

冠心病血瘀证相关基因研究*

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摘 要:目的:筛查冠心病血瘀证病证结合相关基因。方法:区组选择符合诊断标准的冠心病血瘀证、冠心病非血瘀证、非冠心病血瘀证患者和正常健康者共40例,运用外周血 mRNA 差异显示获得差异条带、反向 Northern 法阳性验证、克隆测序,并进行生物信息学分析。结果:得到了28条真实差异基因片段序列,于NCBI human genomic 数据库中比对分析,获得了与人类基因100%同源的3条(b13、49b、23b),99%同源的2条(b12、36a),98%同源(25b、57d)2条。其中的b13为淋巴细胞活化信号分子家族成员1,表达于T、B细胞表面,参与多系统的炎症反应,促进Th2类细胞因子的分泌,在冠心病血瘀证组呈高表达。23b系BCL2相关转录因子1,参与凋亡调控基因BCL2的转录过程,明显表达于冠心病血瘀证组。结论:差异基因中b13、23b从不同途径,导致或参与了脂代谢、血液高粘高聚高凝状态的形成,并通过分泌炎症细胞因子,调控细胞凋亡,参与了内皮损伤和动脉硬化的形成。与冠心病血瘀证的病理改变密切相关。

关键词:冠心病 血瘀证 病证结合 相关基因 差异显示 反向 Northern 克隆测序

冠心病是动脉粥样硬化导致冠脉管腔狭窄、阻塞以及冠脉痉挛引起心肌缺血缺氧甚至心肌梗死的心脏病。血瘀证是多种原因引起血行不畅、甚至瘀滞或停积于脏腑或局部组织之中,影响气血运行所产生的各种临床表现的总称。血瘀证在冠心病形

成和发展过程中占有重要地位。本研究采用病证结合方法,对40例临床病人进行冠心病血瘀证病证结合相关基因研究,旨在通过考查冠心病血瘀证的分子基因变化,对中医病证结合的深化研究提供物质基础,亦可为研制靶位明确的活血化瘀方药提供临床依据。

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一、临床资料

1. 病例入选

(1) 诊断标准。

①冠心病诊断标准:所有病例均符合1979年国际心脏病学会和协会及世界卫生组织(WHO)临床命名标准化联合专题组报告的冠心病诊断标准,并经冠脉造影证实有冠状动脉狭窄或堵塞。②血瘀证诊断标准:参考第二届全国活血化瘀研究学术会议制定的标准(1986年广州)。

依据上述冠心病和血瘀证相关诊断标准,并参考1980年全国冠心病辨证论治研究座谈会制定的冠心病(心绞痛、心肌梗塞)中医辨证试行标准,综合冠心病血瘀证诊断标准为:符合冠心病诊断和冠脉造影证实有狭窄和堵塞,同时有胸痛、痛有定处,舌质紫暗或瘀点、瘀斑,脉弦、细、涩、结代等临床表现者。

(2) 入选和排除标准。

①入选标准:符合冠心病血瘀证诊断标准;近两周内未使用溶栓、抗凝、扩冠及活血化瘀药物;年龄30~75岁。②排除标准:严重瓣膜性心脏病;胰岛素依赖性糖尿病;合并严重肝、肾、造血系统、神经系统等原发性疾病及精神病、恶性肿瘤患者;患者拒绝签署知情同意书,或估计依从性较差;参加其他临床试验的患者;妊娠期或哺乳期妇女;近期有外伤史者。

2. 病例资料

40例研究对象,根据研究设计分为冠心病血瘀证组(A)10例,男6例,女4例,年龄为 53.6 ± 10.73 。冠心病非血瘀证组(B)10例,男7例,女3例,年龄为 55.6 ± 11.73 。非冠心病血瘀证组(C)10例,男5例,女5例,年龄为 54.6 ± 7.12 。经临床血液流变学、血脂、血糖、肝肾功能、心电图、胸片等体格检查诊断属健康者为正常对照组(D)10例,男6例,女4例,年龄为 44.3 ± 4.99 。

