线粒体稳态, 减轻TGF- $\beta$ 诱导的肾小管上皮细胞的纤维化。

**[关键词]** 肾脏纤维化; 线粒体; MA-5

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## Mechanism research of mitochondria - targeted drug Mitochondric acid 5 regulating mitochondrial homeostasis to alleviate renal fibrosis

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the effect of mitochondrial targeting drug Mitochondric acid 5 (MA-5) on renal fibrosis and its mechanism. **Methods:** Twenty-four 8-week-old SPF C57BL/6J male mice were randomly divided into four groups: control group, MA-5 group, unilateral ureteral obstruction (UUO) group, and UUO+MA-5 group. Mice in all four groups underwent surgery to expose the ureter and kidney. The UUO and UUO+MA-5 group received ureteral ligation, while the control and MA-5 groups had the ureter exposed and sutured without ligation. From the 2nd day after operation, the MA-5 and the UUO+MA-5 group received MA-5 by gavage continuously until the 7th day, while the control and UUO group were given the corresponding doses of corn oil by gavage. The mice were sacrificed on the 7th day after UUO, and the kidney and blood samples were collected. Subsequently, Masson and Sirius Red staining were used to assess renal fibrosis. The expression of  $\alpha$ -smooth muscle actin ( $\alpha$ -SMA) and Collagen I (Col1) were explored by

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immunohistochemistry. Furthermore, Western blot was used to detect the expression of mitochondrial andaging-related proteins. Mouse renal tubular epithelial cells were cultured *in vitro* and stimulated with transforming growth factor- $\beta$ (TGF- $\beta$ ). Western blot was used to detect the expression of  $\alpha$ -SMA, Fibronectin, and Vimentin in tubular epithelial cells with or without MA-5 intervention. **Results:** Seven days after UUO, Masson and Sirius Red staining of renal tissue showed that the UUO group had severe renal fibrosis, and the UUO + MA-5 group had significantly reduced renal fibrosis compared to the UUO group. The results of Western Blot and immunohistochemistry showed that the expression of  $\alpha$ -SMA and Col1 in the UUO+MA-5 group was significantly lower than that in the UUO group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Further study showed that mitochondrial biosynthesis, fusion and motility were decreased in the UUO group, with decreased expression of superoxide dismutase 2(SOD2). MA-5 treatment significantly increased the expression of Mitofilin in the kidney of UUO mice, improved mitochondrial function, and increased the expression of peroxisome-proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  coactivator 1- $\alpha$ (PGC1- $\alpha$ ), Mitofusin 2(Mfn2), the mitochondrial Rho GTPase 1(Miro1) and SOD2(all  $P < 0.05$ ). The results *in vitro* showed that MA-5 could reduce the expression of fibrosis-related proteins induced by TGF- $\beta$  in cultured tubular epithelial cells ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Renal fibrosis occurs in mice after UUO, and MA-5 can attenuate TGF- $\beta$  induced tubular epithelial cells fibrosis by maintaining mitochondrial homeostasis.

[Key words] renal fibrosis; mitochondria; MA-5

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慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease, CKD)已逐渐成为威胁全世界公共健康的主要疾病之一。近期的流行病学调查结果显示我国CKD的发病率高达8.2%,其中相当一部分患者最终会进展至终末期肾脏病,极大地增加了家庭和社会的负担<sup>[1]</sup>。延缓CKD进展以及防治相关并发症是肾脏病研究领域需攻克的一大难关。

