

引文格式:陈曦,韩子豪,李舒凝,李松蔓,李艳玮,梁皓.高钙状态对人晶状体上皮细胞株 SRA01/04 氧化应激水平的影响[J].眼科新进展,2017,37(10):906-910. doi:10.13389/j.cnki.rao.2017.0230

【实验研究】

高钙状态对人晶状体上皮细胞株 SRA01/04 氧化应激水平的影响[△]

陈曦 韩子豪 李舒凝 李松蔓 李艳玮 梁皓

作者简介:陈曦,女,1993年2月出生,陕西人,在读硕士研究生。主要研究方向:白内障。联系电话:0771-5333710;E-mail:1124041800@qq.com; ORCID: 0000-0002-6730-3271

About CHEN Xi: Female, born in February, 1993. Postgraduate student. Tel: + 86-771-5333710; E-mail: 1124041800@qq.com; ORCID: 0000-0002-6730-3271

收稿日期:2017-07-17
修回日期:2017-08-03

本文编辑:方红玲

△基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助(编号:81360146)

作者单位:530021 广西壮族自治区南宁市,广西医科大学第一附属医院眼科

通讯作者:梁皓, E-mail: gxn_liaohao@163.com; ORCID: 0000-0002-8239-6728

Received date: Jul 17, 2017

Accepted date: Aug 3, 2017

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No: 81360146)

From the Department of Ophthalmology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University, Nanning 530021, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China

Responsible author: LIANG Hao, E-mail: gxn_lianghao@163.com; ORCID: 0000-0002-8239-6728

Effects of calcium elevation on intracellular oxidative stress in human lens epithelial cells SRA01/04

CHEN Xi, HAN Zi-Hao, LI Shu-Ning, LI Song-Man, LI Yan-Wei, LIANG Hao

【Key words】 calcium elevation; human lens epithelial cell; cell viability; glutathione; superoxide dismutase

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the influence of calcium elevation on oxidative stress in human lens epithelial cells (HLEC) SRA01/04. **Methods** The cells (2×10^3 cells/well) which in the period of logarithmic phase were seeded into 96-well plates with three replicates for the two groups; and in the experimental group, SRA01/04 cells were exposed to a CaCl_2 concentration gradient ($3 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $9 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $11 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $13 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $17 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $19 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) for 0 h, 12 h, 24 h, 36 h; while the cells in the control group were cultured in complete 1640 medium. Cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay was used to measure cell viability. The levels of intracellular superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione (GSH) content and oxidized glutathione (GSSG) / total glutathione (T-GSH) were determined by using the microplate-reader method with the commercial total/oxidized glutathione and sod quantification kit. **Results** At first, the survival rate of SRA01/04 cells treated with $3 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 for 24 h showed a significant decrease with the increase of CaCl_2 concentration by CCK-8 assays, but gradually increased when the concentration increased to $9 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, and the difference approached statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Meanwhile, there was significant difference in the viability of the control group (0.592 ± 0.055) and cells exposed to $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 (0.293 ± 0.02) ($t = 7.811$, $P < 0.05$). Cell treatment with $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 for 24 h was the most appropriate condition for HLEC apoptosis, followed by the appearance of nuclear fragmentation and dissolution, enhanced intracellular SOD viability ($t = -6.417$, $P < 0.05$), decreased T-GSH content ($t = 13.816$, $P < 0.05$), and increased ratio of GSSG/T-GSH ($t = -4.396$, $P < 0.05$) when compared with the control group, and the differences were statistically significant. **Conclusion** Intracellular calcium elevation can inhibit the cell viability and increase the levels of SOD and GSSG in HLEC to aggravate the intracellular oxidative damage.