二、材料和方法

1. 主要试剂和仪器

红细胞裂解液(RBC Lysis Solution, Genra), TRI-ZOL Reagent(GIBCOBRL), MMLV 逆转录酶, Taq 酶、PCR preps DNA purification system Kit(Promega)。X-gal、IPTG(Invitrogen), 同位素 ^{32}P -dCTP、杂交液(Clontech)。差显系统(Genomyx LR 电泳系统, Genomyx SC 扫描系统, BECKMAN)。

2. 样品制备

分别取研究对象的外周血5ml,裂解红细胞,收集白细胞。按Trizol试剂盒法提取白细胞总RNA。

3. 差异显示

(1) RT-PCR 取A、B、C、D四组样品各 $2\mu\text{l}$,分别以荧光标记3'端引物TMR-T7(dT12)GA、(dT12)CA和(dT12)AC,反转录合成cDNA第一链。分别取 $3\mu\text{l}$ cDNA与4个随机引物作不同组合进行PCR反应,反应条件:94℃预变性2min,94℃45sec、50℃30sec、72℃30sec 4个循环,94℃30sec、60℃30sec、72℃90sec 25个循环,72℃延伸10min。

(2) 差异显示系统 取4组不同组织标本相同引物的PCR产物,运用Genomyx LR电泳系统进行变性聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳:浓度5.6%、温度50℃、电压3000V、功率100W,时间4.5h。干胶后用Genomyx SC荧光扫描仪扫描图像、定位切割差异条带。

4. 阳性验证

(1) 转膜。将差异条带进行T7、M13(T7:5'AGCGGATAACAATTTTCACACAGGA3', M13:5'AGGGATAACAATTTTCACACAGGA3')通用引物再扩增。取 $10\mu\text{l}$ 于96孔PCR板上,加入 $110\mu\text{l}$ 0.2N NaOH溶液,充分混匀,放置5min。用真空抽滤法转至尼龙膜上,保鲜膜包裹置4℃冰箱保存。

(2) 反向Northern。用变性的硅鱼精DNA加入预杂交液中,预杂交5h。将标记了 ^{32}P -dCTP的cDNA加入杂接管中,杂交过夜。进行3次洗膜后,正面向上,放入暗盒中,贴覆2张X光片,合上暗盒,置-70℃低温冰箱中曝光。二、三天后,将X光片显影、定影、凉干。

5. 克隆测序

扩增阳性差异基因片段,产物以1%琼脂糖凝

胶电泳,切胶回收产物,连入 T-easg 载体。转化、涂板、挑白斑。提质粒,酶切鉴定,送测序。

三、结果

1. RNA 检测结果

经 1% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,所提各 RNA 均有明显的 28s、18s 两条带。紫外分光光度仪测 A260/280 值 ≥ 2.0 。

2. 差异显示结果

运用差异显示成像系统扫描变性凝胶,分别显示相同锚定引物各组间差异条带,可比较组间条带的有无、强弱,代表了其差异性(见图 1)。

图 1 可以见到,可比较的各组间有较多的差异条带,“有”或“无”者计有 4 条,其中 b 组明显“有”其余各组“无”者有 2 条,b 组“无”其余各组“有”者有 2 条。和 b 组相比“强”与“弱”者有 91 条。

3. 阳性验证结果

经杂交后根据信号有无强弱对比分析,得到了 28 条真实的差异片段,其中的 10 条差异基因编号为:36a、43b、43d、45d、49b、50a、57d、62c、63a、a1、

a15、a2、b11、b12、b13、b5、b8、b9、c9、d10、d11。(见图 2)。

4. 测序及生物信息学分析

对真实差异基因片段测序后,去除相同序列,计有 22 条。与人类基因信息中心(NCBI human genomic)核酸序列数据库(blastn)中比对分析,有 3 条(b13、49b、23b)与人类基因 100% 同源,2 条(b12、36a)与人类基因 99% 同源,2 条(25b、57d)与人类基因 98% 同源。其中的 b13 和 23b 2 条基因的生物功能已有报道:b13 与淋巴细胞活化信号分子家族成员 1 有 100% 的同源性,名称 SLAMF1,表达于 T、B 淋巴细胞表面,促进了 Th2 细胞因子的产生,参与多系统的炎症反应。23b 与 BCL2 相关的转录因子 1 有 100% 的同源性,命名为 BCLAF1。这些数据库资料为探讨相关疾病的病理改变提供了依据。