肾脏纤维化以细胞外基质过度沉积为特征,是CKD的主要病理特征之一<sup>[2]</sup>。线粒体作为能量代谢、自由基生成及各种信号途径相关的重要器官,其功能障碍在CKD的发病机制中起着至关重要的作用<sup>[3-4]</sup>。Mitochondic acid 5(MA-5)是由日本学者Tetsuro Matsuhashi等新合成的植物激素吡啶-3-乙酸衍生物,该研究团队首次报道MA-5可与线粒体内膜蛋白Mitofilin结合,具有促进三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)再生的效果,并且在缺血再灌注和顺铂诱导的急性肾损伤小鼠模型中证实。Mitofilin是线粒体接触部位和嵴组织系统(mitochondrial contact site and cristae-organizing system, MICOS)复合物中最新被发现参与调控线粒体嵴形态的关键蛋白。MA-5可通过Mitofilin改善肾小管上皮细胞线粒体功能进而减轻蛋白尿,改善小鼠肾功能<sup>[5-7]</sup>。进一步体外生物能量研究中,MA-5促进ATP的产生,降低线粒体活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)的水平,而不影响线粒体复合物I~IV的活性,说明MA-5独立于氧化磷酸化和电子传递链调节线粒体ATP合成<sup>[5,7]</sup>。然而MA-5对肾

脏纤维化的影响目前尚不清楚,其作用机制是否与线粒体功能改变有关仍需进一步验证。为此,本研究构建单侧(左侧)输尿管梗阻(unilateral ureteral obstruction, UUO)诱导小鼠肾纤维化模型和转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)- $\beta$ 诱导肾小管上皮细胞纤维化模型探究线粒体靶向药物MA-5对肾脏纤维化的作用及相关机制。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

#### 1.1.1 实验动物

实验动物购自南京江宁区青龙山动物繁殖场,为24只6~8周龄的雄性SPF级C57BL/6J背景小鼠,体重20~22 g。于动物房适应性饲养1周,期间予自由进食饮水。动物实验均符合医学动物伦理要求(IACUC: 1808003)。

#### 1.1.2 细胞与试剂

小鼠近端肾小管上皮细胞系(mouse renal tubular epithelial cells, mRTEC)(上海中科院细胞);MA-5(南京倍特医药科技生物有限公司);水合氯醛(上海源叶生物科技有限公司);甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(glyceraldehyde - 3 - phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH)抗体(武汉三鹰生物技术有限公司);平滑肌肌动蛋白 $\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ -smooth muscle actin,  $\alpha$ -SMA)、I型胶原蛋白(collagen I, Col1)、线粒体融合蛋白2(Mitofusin 2, Mfn2)、线粒体Rho GTP酶1(the mitochondrial Rho GTPase 1, Miro1)、Mitofilin抗体(Abcam

公司,美国);增加过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ 共激活因子-1 $\alpha$ (peroxisome-proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  coactivator 1- $\alpha$ , PGC1- $\alpha$ )抗体(Santa Cruz Biotechnology 公司,美国);组织蛋白提取试剂盒、30%丙烯酰胺(29:1)、蛋白酶抑制剂混合物(100X)、ECL发光液、5 $\times$ 双色上样缓冲液(杭州弗德生物科技公司);DEPC水、BCA蛋白含量检测试剂盒、DAB辣根过氧化物酶显色试剂盒(南京凯基生物公司);脱脂奶粉(BD Difco公司,美国);辣根过氧化物酶标记的鼠、兔二抗(北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司)。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 小鼠分组及UO模型构建

将小鼠随机分为4组(每组6只),分别为对照组、MA-5组、UO组和UO+MA-5组。UO小鼠模型构建按如下步骤进行:用5%水合氯醛(10  $\mu$ L/g)腹腔注射麻醉小鼠,剔除背部毛发。以下手术操作均在37  $^{\circ}$ C恒温毯进行,于脊柱左侧行一纵行切口,暴露左侧输尿管和肾脏,将输尿管与周围组织钝性分离,用4.0缝线置于肾下极与输尿管上端并结扎,在2条缝合线之间剪断输尿管,然后将肾脏与输尿管回复原位,逐层缝合。对照组及MA-5组按照同样的方式暴露输尿管与肾脏,但不结扎,并将肾脏与输尿管回复原位,逐层缝合。

### 1.2.2 小鼠干预及处理

对手术处理后的4组小鼠做如下干预:MA-5组和UO+MA-5组:手术后第2天起予50 mg/(kg $\cdot$ d) MA-5灌胃;对照组和UO组:手术后第2天起根据体重予相应体积的食用玉米油灌胃。所有小鼠于手术后第7天实施安乐死并收集肾脏和血清标本。

