

SK3 表达在雌二醇介导的大鼠结肠平滑肌收缩中的作用

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[摘 要] 目的:探讨小电导钙激活钾通道3(SK3)表达在17 β -雌二醇(E2)介导的大鼠结肠平滑肌收缩中的作用及机制。方法:将24只雄性SD大鼠随机分为4组。30 mm硅胶管皮下植入大鼠背部,内含不同溶液。分为对照组(C),内含溶剂;生理剂量组(EP)内含E2 0.3 mg/mL,使大鼠血清雌激素在生理浓度;超剂量组(ES)内含E2 0.9 mg/mL,使大鼠血清雌激素超生理浓度;ER抑制剂+E2组(EI)内含相同摩尔浓度E2和雌激素受体抑制剂(ICI 182780)。各组干预14 d后处理,免疫荧光及Western blot检测结肠平滑肌组织SK3分布及表达;MPA分析系统记录肌条收缩张力及对卡巴胆碱(Cch)刺激反应。E2孵育结肠平滑肌细胞(SMC)24 h后及过表达SK3后,激光共聚焦显微镜下动态观察Cch刺激后SMC内Ca²⁺变化。结果:Cch刺激后,EP组及ES组肌条收缩明显低于其他各组($P < 0.05$)。EP组及ES组平滑肌组织SK3表达高于C组及EI组,其中ES组有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Cch刺激后,E2孵育组及过表达SK3组胞内Ca²⁺上升幅度较相应对照组显著降低($P < 0.05$)。结论:E2可能通过促进SK3表达,减少Ca²⁺内流从而抑制结肠收缩。

[关键词] 雌二醇;小电导钙激活钾通道;肌细胞,平滑肌;结肠;Ca²⁺

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The effect of small-conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel 3 expression on relaxation of rat colonic smooth muscle regulated by estrogen

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[Abstract] **Objective:** The aim of the study was to explore the effect and possible mechanism of 17 β -estradiol (E2) on the expression of small conductance Ca²⁺ activated K⁺ channel 3(SK3) in rat colonic smooth muscle. **Method:** 24 male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into 4 groups. Silicone tubes containing different solution was subcutaneously implanted in different groups of rats. Group C was filled with the solvent; Group EP was E2 in corn oil (0.3 mg/mL) which can keep serum levels of E2 at physiological levels; Group ES was E2 in corn oil (0.9 mg/mL) which can keep serum levels of E2 at supraphysiologic levels; Group EI was ICI 182780 (estrogen receptor antagonist) plus E2 (0.3 mg/mL). The contraction of muscle strips and SK3 expression in colonic smooth muscles were detected at 14 days after tube implanted. SK3 were overexpressed in SMCs and Ca²⁺ concentration in cells were detected by laser scanning confocal microscope. **Results:** The contraction of muscle strips of EP group and ES group is weaker than other groups ($P < 0.05$) after Cch stimulating. And the SK3 expression was upregulated in EP and ES groups ($P < 0.05$). Ca²⁺ decreased in SMCs after Cch stimulating in SK3 overexpression group and E2 stimulating group compared with control group. **Conclusion:** These findings indicate that E2 may suppress contraction of colonic smooth muscle by upregulating expression of SK3 and inhibiting Ca²⁺ influx in rats.

[Key words] estradiol; small-conductance calcium-activated potassium channels; myocytes, smooth muscle; colon; Ca²⁺

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便秘是常见的慢性病,我国慢性便秘的患病率

约为6%^[1-2](约8千万人)。其发病率有明显的性别差异,男女比例约1:2.3^[3],育龄期和妊娠期妇女的发病率更高^[4],提示雌激素可能在便秘发病过程中起重要作用。研究发现健康女性较男性的结肠传

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输时间长,妇女妊娠期有结肠传输时间延长、排便次数减少。离体肌条实验证实:雌激素可抑制人结肠平滑肌收缩^[5]。动物实验亦发现雌激素可使大鼠结肠扩张、胃排空延迟^[6]。但是,雌激素抑制结肠平滑肌收缩的机制尚未明确。小电导钙激活钾离子通道(SK)是一种 Ca^{2+} 依赖型的 K^{+} 通道^[7]。参与慢后超极化电位的产生。已发现SK参与血管、支气管、膀胱、子宫、结肠等部位平滑肌的舒张机制^[8-11]。SK家族包括SK1~3亚型;其中SK3与多种内脏平滑肌的兴奋性及收缩性密切相关。我们的前期研究^[12-13]发现在结肠平滑肌细胞(SMC)上SK3表达丰富,并且在细胞水平上证实了雌激素(17 β -雌二醇)可促进结肠平滑肌细胞SK3表达。因此,本研究旨在动物水平探讨雌激素(17 β -雌二醇)对大鼠结肠平滑肌SK3表达的影响及具体机制,为治疗雌激素相关性便秘等胃肠动力障碍提供新靶点。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