四、讨论

冠心病是严重危害人类健康的多基因相关疾病,由多种遗传和环境因素共同作用而形成。其中血液改变长期作用于血管内皮,引起血管内皮损伤、脂质沉积,导致动脉粥样硬化及在此基础上的血栓形成,是其病理改变的关键。所以,以外周血为组织材料,从病证结合入手,运用差异显示技术进行基因筛查,是研究冠心病血瘀证病证结合相关基因的重要途径之一。本研究临床选择确诊病例,设立多组对照,得到 2 个与冠心病血瘀证病理改变密切相关的基因。

1. b13

b13 作为淋巴细胞活化信号分子家族成员 1,表达于 T、B 细胞表面,参与多系统的炎症反应,促进 Th2 类细胞因子的分泌。本研究 b13 在各组中均表达,正常对照组和冠心病非血瘀证组表达稍弱,冠心病血瘀证组和非冠心病血瘀证组表达较强。说明 b13 与冠心病、血瘀证有较强的相关性。

研究表明,各种危险因素导致动脉硬化几乎都是一种免疫反应^[1],淋巴细胞活化则是各种免疫反应的前提条件。脂代谢紊乱、高血压、糖尿病、肥胖、

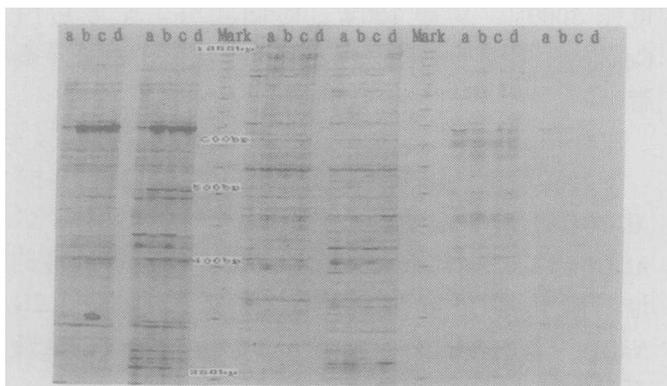


图 1 差异显示结果

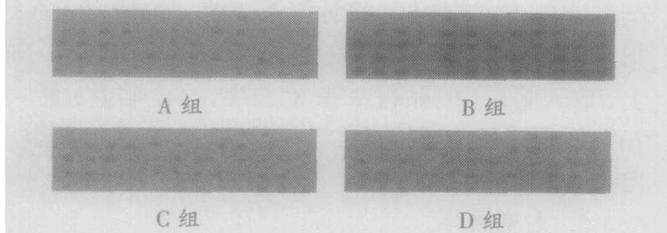


图 2 阳性验证结果

感染等因素,均可直接或间接激活淋巴细胞分泌细胞因子,参与动脉硬化形成和斑块的进展过程^[2]。脂蛋白脱辅基蛋白部分可以被修饰后产生自身抗原性,激活T细胞及抗原特异性免疫反应从而促进炎性细胞在粥样斑块原位聚集,加剧脂类聚集、内皮功能异常及平滑肌增生,加速粥样硬化的形成^[3]。推测:b13通过T淋巴细胞的活化,引起免疫反应,导致进一步内皮损伤,促进炎性细胞粘附及脂质沉积;刺激血管平滑肌细胞增生及向中层迁移;促进内皮细胞表达细胞因子、趋化因子及细胞黏附分子,促发血管损伤及斑块进展。

2. 23b

23b系BCL2相关转录因子1。转录因子即转录起始所需的许多蛋白因子。BCL2的生物学特性是抑制各种因素引起的细胞凋亡,而23b参与了BCL2的转录过程,它的增强可能影响了BCL2的表达,从而调控血管内皮细胞、平滑肌细胞的凋亡与增殖平衡,导致血管内细胞数量和血管功能异常,在动脉硬化的形成和冠心病的发病机制中起了重要作用。23b在正常组无表达,冠心病血瘀证组显著,冠心病非血瘀证组和非冠心病血瘀证组较弱,尤其是冠心病非血瘀证组更弱。