### 1.2.3 Masson及天狼星红染色

肾组织石蜡包埋后切片2  $\mu$ m,脱蜡后分别行Masson和天狼星红染色,光镜下观察小鼠肾组织纤维化程度。

### 1.2.4 免疫组化染色

肾组织石蜡包埋后切片3  $\mu$ m,脱蜡后用柠檬酸盐缓冲液修复抗原,再行 $\alpha$ -SMA、Col1的免疫组化染色,光镜下观察并比较各组间纤维化指标 $\alpha$ -SMA、Col1表达差异。

### 1.2.5 Western blot

提取各组小鼠肾组织蛋白,使用BCA法测定总浓度,然后在SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳中分离蛋白质样品并湿转到PVDF膜上,之后脱脂牛奶封闭1 h后与以下蛋白的一抗4  $^{\circ}$ C孵育过夜: $\alpha$ -SMA、Mitofilin、

Miro1、Mfn2、PGC-1 $\alpha$ 、SOD2、GAPDH。TBST洗膜后与二抗室温孵育1 h,最后使用ECL发光液在凝胶成像系统进行曝光,通过Image-J软件分析并用Graph-Pad Prism软件作图。

### 1.2.6 小鼠近端肾小管细胞培养

根据实验目的,将mRTEC细胞随机分为正常对照组、MA-5组、TGF- $\beta$ 组、TGF- $\beta$ +MA-5组。将MA-5组及TGF- $\beta$ +MA-5组mRTEC提前1 h予10  $\mu$ mol/L MA-5预处理,随后将TGF- $\beta$ 组及TGF- $\beta$ +MA-5组mRTEC使用5 ng/mL TGF- $\beta$ 刺激细胞。

## 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0软件对结果进行分析,定量实验数据采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,使用Student's *t* 检验行两组间比较,使用ANOVA单因素方差分析行多组间比较, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