【中图分类号】 R776

【关键词】 高钙;人晶状体上皮细胞;细胞活力;谷胱甘肽;超氧化物歧化酶

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨高钙培养对人晶状体上皮细胞(human lens epithelial cells, HLEC)株 SRA01/04 氧化应激水平的影响。 **方法** 选取处于对数生长期的 HLEC 均匀接种 96 孔板(每孔 2×10^3 个细胞),对照组:正常培养的 HLEC,实验组:正常培养的 HLEC + CaCl_2 ($3 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $9 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $11 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $13 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $17 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $19 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 培养 0 h, 12 h, 24 h, 36 h, 采用 CCK-8 法检测各组细胞存活率。利用定量检测试剂盒测量细胞内超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、总谷胱甘肽(total-glutathione, T-GSH)含量及氧化型谷胱甘肽(oxidized glutathione, GSSG)/T-GSH 比值的变化。 **结果** $3 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 处理 SRA01/04 细胞 24 h, 细胞存活率随 CaCl_2 浓度增高先呈显著下降趋势,当浓度增高到 $9 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 后细胞存活率又逐渐恢复,各实验组 HLEC 活力差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。对照组细胞活力(0.592 ± 0.055)与 $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 组(0.293 ± 0.020)细胞活力相比差异有统计学意义($t = 7.811$, $P < 0.05$)。 CaCl_2 引起 HLEC 凋亡的最合适浓度和作用时间为 $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 处理 24 h。与对照组相比, $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ CaCl_2 处理 24 h 后,细胞核碎裂、溶解,细胞内 SOD 活力增高($t = -6.417$, $P < 0.05$), T-GSH 含量下降($t = 13.816$, $P < 0.05$), GSSG/T-GSH 比值增高($t = -4.396$, $P < 0.05$)。 **结论** CaCl_2 诱导的高钙状态抑制 HLEC 的活力,引起细胞内 SOD 活力和 GSSG 含量增加,诱发并加剧细胞内氧化应激反应。

白内障是世界致盲首因,占全部失明病例的51%,但目前仍只能手术治愈而不可预防^[1]。农村经济水平差导致白内障手术率在中国仍然极低,因此预防白内障引起的盲是中国艰巨的任务^[2]。研究表明,晶状体内氧化损伤、钙紊乱和细胞凋亡等因素与年龄相关性白内障的发生密切相关^[3]。晶状体细胞内Ca²⁺稳态的缺失会引起晶状体膜表面氧化应激反应的加剧,并导致细胞凋亡^[4-5]。由此可见,Ca²⁺稳态可能在年龄相关性白内障的发病机制中扮演核心角色。既往仅研究Ca²⁺紊乱对人晶状体上皮细胞(human lens epithelial cells,HLEC)形态和增殖的作用^[6-7],少有探讨高Ca²⁺浓度对细胞内氧化应激水平的影响。本研究拟通过改变体外培养基内Ca²⁺浓度,观察细胞外Ca²⁺浓度升高对HLEC活力及氧化应激反应的影响,从而进一步探讨钙稳态在年龄相关性白内障发病机制中的保护性作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂及仪器 人HLEC株SRA01/04(广州吉妮欧生物科技有限公司);1640 L-Glutamine培养基、2.5 g·L⁻¹ Trypsin 胰蛋白酶(美国Gibco公司),胎牛血清(美国Gibco,10099-141);青霉素、链霉素(美国Amresco公司);CCK-8(日本Dojindo);总谷胱甘肽(total glutathione,T-GSH)/氧化型谷胱甘肽(oxidized glutathione,GSSG)测定试剂盒、总超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase,SOD)测定试剂盒(WST-1法)(南京建成生物公司)。细胞培养超净台(苏净安泰公司)、CO₂培养箱(美国Thermo公司)、倒置相差显微镜(日本Olympus公司)、高速离心机(德国Eppendorf公司)、酶标仪(瑞士Tecan公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 HLEC培养 HLEC SRA01/04用含体积分数为10%(复苏细胞为15%)的胎牛血清、青霉素100 U·mL⁻¹和链霉素100 μg·mL⁻¹(pH 7.4)的1640培养基,于37℃、含体积分数5%CO₂的细胞培养箱内培养。将培养细胞分为对照组(正常培养)和实验组(含CaCl₂培养基培养),倒置相差显微镜下观察细胞形态。

1.2.2 CCK-8法检测细胞存活率 选取处于对数生长期的HLEC胰蛋白酶消化后,用完全培养基制备成细胞悬液,并计数。按每孔2×10³个细胞100 μL均匀接种于96孔板,每组5个复孔。种板第二天按实验设计加药(CaCl₂浓度参考文献[6,8]):实验组吸出原有培养基,每孔加入100 μL含不同浓度CaCl₂(3 mmol·L⁻¹、5 mmol·L⁻¹、7 mmol·L⁻¹、9 mmol·L⁻¹、11 mmol·L⁻¹、13 mmol·L⁻¹、15 mmol·L⁻¹、17 mmol·L⁻¹、19 mmol·L⁻¹)的培养基,对照组更换为正常不含药物培养基。药物作用后0 h、12 h、24 h、36 h,所有检测孔更换为正常培养基(避免药物对CCK-8反应的影响)并添加空白孔,每孔加入