清洁级SD雄性成年大鼠,体重180~200 g、清洁级SD雄性乳鼠,10日龄,南京医科大学实验动物中心提供[合格证号SCXK(苏)2016-000]。硅胶管、typeA粘合剂(Dow Corning公司,美国)。DMEM培养液、胎牛血清、II型胶原酶(GIBCO公司,美国),卡巴胆碱(Sigma公司,美国),二甲基亚砜(DMSO, Sigma公司,美国),17 β -雌二醇、雌激素受体阻断剂ICI 182780、SK3抗体(Santa Cruz公司,美国),Cy3标记山羊抗兔IgG(中国碧云天公司),大鼠雌二醇ELISA检测试剂盒(Cayman公司,美国),BCA蛋白定量试剂盒(中国碧云天公司),pMD19-T Simple vector(TaKaRa公司,日本),oligo DNA,感受态细胞DH5 α , platinum Pfx DNA Polymerase, platinum Taq DNA Polymerase High Fidelity,氨苄青霉素溶液及平板,基因合成质粒,pcDNA3.1(+)(Invitrogen公司,美国),Hind III, EcoRI(MBI公司,美国),T4 DNA Ligase(NEB公司,美国),感受态细胞DH5 α (中国全式金公司),氨苄青霉素溶液及平板(Invitrogen公司,美国),质粒小量提取试剂盒(QIAGEN公司,德国)。

MPA分析系统(上海奥尔科特生物技术有限公司);细胞培养箱(Thermo Forma Series II, 美国);激光共聚焦显微镜(ZEISS公司,德国);酶标仪(Molecular Devices公司,美国);蛋白电泳及转膜系统(Bio-Rad公司,美国);凝胶成像分析系统(GE Healthcare公司,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物分组及干预

为避免雌性大鼠体内周期性变化的雌激素影响,本研究所有实验均采用雄性大鼠。雄性成年SD大鼠24只,随机分为4组,每组6只,30 mm硅胶管,内径2 mm,外径4 mm,皮下植入大鼠背部,硅胶管内含不同溶液100 μL :①对照组(C):内含溶剂玉米油;②生理剂量组(EP):内含E2 0.3 mg/mL,使大鼠血清雌激素在生理浓度(56~92 pg/mL)^[14-15];③超剂量组(ES):内含E2 0.9 mg/mL,使大鼠血清雌激素超生理浓度^[16];④ER抑制剂+E2组(EI):内含相同摩尔浓度(1.110~8.000 mol/L)E2和雌激素受体抑制剂(ICI 182780)各50 μL 。干预14 d后处理,其中EP组及ES组每天检测血清E2浓度(ELISA试剂盒)。

1.2.2 Western blot检测结肠肌条中SK3蛋白的表达

蛋白裂解液提取各组结肠肌条组织蛋白,BCA法测定蛋白浓度并定量。每泳道40 μg 蛋白加样,十二烷基硫酸钠(SDS)-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶恒压80 V、80 min转膜,5%脱脂奶粉溶液封闭1 h,加入SK3一抗,4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 过夜;TBST洗膜,加二抗37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育1 h;TBST洗膜、电化学发光(ECL)、显影、曝光。SK3一抗浓度1:500, GAPDH一抗1:5 000,二抗1:1 000。以GAPDH为内参。

1.2.3 免疫荧光检测各组结肠肌条中SK3蛋白分布及表达

取各组结肠肌条组织,OCT包埋,冰冻切片4~6 μm ,加100%冰丙酮固定10 min,PBS冲洗,加1% BSA封闭1 h,后吸去BSA,加SK3一抗(1:50),4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 过夜;PBS冲洗,避光,Cy3标记山羊抗兔IgG二抗(1:100),37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育1 h,PBS冲洗、DAPI染核5 min、冲洗、封片,镜下观察特异性荧光。

1.2.4 结肠平滑肌肌条收缩张力检测

取各组大鼠结肠肠管放置于培养皿中,取出环形肌条,将肌条安置于灌流肌槽中,一端固定在肌槽内挂钩,另一端连接张力换能器,灌流肌槽内充满Kreb's液,持续予95% O_2 和5% CO_2 通气,给予肌条1 g的前负荷下孵育,用MPA分析系统记录肌条收缩活动,待肌条自发收缩活动稳定后记录肌条自发收缩张力及卡巴胆碱(Cch)刺激后张力。