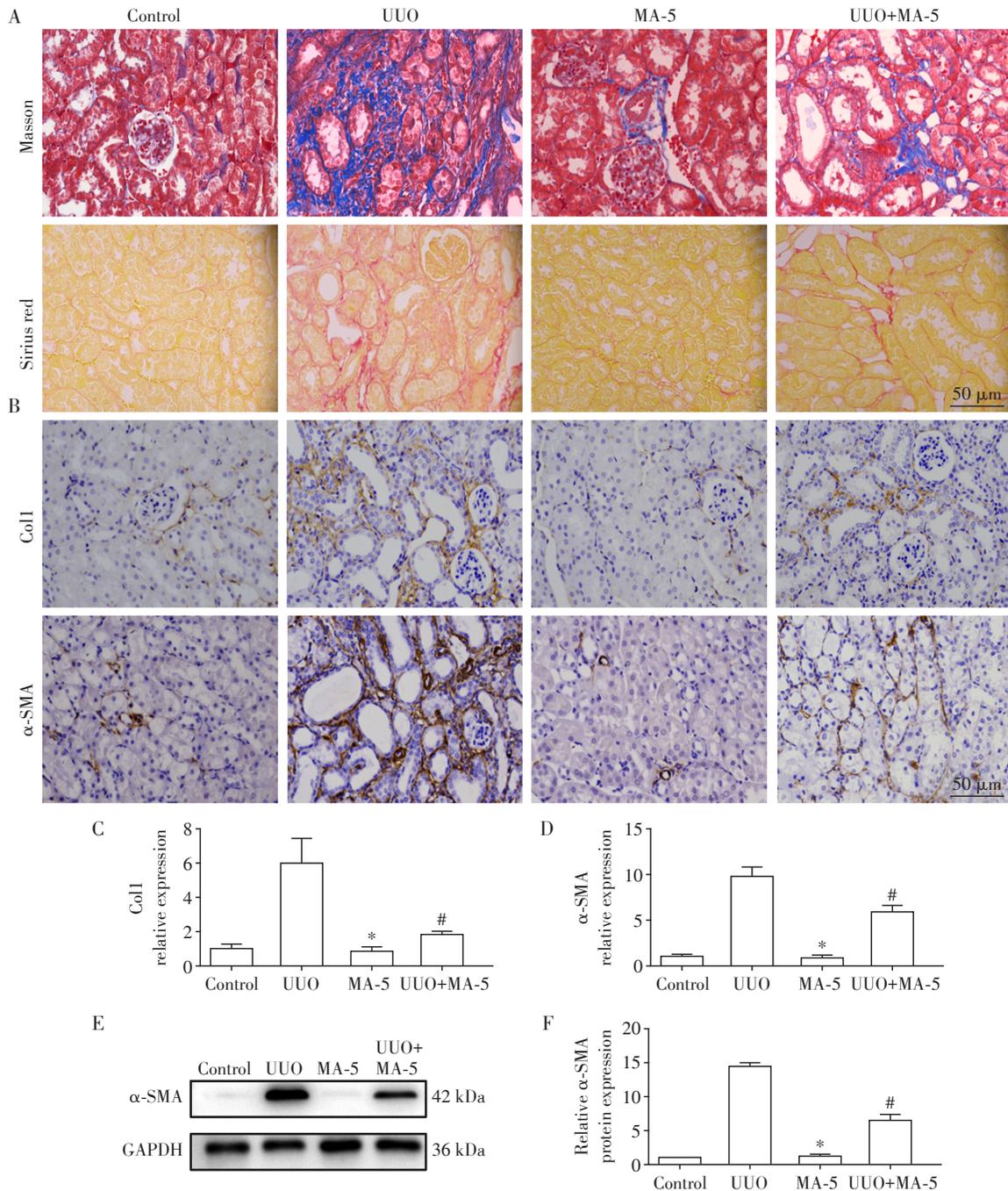
## 2 结果

### 2.1 MA-5减轻UO小鼠的肾脏纤维化

$\alpha$ -SMA和Col1为肾脏纤维化的标志蛋白,如图1A、B所示,UO手术后第7天,实验动物肾组织切片的MASSON、天狼星红染色以及Col1和 $\alpha$ -SMA免疫组化结果显示UO+MA-5组小鼠肾间质纤维化较UO组明显减轻。图1C、D分别为Col1和 $\alpha$ -SMA的免疫组化定量统计分析图,UO+MA-5组纤维化程度较UO组明显减轻,差异有统计学意义。实验动物肾皮质的Western blot检测发现UO+MA-5组小鼠的 $\alpha$ -SMA表达较UO组明显降低,差异有统计学意义(图1E、F)。

### 2.2 MA-5可维持UO小鼠肾脏线粒体稳态

Mitofilin是维持线粒体内膜嵴形态的关键蛋白,对于维持线粒体功能非常重要。如图2A所示,在UO模型中Mitofilin表达减少,而MA-5可以提高其表达。Miro1位于线粒体外膜,可以影响线粒体的分布和能量供应。如图2B所示,在UO模型中Miro1表达减少,而MA-5可以上调Miro1的表达。线粒体处于分裂与融合的动态平衡中,Mfn2位于线粒体外膜,介导外膜融合。本研究结果表明,在UO模型中Mfn2表达减少,而MA-5可以提高其表达(图2C)。PGC-1 $\alpha$ 是线粒体生物合成和功能的主要调节因子,在UO模型中PGC-1 $\alpha$ 表达明显降低,而MA-5可以提高其表达(图2D),从而改善线粒体功能。线粒体基质中的SOD2能够清除超氧化物,在UO模型中SOD2表达减少,而MA-5可以提高其表达(图2E)。



