

蓝莓对非酒精性脂肪性肝病的保护作用*

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨蓝莓对大鼠非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (NAFLD) 的作用及机制。**方法:** 30 只 SD 大鼠随机均分为正常对照组 (CG 组)、模型组 (MG 组) 及蓝莓干预组 (BJ 组), CG 组给予普通饲料喂养、正常饮食, MG 组、BJ 组喂饲复合型高脂饲料复制 NAFLD 实验动物模型, 12 周时 MG 组取 2 只大鼠行肝脏病理切片鉴定造模是否成功; BJ 组喂饲造模饲料前 7 d 给予蓝莓原浆 (15 mg/100 g) 灌胃, 造模成功后, 喂饲普通饲料, 继续蓝莓干预 10 d; 于造模后第 10 天取各组大鼠肝脏及血清标本, 观察大鼠肝组织病理学变化, 全自动生化分析仪检测大鼠血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (AST)、甘油三酯 (TG)、胆固醇 (TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (HDL-c)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-c); ELISA 法检测小鼠肝组织丙二醛 (MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD)、还原型谷胱甘肽 (GSH) 水平。**结果:** 造模后第 10 天, CG 组 HE 染色肝细胞以中央静脉为中心呈放射状排列, 肝索排列整齐; MG 组 HE 染色可见重度脂肪变性, 肝小叶结构紊乱, 肝细胞胞浆中出现大小不等的脂滴, 提示造模成功; BJ 组肝细胞排列正常, 在中央静脉周围排列呈放射状, 比较 MG 组, 脂肪变性明显减轻, 接近 CG 组; 与 MG 组比较, BJ 组大鼠血清 ALT、AST、TG、TC 及 LDL-c 水平降低, HDL-c 水平升高, 肝组织中 SOD、GSH 水平升高, MDA 水平降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。**结论:** 蓝莓对大鼠 NAFLD 肝损伤具有明显的保护作用, 其机制可能与蓝莓能增加大鼠肝脏抗氧化酶系表达, 拮抗脂质诱导的脂代谢紊乱和氧化应激有关。

[关键词] 蓝莓; 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 肝损伤; 肝脏功能; 脂质代谢; 氧化应激; 免疫组织化学法

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Effects of Blueberries on Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore the effects and pathogenesis of blueberries on rats with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). **Methods:** 30 SD rats were randomly divided into normal control group (CG), NAFLD model group (MG) and blueberry juice group (BJ group). Rats in the CG group were fed with common diet, while rats in the MG group and BJ group were fed with compound high-fat diet to replicate the NAFLD experimental animal model. After 12 weeks, 2 rats in MG group were selected to make pathological sections of liver to determine whether the model was successful. The BJ group was treated with blueberry juice (15 mg/100 g) for 7 days before feeding the model feed; After successful modeling, the common feed was fed and the blueberry intervention was continued for 10 days. The liver and serum samples of each group were taken on the 10th day after the model was made. The pathological changes of liver tissue were observed, and the serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-c) and high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-c) levels were detected by automatic biochemical analyzer. The superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity, reduced glutathione

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(GSH) levels and malondialdehyde (MDA) contents levels in liver tissue were quantified by ELISA.

Results: On the 10th day after modeling, the HE stained hepatocytes in CG group were arranged radially with the central vein as the center and the hepatic cord arranged neatly. In the MG group, severe steatosis, hepatic lobular structure disorder and lipid droplets of varying sizes were observed in the cytoplasm of hepatocytes, indicating that the model was successful. The hepatocytes in the BJ group were normal and radial around the central vein. Compared with the MG group, steatosis was significantly alleviated, close to that in CG group. Compared with MG group, the content of serum ALT, AST, TG, TC and LDL-c in the BJ group decreased while HDL-c increased; the activity of SOD and GSH in liver tissue increased, while the content of MDA decreased. The differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Blueberries have obvious protective effects on NAFLD liver injury in rats. The pathogenesis may be related to the increase of antioxidant enzyme expression in rats' livers and lipid metabolic disorders and oxidative stress induced by antagonistic lipid.