血瘀证的现代研究认为:血瘀证是血液及其循环系统形态与功能异常的综合体现,主要与微循环异常、高粘滞血症、炎症反应和血管内皮损伤等有关。从得到差异基因的已知功能可以看出,它们从不同途径,导致和参与了脂代谢、血液高粘高聚高凝状态的形成,并通过分泌炎性细胞因子,调控细胞凋亡,参与了内皮损伤和动脉硬化的形成。组间对照也显示了同病不同证、同证不同病之间基因表达的差异。进一步探讨差异基因相互调控关系,有助于阐释冠心病血瘀证病理的分子基因改变。

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中医术语体系及其特点

中医学是我国传统科学技术中唯一完整保留至今并以自身独特的体系仍在继续发展的学科,有很强的生命力。这种生命力来自于它所具有的独特理论体系和确切的临床疗效。中医独特的理论是由独特的概念构成的,而这些概念是由中国独特的语言所构成的中医术语来表述的。中医术语有它的独特性,它不同于其他自然科学(我国绝大多数自然科学的术语来源于外国,主要是统一术语的汉译名),大多数中医名词术语形成于古代,有的甚至有数千年的历史,并且构成了自己的术语体系。概括而言,中医术语有四个方面的特点:

一、历史性:由于中医药学成形于古代,具有一定的历史性,名词术语多为古代汉语,有时字即是词,如气;有时短句也视作一个词,如木克土、肺主气、心开窍于舌等;更有古今词义的演变以及古文的现代表述等。

二、人文性:中医学是以生物学为基础,与理化数学交融,与人文哲学相渗透的学科,尤其是人文哲学对古代中医学的深刻影响,直接反映在名词术语上,诸如阴阳、五行、母病及子、子病及母、釜底抽薪、提壶揭盖之类,中国传统文味很浓。

三、定性描述:如实喘、虚喘、冷哮、热哮等。很少用定量描述。

四、抽象的概念用具体的名词来表述:如五行的木、火、土、金、水、木生火、火生土、木克土、火克金……

总之,中医药学历史悠久,加上我国地域辽阔,方言众多,中国传统文化特色浓厚,以及少数民族医学、外来医学的影响,有相当部分的中医名词术语外延宽泛,内涵不清,常出现一词多义、一义多词、词义演变等现象。中医药名词术语所表述的概念形式与现代医学也不同,很难用“种加属差”的方法来规定,使得中医名词术语规范化工作的任务更为艰巨。

(文摘)

and neuroendocrine and immunity by epimedium flavonoids (EF). Method: To handle the 2BS cells of diploid fibroblasts of humans by serum with EF and observe the life of 2BS; to detect the expression of mRNA of p16 gene by the method of fluorescent real-time quantitative PCR; to determine the content of the retinoblastoma protein and the phosphorylase Rb protein of cells by ELISA method; to test the activity of telomerase of cells by the method of single-tube and one-step TRAP-Hyb; to measure the change of the length of telomere of 2BS cells by the Southern blot method of telomere restriction fragment; and to detect the gene expression profile of hypothalamus, pituitary, adrenal, spleen lymphocytes of rats by the technology of gene chips. Result: EF can be able to increase the generation life of 2BS cells, decrease the expression of mRNA of gene p16 of 2BS cells, heighten the content of phosphorylase Rb protein, and delay the reduction of the length of aging telomere cells without activating the activity of the telomerase of cells and upgrade various neurotransmitters, hormones and cell factors as well as the expression of the receptors in HPAT axis of old rats. Conclusion: By the way of restricting the expression of p16 gene and urging the production of phosphorylase Rb protein to retard the reduction of telomere length of aged cells, EF is able to play the role of delaying the aging of cells. It can also be able to upgrade the expression of the receptors of neurotransmitters and activate neuro-endocrines and immune system by the down-pathway in NE1 network, and re-establish the balance of the gene expression of lymphocytes and delay the immune aging of cells by the expression of reducing the genes of pro-apoptosis but anti-proliferation and upgrading the genes of anti-apoptosis but pro-proliferation of cells.