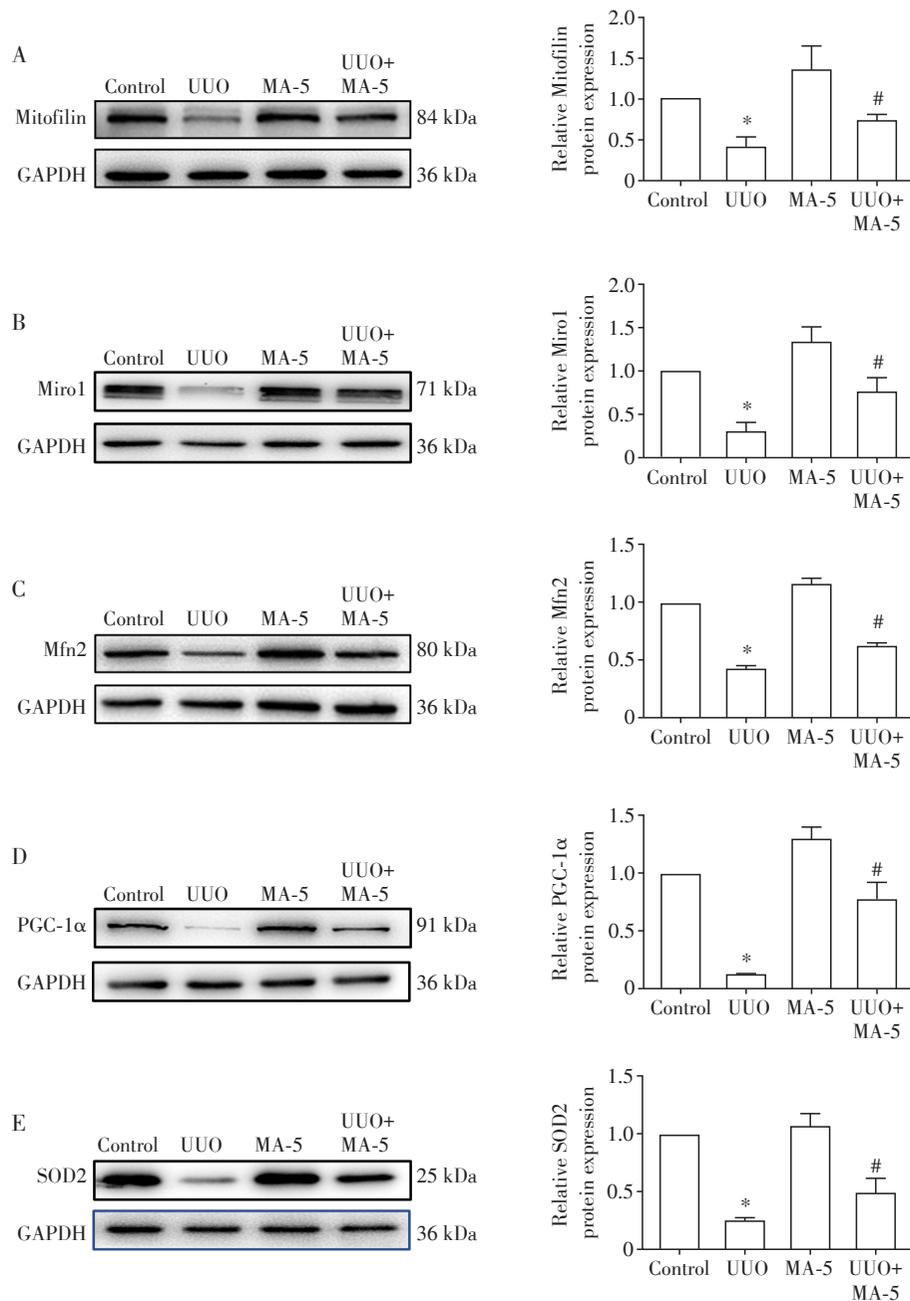
A: Representative images of Masson and Sirius red staining (scale bar=50 μm). B: Immunohistochemical staining for Col1 and α-SMA in kidney tissue sections from each group (scale bar=50 μm). C, D: Semi-quantitative analysis of Col1 (C) and α-SMA (D) expression. E, F: Western blot analysis of α-SMA expression and densitometric quantification in renal cortical tissues of experimental mice. Compared with the control group, \* $P < 0.05$ ; compared with the UUO group, # $P < 0.05$  ( $n=6$ ).