[**Key words**] blueberry; non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; liver injury; hepatic function; lipid metabolism; oxidative stress; immunohistochemistry methods

肝脏是机体脂质代谢最重要的器官,与脂质的合成、输送、分解密切相关,对于维持机体脂代谢平衡起着重要的作用^[1]。由于各种原因引起的脂质代谢紊乱,脂肪稳态失去平衡时,肝细胞内脂肪堆积过多即导致非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)^[2]。有学者发现,NAFLD发病机制与氧化应激、脂质过氧化、线粒体以及细胞防御体系的作用及其相互作用有关,其中氧化应激是该学说的中心内容^[1-3]。随着我国经济发展,人民生活改善、饮食习惯及结构、工作环境及方式均发生了很大的变化,NAFLD的发病率也出现了逐年攀升的趋势,危害日益严重^[4-5]。组织学上,单纯性肝细胞脂肪变性很少或极缓慢进展,然而一旦发展为脂肪性肝炎则往往可能进展至终末阶段,死亡率也将会上升;如继续进展至纤维化乃至肝硬化阶段,发生肝癌的危险性将会提高^[6-7]。目前,临床上没有针对NAFLD的特效药物,多采用控制饮食、减轻体重及药物对症等综合防治办法,治疗药物疗效与副作用并存,尚不能取得满意的临床效果^[8-9]。研究表明,抗氧化剂在治疗NAFLD上均具有一定的临床疗效^[10-11]。蓝莓富含花青素、多酚类和黄酮类化合物等其他果品中少有的特殊成分,具有抗氧化活性,被称为果蔬中“第一号抗氧化剂”,能提高机体抗氧化酶类活性,从而对NAFLD相关致病环节发生影响,减轻肝脏中脂质过氧化反应^[12-13]。通过天然物质用以饮食调节,以改善疾病的同时减少药物的毒副作用,从NAFLD的早期阶段介入预防,早期控制,避免其进展为终末期肝病具有重大意义^[14-16]。因此,为证实上述推测及可能原因,本课题拟以动物

体外实验的方式,通过建立NAFLD动物模型,评价蓝莓对NAFLD肝损伤的保护作用及机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物、材料与试剂

清洁级SD大鼠,雌性、雄性各半,6~8周龄,雄鼠体质量140~170 g,雌鼠体质量120~150 g [合格证号SCXK-(黔)2012-0001];混合高脂饲料(购自江苏南通特洛菲饲料科技有限公司)、蓝莓(兔眼园兰品种,-20℃冻存,临用时解冻提取原浆)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)测定试剂盒、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)测定试剂盒、总胆固醇(TC)测定试剂盒、甘油三脂(TG)测定试剂盒、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)测定试剂盒及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)测定试剂盒(均购自上海科华公司),还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)酶联免疫分析测定试剂盒、丙二醛(MDA)酶联免疫分析测定试剂盒及超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)酶联免疫分析测定试剂盒(均购自美国TSZ公司)。主要仪器有日本ADVIA2400全自动生化分析仪及BIO-RAD xMark全自动酶标仪。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 分组及处理 8周龄SD大鼠30只,适应性喂养2周后,随机分为正常对照组(CG组)、模型组(MG组)、蓝莓干预组(BJ组),每组10只。CG组给予普通饲料正常饮食,MG组、BJ组SD大鼠喂饲复合型高脂饲料;造模后第10天,MG组大鼠取2只行病理切片鉴定造模是否成功。BJ组喂

饲造模饲料前 7 d 给予蓝莓预防灌胃(蓝莓原浆 1.5 mL/100 g,前期实验摸索出的最佳浓度),造模成功后,喂饲普通饲料,继续蓝莓干预10 d后处死。

1.2.2 样本采集 各组大鼠处死前禁食 24 h,期间不控制饮水,麻醉大鼠后腹股沟动脉采血,脱颈处死取肝脏,将部分新鲜肝组织置 10% 中性福尔马林液中保存用于病理检测,采用甲醛(浓度为 4%)浸泡、病理切片、HE 染色,显微镜下观察肝组织学改变。其余肝组织放入冻存管后 - 80 ℃ 冻存。