1.2.5 结肠SMC的分离及原代培养

10日龄SD雄性乳鼠断颈处死,快速自肛门上2 cm取结肠约10 cm,PBS反复冲洗、去除浆膜层和黏膜层、平滑肌组织剪碎匀浆、置消化液(0.1% II型胶原酶)中,吹打5 min,1 500 r/min离心5 min弃消

化液,重复2次;加含10%胎牛血清及100 U/mL青霉素、100 μg/mL链霉素的DMEM培养液终止消化、1 500 r/min离心5 min弃上清、重悬细胞并过100目筛网于37℃、95% O₂和5% CO₂的条件下培养。细胞长至致密单层时,传代培养。采用第2~3代SMC进行实验。分为溶剂对照组(DMSO),给予DMSO孵育24 h;E2组,给予50 nmol/L E2孵育24 h。

1.2.6 过表达SK3及验证

构建SK3过表达质粒:将合成好的序列装入pMD19-T Simple载体并转化至感受态细胞DH5α,用BamH I和Xho I双酶切目的片段,用BamH I和Xho I双酶切载体pcDNA3.1(+),连接目的片段和载体,16℃连接2 h后转化到感受态细胞DH5进行体外扩增,用质粒小量提取试剂盒提取纯化质粒。选择生长状态良好的SMC,将过表达SK3质粒转染SMC,为过表达SK3组(Plasmid),72 h后提取蛋白质,Western blot验证,以转染试剂组(Lipo)为空白对照,以空载组(Vector)为阴性对照。

1.2.7 SMC胞内Ca²⁺浓度检测

Fluo-3AM负载二代SMC,给予不同干预;Fluo-3AM负载转染后SMC,分别置于激光共聚焦显微镜下动态观察Cch刺激后SMC内Ca²⁺变化。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0软件,非参数检验之K-S检验进行数据正态性分析,各组数据均呈正态分布,用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示;各组间比较采用单因素方差

分析和SNK法两两比较, $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 大鼠血清E2浓度

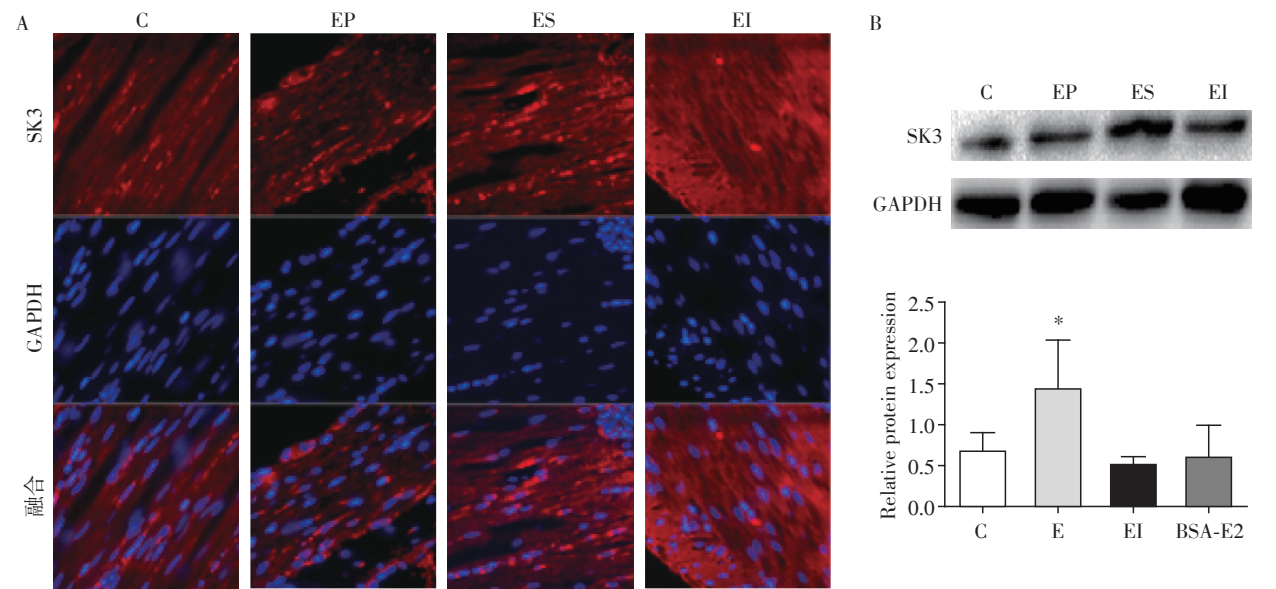
EP组大鼠血清雌二醇14 d内平均浓度为(73.165 ± 18.967)pg/mL,在生理范围内^[14];ES组大鼠血清雌二醇14 d平均浓度为(358.251 ± 201.302)pg/mL,超生理范围^[15],且两组差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 各组结肠肌条SK3分布及表达