10 μL CCK-8,37℃避光孵育2 h,酶标仪450 nm读取吸光度(optical density,OD)值,计算细胞活力。

1.2.3 定量检测试剂盒检测细胞内SOD、谷胱甘肽含量 对照组细胞用含体积分数为10%胎牛血清的1640培养基培养,实验组细胞正常培养待细胞密度达60%时加入15 mmol·L⁻¹CaCl₂继续培养24 h。细胞内的SOD活性和含量使用总SOD测定试剂盒(WST-1法)检测。取实验组和对照组细胞(密度至少10⁶ mL⁻¹),2.5 g·L⁻¹Trypsin胰蛋白酶消化,1000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,弃去上清,加入0.5 mL PBS吹匀,再次离心(1000 r·min⁻¹、10 min),弃上清,再加入0.5 mL PBS吹匀,冰水浴,超声破碎细胞(300 W,每次超声3~5 s,共4次,间隔30 s一次),将该原液稀释成不同浓度样本待用。酶标仪450 nm波长读取测定OD值,计算SOD抑制率,选取抑制率在40%~60%内的样本稀释后使用,核酸微量检测仪测定样本蛋白浓度,计算SOD活力。结合标准孔和对照孔OD值分析数据。使用T-GSH/GSSG测定试剂盒检测细胞内T-GSH和GSSG含量。细胞处理同上,加入0.5 mL试剂四(试剂盒中配备)混匀后超声破碎。酶标仪450 nm吸光度读取OD值,计算T-GSH和GSSG含量。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件进行统计学分析。本研究测定指标的数据经Shapiro-Wilk检验呈正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。各实验组细胞活力的差异经Levene检验方差不齐,采用Welch检验。对照组和CaCl₂处理组细胞活力、SOD、GSH含量的差异采用独立样本t检验,采用双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 正常培养状态下HLEC SRA01/04的细胞增殖能力 本研究采用CCK-8法检测细胞活力并绘制细胞增殖曲线,观察细胞的增殖能力。本研究发现在连续测定的5 d内,SRA01/04细胞呈指数增长,增殖能力较强(图1)。

图1 CCK-8法检测HLEC SRA01/04增殖曲线

2.2 不同浓度 CaCl_2 处理 HLEC SRA01/04 细胞不同时间后细胞存活率比较 不同浓度 CaCl_2 处理 SRA01/04 细胞 24 h 后,细胞存活率随 CaCl_2 浓度增高先呈显著下降趋势,到达某个临界浓度后又逐渐恢复(图 2A),各实验组细胞活力差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。对照组细胞存活率(0.592 ± 0.055)与 $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 组(0.293 ± 0.020)细胞存活率相比差异有统计学意义($t = 7.811, P < 0.05$),确定后续实验选取 $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 作为半数致死量处理实验组细胞。 $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 处理细胞 24 h 后细胞存活率接近 50%(图 2B)。

2.3 倒置相差显微镜观察 CaCl_2 处理后 HLEC SRA01/04 细胞形态 正常培养 HLEC SRA01/04 细胞生长能力强,呈多边形或梭形,均匀贴壁生长,细胞核明显,细胞间隙明显。 $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 处理

细胞 24 h 后,可见明显细胞碎裂、溶解,细胞背景杂质较多,贴壁细胞严重皱缩变形,边界模糊,部分细胞呈瘦长形并延伸触角,细胞间粘连紧密,细胞间隙不明显,细胞密度明显下降(图 3)。

2.4 高钙培养对 HLEC SRA01/04 细胞内 SOD 活力的影响 酶标仪检测结果分析显示,相比对照组 SOD 活力 4.221 ± 0.269 , $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 组处理细胞 24 h 后,细胞内 SOD 活力(7.315 ± 1.003)升高,差异有统计学意义($t = -6.417, P < 0.05$)。

2.5 CaCl_2 处理后 HLEC SRA01/04 细胞内 T-GSH 和 GSSG 含量的变化 酶标仪检测结果分析显示,相比对照组, $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 处理细胞 24 h 后,细胞内 T-GSH 含量下降($t = 13.816, P < 0.05$; 见图 4A),GSSG/T-GSH 比值升高($t = -4.396, P < 0.05$; 见图 4B),差异均有统计学意义。

图 2 HLEC SRA01/04 细胞存活率检测结果。A:不同浓度 CaCl_2 处理细胞 24 h;B: $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 处理细胞不同时间