图1 MA-5在UUO诱导的小鼠肾脏纤维化中的作用

Figure 1 The role of MA-5 in renal fibrosis induced by UUO in mice

2.3 MA-5可减轻TGF-β诱导的肾小管细胞纤维化  
为进一步探讨MA-5对TGF-β诱导的肾小管细胞纤维化的作用,将体外培养的肾小管细胞提前1 h予以10 μmol/L MA-5预处理,随后使用5 ng/mL TGF-β刺激细胞。Western blot结果显示TGF-β刺激

的肾小管细胞纤维化标志蛋白α-SMA、Fibronectin和Vimentin表达显著增加,MA-5干预可抑制TGF-β对这些蛋白的上调效应(图3)。体外实验结果也提示MA-5干预能够抑制TGF-β诱导的肾小管上皮细胞向纤维化表型的转变。



A-E: Western blot analysis and quantification of mitochondrial function-related proteins, including Mitofilin(A), Miro1(B), Mfn2(C), PGC-1 $\alpha$ (D), and SOD2(E), in the renal cortex of experimental mice. Compared with the control group, \* $P < 0.05$ ; compared with the UUO group, # $P < 0.05$  ( $n = 6$ ).

图2 MA-5对UUO小鼠肾脏线粒体功能相关蛋白表达的影响

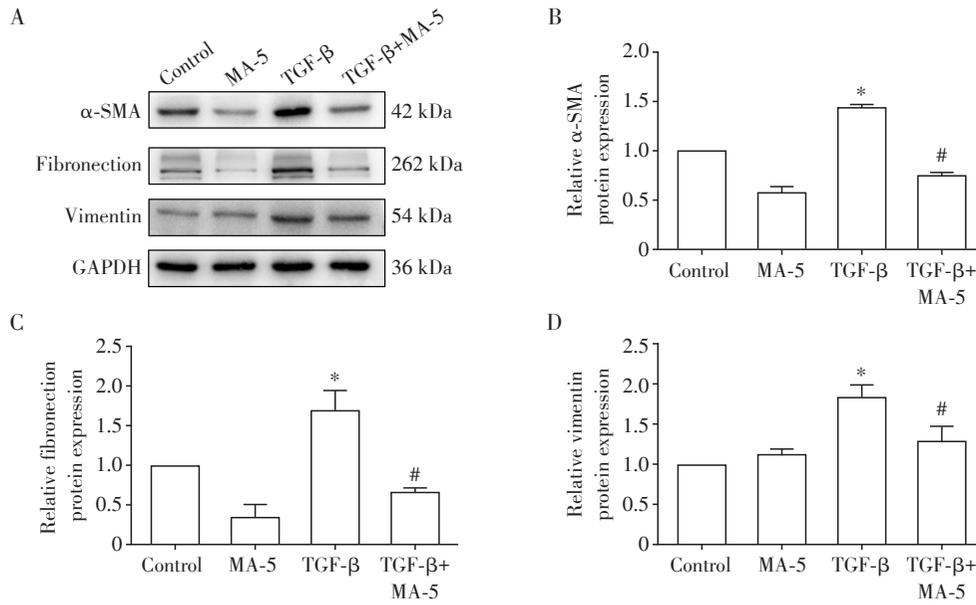
Figure 2 Effects of MA-5 on the expression of mitochondrial function-related proteins in the kidneys of UUO mice

### 3 讨论

肾脏纤维化是各种CKD病情进展至终末期肾脏病的一种病理损伤过程,其特征是损伤后炎症的发生,肌成纤维细胞活化和迁移以及基质沉积<sup>[2,8]</sup>。UUO模型可使小鼠输尿管梗阻,导致明显的肾血流动力学和代谢改变,进而引起肾小管损伤或细胞死亡,并伴有巨噬细胞浸润,最终间质成纤维细胞增

殖导致肾脏纤维化,目前该模型被广泛应用于肾脏纤维化方面的研究<sup>[9]</sup>。

近年来,越来越多的研究致力于预防和延缓肾脏纤维化。Wu等<sup>[10]</sup>在UUO小鼠模型中发现肾脏巨噬细胞Twist1表达增加,体外构建肾脏巨噬细胞Twist1特异性敲除鼠,体内抑制Raw264.7细胞Twist1的表达,证实Twist1可通过凝集素-3(galectin-3)调控巨噬细胞可塑性,促进肾纤维化。脂联素(adiponectin,