免疫荧光结果显示细胞核DAPI染色呈蓝色,SK3在平滑肌上呈阳性反应(红色荧光)。生理浓度E2组及超浓度E2组染色强度高于对照组及抑制剂组。Western blot结果显示生理浓度E2组及超浓度E2组表达强于对照组及抑制剂组(0.593 ± 0.406、0.965 ± 0.175 vs. 0.388 ± 0.253、0.363 ± 0.085),其中超浓度组较对照组及抑制剂组差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),生理浓度组相较于其余各组差异无统计学意义(图1)。

2.3 各组结肠肌条收缩张力

Cch刺激后,生理浓度E2组及超浓度E2组结肠环肌最大收缩张力较对照组及抑制剂组明显减弱(2.097 ± 0.876、1.545 ± 0.689 vs. 4.506 ± 1.637、3.150 ± 0.730),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图2)。



A:大鼠结肠肌条SK3表达(免疫荧光,×400);B:大鼠结肠肌条SK3表达,与对照组比较,* $P < 0.05$ 。

图1 各组结肠肌条SK3分布及表达

Figure 1 SK3 expression of rat smooth muscle

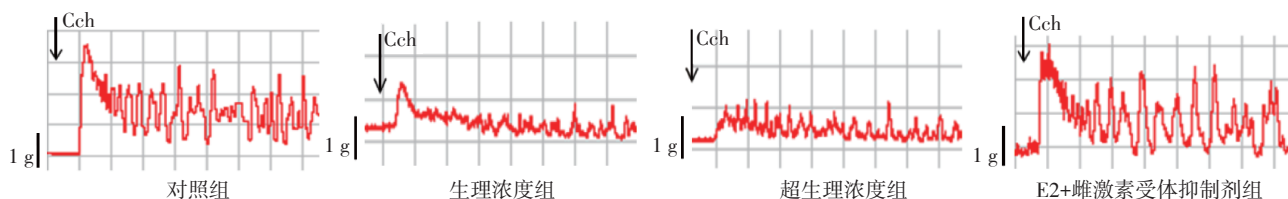
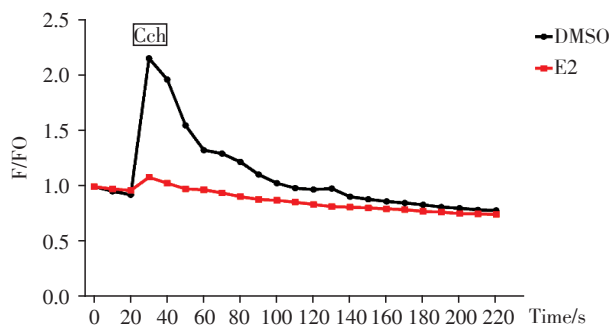


图2 各组结肠肌条收缩张力

Figure 2 Contraction of rat smooth muscle

2.4 E2对大鼠结肠SMC钙动员的影响

SMC经50 nmol/L E2孵育24 h后,对Cch钙动员的反应明显下降,胞内钙离子浓度的上升幅度显著低于溶剂对照组(1.085 ± 0.68 、 2.021 ± 0.384),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图3)。



DMSO:溶剂 DMSO 孵育 24 h, E2:50 nmol/l E2 孵育 24 h。

图3 E2对大鼠结肠SMC钙动员的影响

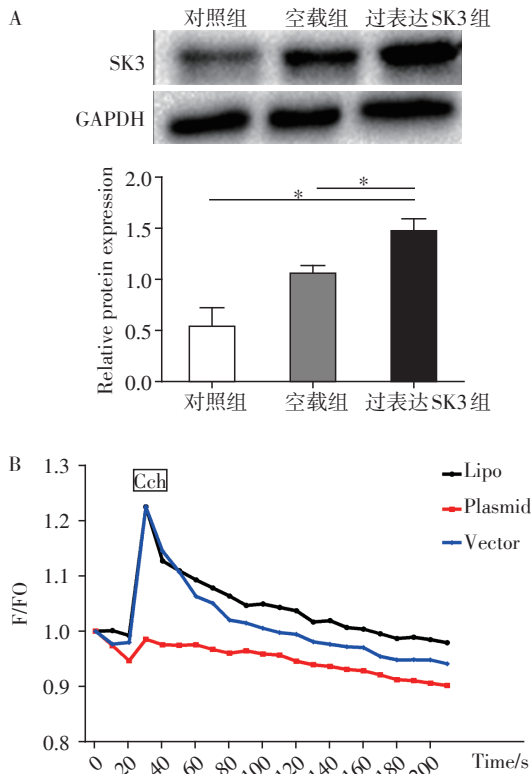
Figure 3 Ca^{2+} concentration after Cch stimulating regulated