图 3 HLEC SRA01/04 细胞形态观察。A:对照组;B: $15 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{CaCl}_2$ 组

3 讨论

研究表明, Ca^{2+} 信号在调节细胞存活率、增殖、迁移中起关键作用^[9-11],破坏 Ca^{2+} 稳态将诱导细胞凋亡并最终导致细胞死亡^[9],低浓度或高浓度的 Ca^{2+} 均会影响细胞增殖和分化^[12-13]。既往有研究发

现白内障晶状体内 Ca^{2+} 浓度升高^[5,8,14],高 Ca^{2+} 浓度将导致兔和鼠晶状体混浊^[4-5],不同浓度 Ca^{2+} 对 HLEC 形态和增殖有影响^[6,15]。但导致 Ca^{2+} 紊乱状态的细胞内外 Ca^{2+} 水平并未明确,并且未探讨 Ca^{2+} 浓度的改变对细胞凋亡和氧化应激的影响。本研究构建体外培养 HLEC 的高 Ca^{2+} 模型,并在高 Ca^{2+} 浓

图4 CaCl₂处理后 HLEC SRA01/04 内 T-GSH 和 GSSG/T-GSH 的变化。A:细胞内 T-GSH 检测结果;B:细胞内 GSSG/T-GSH 比值检测结果

度下检测细胞内 SOD 和 GSH 的含量变化,探讨钙紊乱对细胞活力及氧化应激反应的影响。

本研究结果显示,高浓度 Ca²⁺ 对 HLEC 活力的影响呈现随着浓度增加抑制率先逐渐增加,到达钙稳态临界点后细胞活力又逐渐恢复的趋势,这一发现在既往相关研究中并未提及。考虑可能因为细胞内 Ca²⁺ 浓度同时受内质网钙池、电压门控通道和 Ca²⁺-ATP 酶等多种因素的协同调控^[7,16],从而处于动态平衡。且细胞质膜上的电压门控通道到达相应的刺激阈值后,对细胞外高 Ca²⁺ 浓度的刺激反应减弱,有相对不应期。

SOD 和 GSH 是细胞内的自由基清除剂和抗氧化剂,其含量改变提示细胞内氧化应激水平的变化。本研究结果显示,高浓度 Ca²⁺ 培养使得 HLEC 内 SOD 活力反应性增高,GSSG/T-GSH 比值增高,提示钙紊乱诱导并加剧细胞内氧化损伤,这与 TSURUSAKI 等^[17] 和 GUO 等^[18] 在大鼠肝脏、视网膜神经节细胞中的研究发现一致。同时,有研究表明某种机制通过调控细胞内 SOD 和 GSH 水平,最终影响细胞凋亡^[19]。结合本研究结果,高 Ca²⁺ 浓度可能通过影响 HLEC 内 SOD 和 GSH 水平,诱导并加剧细胞内氧化应激反应,进而调控细胞凋亡并最终导致晶状体混浊。这进一步提示 Ca²⁺ 稳态可能是年龄相关性白内障三个可能病因中的核心调控因素。

综上,本研究发现 HLEC 内 Ca²⁺ 浓度处于动态平衡,高 Ca²⁺ 浓度诱导的钙紊乱状态抑制晶状体上皮细胞活力,并加剧细胞内氧化应激损伤,导致细胞死亡。证明了 Ca²⁺ 稳态在 HLEC 凋亡、氧化应激中的重要作用及其可能的影响机制。值得期待的是,或许可以借助外用滴眼液成分降低老年人前房及晶状体内 Ca²⁺ 浓度,从而防止晶状体混浊,预防或阻止年龄相关性白内障的进程。

参考文献

[1] PASCOLINI D, MARIOTTI SP. Global estimates of visual im-

pairment;2010[J]. *Br J Ophthalmol*,2012,96(5):614-618.

[2] ZHU M,ZHU J,LU L,HE X,ZHAO R,ZOU H. Four-year analysis of cataract surgery rates in Shanghai,China;a retrospective cross-sectional study[J]. *BMC Ophthalmol*,2014,14(1):1-6.

[3] 徐国兴,胡建章,林鸿,周琳英,王婷婷,郑学栋,等. 年龄相关性白内障晶状体上皮细胞的超微结构研究[J]. 国际眼科杂志,2004,4(4):631-632.