1.2.3 检测指标 (1)肝组织学检查:采用 HE 染色,光镜下观察肝组织学形态。(2)大鼠血清部分肝功能及脂代谢指标:采用全自动生化分析仪检测 ALT、AST、TG、TC、LDL-c 及 HDL-c 水平。(3)大鼠肝组织:采用 ELISA 定量法,检测肝组 MDA、GSH 及 SOD 水平。

1.3 统计学方法

数据应用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件分析,计量资料采用均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,数据比较采用单因素方差分析,组间比较采用 *t* 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肝脏组织学

结果显示,造模后第 10 天,CG 组 HE 染色肝细胞以中央静脉为中心呈放射状排列,肝索排列整齐;MG 组 HE 染色可见重度脂肪变性,肝小叶结构紊乱,肝细胞胞浆中出现大小不等的脂滴,提示造模成功;BJ 组肝细胞排列正常,在中央静脉周围排列呈放射状,比较 MG 组,脂肪变性明显减轻,接近 CG 组(见图 1)。

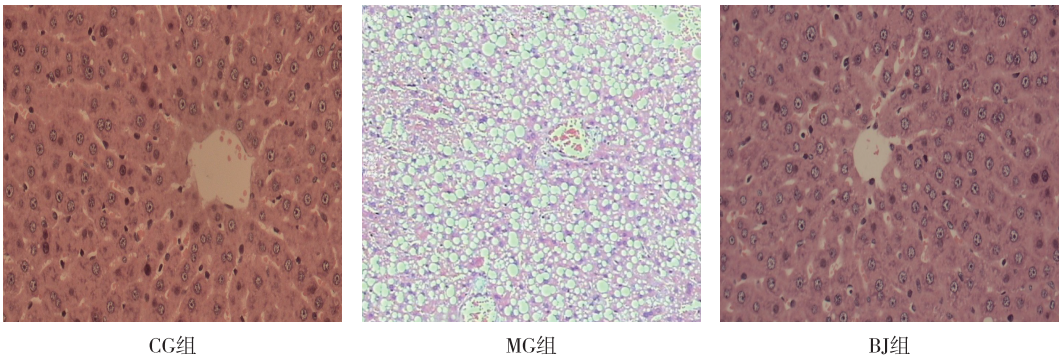


图 1 各组 SD 大鼠肝组织 HE 染色(×200,造模后第 10 天)

Fig.1 HE staining of liver tissues of SD rats in each group

2.2 血清肝功能指标及脂代谢指标

与 CG 组比较,MG 组血清 ALT、AST、TG、TC 及 LDL-c 水平显著升高、HDL-c 水平显著降低(P

< 0.05)。与 MG 组比较,BJ 组 ALT、AST、TG、TC 及 LDL-c 水平显著降低、HDL-c 水平显著升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 各组大鼠血清肝功能及脂代谢指标比较($n = 10, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.1 Results of serum biochemical liver injury and lipid metabolism of each group

指标	CG 组	MG 组	BG 组
ALT(U/mL)	57.13 ± 11.67	99.79 ± 10.58 ⁽¹⁾	60.87 ± 9.96 ⁽²⁾
AST(U/mL)	104.86 ± 23.55	298.21 ± 25.01 ⁽¹⁾	121.25 ± 20.33 ⁽²⁾
TG(nmol/L)	0.75 ± 0.18	1.80 ± 0.29 ⁽¹⁾	0.83 ± 0.35 ⁽²⁾
TC(nmol/L)	1.01 ± 0.46	2.41 ± 0.52 ⁽¹⁾	1.12 ± 0.29 ⁽²⁾
LDL-c(nmol/L)	1.02 ± 0.29	1.80 ± 0.31 ⁽¹⁾	1.51 ± 0.40 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
HDL-c(nmol/L)	1.39 ± 0.21	0.75 ± 0.28 ⁽¹⁾	1.10 ± 0.37 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾与 CG 组比较, $P < 0.05$; ⁽²⁾与 MG 组比较, $P < 0.05$