2.5 SK3过表达对大鼠结肠SMC钙动员的影响

Western blot结果显示,过表达组SK3表达明显高于对照组及空载组(1.478 ± 0.260 vs. 0.690 ± 0.140 、 1.070 ± 0.149),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Cch刺激后,过表达组SMC胞内钙的上升幅度显著低于对照组和空载组(0.986 ± 0.042 vs. 1.226 ± 0.119 、 1.226 ± 0.074),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图4)。

3 讨论

胃肠运动与雌激素密切相关,多项研究证实,雌激素可使大鼠结肠扩张、胃排空延迟^[6],抑制人结肠平滑肌收缩^[5],但具体机制尚未完全明确。SK3参与多种脏器平滑肌,如膀胱、子宫、血管、支气管等的舒张过程^[8-11],也参与嘌呤类信号途径抑制结肠平滑肌收缩^[17]。然而在 17β -雌二醇调节子宫平滑肌的舒张过程中,SK3的作用至关重要。有研究表明^[8,18]: 17β -雌二醇可促进子宫SMC表达SK3,高



A: Western blot 验证SK3过表达; B: 各组SMC胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度; * $P < 0.05$ 。

图4 SK3过表达对大鼠结肠SMC钙动员的影响

Figure 4 Ca^{2+} concentration after Cch stimulating regulated by SK3

表达SK3的子宫肌条比野生型和SK3基因敲除鼠的肌条收缩明显减弱,给予SK3阻断剂apamin后,肌条张力即可恢复。本课题组前期研究^[12-13]已证实在细胞水平上E2可促进结肠平滑肌细胞SK3表达。本次动物实验结果提示E2慢性刺激可抑制大鼠结肠肌条收缩,促进SK3表达。并且超生理浓度E2刺激后肌条收缩减弱更显著。生理浓度E2刺激后,结肠肌条SK3表达虽有增加,但差异无统计学意义,这可能与雄性SD大鼠雌激素受体数量及受体敏感性相关。有研究^[19-20]表明E2亦可促进大电导钙激活钾通道(BK)的表达,是否与SK共同影响平滑肌收缩还需进一步研究。

细胞中 Ca^{2+} 浓度是平滑肌收缩的基础。收缩时,胞膜去极化、电压依从性 Ca^{2+} 通道开放、胞外 Ca^{2+} 内流,并同时激活内质网的ryanodine受体- Ca^{2+} 通道、内质网 Ca^{2+} 释放、胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度增加、 Ca^{2+} 与钙调蛋白结合、平滑肌收缩蛋白的相互作用而产生收缩^[21]。已有研究^[16,22]认为,雌激素可抑制胞膜L型电压门控 Ca^{2+} 通道,阻止胞外 Ca^{2+} 内流、导致平滑肌舒张。本研究显示SMC经E2孵育24 h后,对Cch钙动员的反应明显下降,Cch刺激后胞内 Ca^{2+} 浓度的上升幅度显著低于溶剂对照组,表明E2可抑制 Ca^{2+} 内流,从而影响收缩,与以往研究相同。而SK3是一种 Ca^{2+} 依赖型的 K^{+} 通道,通过增加 K^{+} 外流,使细胞复极甚至超极化致SMC兴奋性降低,抑制细胞动作电位发放,阻碍细胞膜去极化。过表达SK3后,SMC胞内 Ca^{2+} 的上升幅度显著降低,表明SK3减弱了SMC的 Ca^{2+} 内流。以上结果提示,E2作用于结肠SMC,通过促进SK3表达,减弱 Ca^{2+} 内流,抑制SMC内 Ca^{2+} 浓度增加,从而抑制收缩。当然,SK3是否参与影响内质网 Ca^{2+} 释放还有待研究。

雌激素作用复杂,人体内雌激素随着年龄、妊娠等不断变化,是否孕龄期妇女比绝经后者便秘更多见,不同阶段雌激素作用是否不同,仍需进一步研究。

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定的影响,需要通过更大样本的研究进一步验证。此外,目前大多数心电图指标只能判断OTVA的左右室起源,尚不能对起源部位进行细化或精确定位,未来期望在心电图分析中发现更多的证据可用于OTVA具体起源部位的鉴别。

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