Key Words: epimedium brevicornum, epimedium flavonoids, cell aging, telomere length, gene expression profile, immune aging, immunity of neuro-endocrine.

Study of Relevant Genes Inducing Blood-stasis Diseases of Coronary Heart Disease

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Objective: To search for relevant genes linking to the blood-stasis diseases of coronary heart disease one by one. Method To Choose 40 cases and divide them into groups of coronary heart disease, non-blood-stasis diseases of coronary heart disease, blood-stasis diseases of non-coronary heart disease and healthy people, according to diagnostic criteria, and obtain their differential strips by the display of the difference of peripheral blood mRNA, their positive proof by Reverse Northern Method and the sequence of their clones and analyze their bio-information. Result: 28 sequences of gene fragments with real difference are caught, of which 3 (b13, 49b and 23b) are 100% homologous with human genes; 2 (b12 and 36a), 99%; and 2 (25b and 36a), 98% through comparison and analysis in NCBI human genomic database, among which b13 is of the member No. 1 of the family of activated signals which assumes on the surface of T. B cells, takes effects in the inflammation of multiple systems, fosters the secretion of cell factors of Th2 type and are highly expressed in the group of blood-stasis diseases, and 23b is of relevant transcription factor No. 1, which participates in the transcription process of apoptosis regulation gene BC12 and is remarkably expressed in the group of blood-stasis

diseases of coronary heart disease. Conclusion: b13 and b23 in the differential genes lead to or participate in lipo – metabolism and the formation of high – viscosity, high polymeric and high – concentration states of blood from different ways and means and are involved in the formation of endothelial damage and arteriosclerosis due to the secretion of inflammatory cell factors and the regulation of cell apoptosis. They are closely related to the pathological change of the blood – stasis diseases of coronary heart disease.

Key Words: coronary heart disease, blood – stasis disease, linkage of symptoms and diseases, relevant genes, differential display, reverse Northern, sequence of clone

Study on Relationship of Dialectic Pharmaco – dynamics between Disease due to Deficiency of Blood and Blood – tonifying Drug Radix Paeoniae Alba

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Objective: To explore the relationship of dialectic pharmaco – dynamics between the disease due to the deficiency of blood and blood – tonifying drugs via the comparison of blood concentration of paeonifloin, the main component of Radix Paeoniae Alba for blood – tonifying drugs, in the body of mice which are healthy and suffer from the disease of blood deficiency respectively. **Method:** To establish models of animals suffering from the disease due to blood deficiency and divide experimental animals into blank control group, control group (healthy mice) and experimental group (model of animals contracting the disease due to blood deficiency), among which mice of control group and experimental group are forced to fill the extracts from Radix Paeoniae Alba into their stomach and then the technology of high performance liquid chromatography is used to test and compare the difference of concentration of paeonifloin in the blood of the mice at different time. **Result:** The average concentration of paeonifloin in the blood of the mice of experimental group is $116.52 \pm 5.28 \text{ng}/\mu\text{l}$ while that of the mice of control group is $41.49 \pm 2.86 \text{mg}/\mu\text{l}$, assuming remarkable difference between the two groups ($p < 0.001$) and that of the former is notably higher than that of the latter when at 60 min and 90 min. **Conclusion:** the concentration of paeonifloin in the blood of the mice suffering from the disease due to blood deficiency proves higher than that of healthy mice and this shows that there exists the relationship of dialectic pharmaco – dynamics between the disease due to blood deficiency and blood – tonifying drug Radix Paeoniae Alba.

Key Words: disease due to blood deficiency, blood – tonifying drug, dialectic pharmaco – dynamics

Multi – centrally Clinical Trial of Fuzhenghuayu (Strengthening Healthy Qi to Solve Stagnation) Capsules on Liver Fibrosis Caused by Chronic Hepatitis B

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