A-D: Western blot analysis and quantification of  $\alpha$ -SMA (A, B), fibronectin (C), and vimentin (D) expression under the injury model induced by 5 ng/mL TGF- $\beta$  stimulation, with or without MA-5 intervention. Compared with the control group, \* $P < 0.05$ ; compared with the TGF- $\beta$  group, # $P < 0.05$  ( $n = 6$ ).

图3 MA-5在TGF- $\beta$ 诱导肾小管细胞纤维化中的作用  
Figure 3 Effects of MA-5 on TGF- $\beta$ -induced renal tubular cell fibrosis

APN)是一种脂肪细胞特异性血浆蛋白,大量临床和基础研究证实了APN对肾脏纤维化发挥保护作用,且与各种肾脏疾病的结局之间存在很强的相关性<sup>[11-14]</sup>。Onodera等<sup>[15]</sup>发现在肾小管上皮细胞(tubular epithelial cell, TEC)中特异性过度表达APN可导致线粒体基因和糖异生相关基因上调,肾脏纤维化减少和脂肪生成减少,APN介导的肾糖异生增加取决于APN介导的脂肪酸 $\beta$ 氧化的局部刺激。Zou等<sup>[16]</sup>研究发现在CKD患者和模型小鼠中肾小管Foxp2表达上调, Foxp2在UUO和单侧肾缺血/再灌注损伤(unilateral ischemia-reperfusion injury, UIRI)小鼠模型中通过激活肾小管的上皮-间质转化和细胞周期停滞来促进肾脏纤维化,从而促进CKD进展。Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin信号通路的失调与肾纤维化的进展密切相关, Zhou等<sup>[17]</sup>研究发现大麻素受体2(cannabinoid receptor type 2, CB2)诱导 $\beta$ -arrestin1/SRC/ $\beta$ -catenin复合物的形成,并与Wnt1协同激活 $\beta$ -catenin信号通路,促进肾纤维化进展; Gu等<sup>[18]</sup>研究发现CKD患者的TEC中,棕榈酰基转移酶DHHC9表达下调,通过腺病毒介导DHHC9过表达或DHHC9激动剂Iproniazid治疗能有效减轻UUO或UIRI诱导的肾脏纤维化。肾小管DHHC9缺失导致TEC中 $\beta$ -catenin棕榈酰化水平下调,显著加重肾脏纤维化。Wang等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现糖酵解酶PFKFB3

在肾脏纤维化的发生和发展中起着关键驱动作用,其介导的TEC糖酵解代谢重编程可通过上调H4K12Ia水平,增加IKBKB、RelA和RelB等靶基因转录,促进NF- $\kappa$ B通路活化,导致肾脏炎症和纤维化。目前对于肾脏纤维化治疗的研究主要集中在抗炎、抗氧化方面, Chung等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现,在UUO模型中,肾脏损伤后细胞内线粒体Bax易位,胞浆细胞色素c释放增加,提示线粒体功能紊乱。因此,本研究推测对于调节线粒体功能也可以作为肾脏纤维化的治疗方法之一。

Mitofilin是线粒体内膜的关键蛋白,与线粒体内膜嵴连接处的蛋白复合物MICOS的形成有关,有文献报道敲除Mitofilin会导致MICOS解体<sup>[21]</sup>。Mitofilin在糖尿病小鼠心脏中的过表达已被证明可以恢复呼吸复合体功能、膜电位和纤维间线粒体嵴结构,这些都使心脏收缩恢复<sup>[22]</sup>。既往文献报道了大鼠急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)模型中Mitofilin表达下降,通过重组腺病毒载体将大鼠心肌细胞Mif60过表达或敲低后建立AMI模型,发现Mitofilin通过心肌细胞PI3K/AKT信号通路调控心肌细胞焦亡,改善AMI<sup>[23]</sup>。同样, Feng等<sup>[24]</sup>在运用Cre-Loxp系统配繁生成Mitofilin全身敲除小鼠时,发现Mitofilin全身敲除对子代小鼠产生致死效应,而在小鼠心脏缺血再灌注模型中,与野生型