2.3 大鼠肝组织 SOD、GST 及 MDA 水平

与 CG 组比较,MG 组 SOD、GSH 水平显著降低、MDA 水平显著升高,差异具有统计学意义(P

< 0.05);与 MG 组比较,BJ 组 SOD\GSH 水平显著升高、MDA 水平显著降低,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 各组大鼠肝组织 SOD、GSH 和 MDA 水平
Tab. 2 Results of SOD,GSH and MDA levels in liver tissue of each group

指标	CG 组	MG 组	BG 组
SOD(U/mL)	30. 24 ± 3. 10	12. 26 ± 4. 07 ⁽¹⁾	25. 39 ± 3. 66 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
GSH (ng/L)	23. 19 ± 2. 12	12. 98 ± 1. 86 ⁽¹⁾	22. 55 ± 1. 34 ⁽²⁾
MDA (mmol/L)	0. 46 ± 0. 22	1. 50 ± 0. 37 ⁽¹⁾	0. 55 ± 0. 42 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ 与 CG 组比较, $P < 0. 05$; ⁽²⁾ 与 MG 组比较, $P < 0. 05$

3 讨论

本研究成功的复制了 SD 大鼠 NAFLD 疾病动物模型,肝组织病理结果提示蓝莓干预下肝脂质沉积明显减少,肝脏损伤明显得到恢复,达到预期效果。血清肝损伤指标、脂代谢指标结果显示模型组肝脏损伤严重并存在脂质代谢紊乱,在蓝莓干预后得到明显好转。

为进一步探讨其可能的原因,检测肝脏抗氧化酶 SOD、GSH 的活性及 MDA 含量。结果显示,蓝莓干预后,肝组织 MDA 水平下降,MDA 是脂质氧化的终产物,说明蓝莓能使大鼠体内多价不饱和脂肪酸脂质过氧化后的降解产物下降,在一定程度上反映大鼠体内自由基及机体细胞受自由基损伤的程度得到良好恢复,提示蓝莓具有降低体内自由基水平的作用。大鼠体内的活性物质 SOD 在蓝莓的作用下活性升高,SOD 催化下,大鼠体内超氧离子自由基变成无毒的水和氧气,清除新陈代谢过程中产生的有害物质,对大鼠机体的氧化与抗氧化平衡起着至关重要的作用。因此,蓝莓可以通过提高 SOD 活性保护肝脏细胞,避免肝细胞损伤^[17]。本研究中,蓝莓干预后肝组织 GSH 活性升高,GSH 是机体重要的还原性物质,提高了巯基与体内的自由基结合的能力,加速了大鼠体内自由基的排泄,而 GSH 特异性催化 GSH-Px,使得大鼠体内 GSH-Px 活性也随之升高,清除由活性氧和 ·OH 诱发的脂质过氧化物,保护了细胞膜结构和功能的完整。抗脂质过氧化酶保护系统的主要成分为 GSH-Px 和 SOD。SOD 和 GSH-Px 能特异有效地清除氧自由基,使其变成低毒物质,从而有效地阻止脂质过氧化。本研究结果显示,蓝莓可以通过增强 SOD、GSH 的活性,一方面减少脂质代谢自由基的生成,另一方面蓝莓还增强自由基的清除,避免肝细胞的氧化损伤,进而改善氧化应激所造成的三羧酸循环障碍和脂肪酸 β-氧化障碍,调节脂质代谢,拮抗脂肪肝形成。

综上所述,本研究初步证实了蓝莓对 NAFLD 肝损伤具有保护作用。其可能原因为蓝莓的抗氧化活性能通过促进肝细胞损伤酶系的活性,有效地清除氧自由基,减少毒性物质的生成,有效地阻止脂质过氧化,从而降低 NAFLD 大鼠肝损伤,调节脂质代谢紊乱。蓝莓对于 NAFLD 的拮抗作用,为探索对 NAFLD 有一定预防和拮抗效果的食疗方案奠定了基础。

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