小鼠相比, Mitofilin 杂合子小鼠的心肌损伤和炎症增加。MA-5 已被证实可与 Mitofilin 结合促进 ATP 生成,且在缺血再灌注以及顺铂诱导的急性肾损伤小鼠模型中对肾功能发挥保护作用<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究中也发现 MA-5 可以提高 Mitofilin 的表达,稳定线粒体内膜嵴形态,进而减轻 UUO 导致的小鼠肾脏纤维化。

正常情况下线粒体处于分裂与融合的动态平衡状态,当细胞受到损伤刺激或处于应激状态时,线粒体平衡状态被打破,表现为分裂增加和融合减少<sup>[26]</sup>。Mfn2 定位于线粒体外膜,介导线粒体外膜的融合<sup>[27]</sup>。本研究发现 MA-5 可以提高 Mfn2 的表达促进线粒体融合并减少线粒体的分裂,进而减轻 UUO 导致的小鼠肾脏纤维化。Miro 是一种线粒体外膜的非典型的 RAS GTP 酶,有 Miro1 和 Miro2 两种亚型。Miro1 定位于在线粒体外膜,有 2 个 GTP 酶和 2 个 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 结合的 EF 手臂区,介导线粒体沿着细胞骨架微管运动,可以影响线粒体的分布和能量供应<sup>[28]</sup>。本研究也发现 MA-5 可以增加 Miro1 的表达,进而减轻 UUO 导致的小鼠肾脏纤维化。PGC-1 $\alpha$  是线粒体生物合成和功能的主要调节因子,既往研究发现,通过调控足细胞线粒体生物合成的分子 PGC-1 $\alpha$ ,可以进一步改善线粒体功能从而阻止醛固酮诱导的足细胞凋亡<sup>[29]</sup>。本研究发现,MA-5 可以增加 PGC-1 $\alpha$  的表达改善线粒体生物合成,进而减轻 UUO 导致的小鼠肾脏纤维化。在哺乳动物中,由于 ROS 过度生成导致细胞发生氧化应激,超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD) 是主要的 ROS 解毒酶,可保护细胞免受过量 ROS 造成线粒体功能障碍,位于线粒体基质中的 SOD2 能够清除自由基,保护线粒体功能<sup>[30]</sup>。在本研究中,UUO 可导致线粒体 SOD2 下调,MA-5 治疗后蛋白表达增加,进一步减轻肾脏纤维化。

这些结果都提示 MA-5 可能通过调节线粒体稳态对肾脏的纤维化发挥保护作用。但本研究也有一定的局限性,首先缺乏临床上梗阻性肾病患者肾脏标本中线粒体相关蛋白表达的研究,其次 MA-5 缓解肾脏纤维化的具体上下游机制仍需进一步探索。

综上所述,UUO 小鼠模型中肾脏线粒体功能相关蛋白表达下调,MA-5 可以通过提高蛋白表达来维持线粒体稳态进而减轻 UUO 所致的肾脏纤维化。体外实验也证实 MA-5 可下调 TGF- $\beta$  诱导的细胞纤维化相关蛋白表达,减轻纤维化程度。本研究为线粒体靶向药物 MA-5 改善肾脏纤维化提供了理论依据。

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钱力、陈晨、李青在实验实施,收集数据,统计分析,论文撰写与修改方面作出了重大贡献。吴琳、邢昌赢、毛慧娟、袁杨刚在课题设计,审核数据及论文修改与审阅方面作出重大贡献。

#### Author's Contributions:

QIAN Li, CHEN Chen, and LI Qing made substantial contributions to the experiment implementation, data collection, statistical analysis, manuscript writing and revision. WU Lin, XING Changying, MAO Huijuan, and YUAN Yanggang made significant contributions to the subject design, data review, manuscript revision and review.

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