XU GX,HU JZ,LIN H,ZHOU LY,WANG TT,ZHENG XD,et al. Ultrastructural study of the epithelial cells in the human age-related cataract[J]. *Int Eye Sci*,2004,4(4):631-632.

[4] IEZHITSIA I,AGARWAL R,SAAD SDB,ZAKARIA FKB,AGARWAL P,KRASILNIKOVA A,et al. Mechanism of the anticataract effect of liposomal MgT in galactose-fed rats[J]. *Mol Vis*,2016,10(22):734-747.

[5] 杨义,鲁建华,张文芳,张冬梅. 钙蛋白酶抑制剂 E-64d 对高钙诱导的白内障的保护作用[J]. 国际眼科杂志,2015,15(6):972-975.

YANG Y,LU JH,ZHANG WF,ZHANG DM. Protective effect of E-64d on calcium-induced cataract[J]. *Int Eye Sci*,2015,15(6):972-975.

[6] MATSUSHIMA H,MUKAI K,YOSHIDA S,OBARA Y. Effects of calcium on human lens epithelial cells *in vitro*[J]. *Jpn J Ophthalmol*,2004,48(2):97-100.

[7] MEISSNER A,NOACK T. Proliferation of human lens epithelial cells (HLE-B3) is inhibited by blocking of voltage-gated calcium channels[J]. *Pflugers Arch*,2008,457(1):47-59.

[8] SANDERSON J,MARCANTONIO JM,DUNCAN G. A human lens model of cortical cataract:Ca²⁺-induced protein loss,vimentin cleavage and opacification[J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*,2000,41(8):2255-2261.

[9] TANWAR J,MOTIANI RK. Role of SOCE architects STIM and orai proteins in cell death[J]. *Cell Calcium*,2017, [Epub ahead of print].

[10] CUI C,MERRITT R,FU L,PAN Z. Targeting calcium signaling in cancer therapy[J]. *Acta Pharm Sin B*,2017,7(1):3-17.

[11] MARCHI S,LUPINI L,PATERGNANI S,RIMESSI A,MISIROLI S,BONORA M,et al. Downregulation of the mitochondrial calcium uniporter by cancer-related miR-25[J]. *Curr Biol*,2013,23(1):58-63.

[12] 杨琳,郭明秋. 成熟和衰老 T 细胞活化后钙信号的研究进展[J]. 中国免疫学杂志,2006,22(2):192-192.

YANG L,GUO MQ. Advances in calcium signaling after maturation and aging T cell activation[J]. *Chin J Immunol*,2006,22(2):192-192.

[13] 李淑云,张翠萍,付小兵,新燕. 钙浓度变化对体外培养人表皮角质细胞增殖的影响[J]. 感染、炎症、修复,2007,8(4):205-208.

LI SY,ZHANG CP,FU XB,XIN Y. Calcium in culture medium on the proliferation of human epidermal keratinocytes *in vitro*[J]. *Infect Inflamm Repair*,2007,8(4):205-208.

引文格式:梁玲玲,袁进,幸正茂,廖洪斐. 高压培养下角膜内皮细胞凋亡的启动机制[J]. 眼科新进展,2017,37(10):910-913. doi:10.13389/j.cnki.rao.2017.0231

【实验研究】

高压培养下角膜内皮细胞凋亡的启动机制[△]

梁玲玲 袁进 幸正茂 廖洪斐

作者简介:梁玲玲,女,1981年8月出生,江西南昌人,硕士,主治医师。
E-mail:453879225@qq.com; ORCID:0000-0001-9674-0748

About LIANG Ling-Ling: Female, born in August, 1981. E-mail: 453879225@qq.com; ORCID:0000-0001-9674-0748

收稿日期:2017-06-02

修回日期:2017-07-27

本文编辑:董建军

△基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助(编号:30801263)

作者单位:330006 江西省南昌市,南昌大学医学院、江西新视界眼科医院(梁玲玲);510060 广东省广州市,中山眼科中心(袁进);330006 江西省南昌市,南昌爱尔眼科医院(幸正茂);330006 江西省南昌市,南昌大学附属眼科医院(廖洪斐)

Received date: Jun 2, 2017

Accepted date: Jul 27, 2017

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No: 30801263)

From the Medical College of Nanchang University & Xinshijie Eye Hospital (LIANG Ling-Ling), Nanchang 330006, Jiangxi Province, China; Zhongshan Eye Center (YUAN Jin), Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong Province, China; Nanchang Aier Eye Hospital (XING Zheng-Mao), Nanchang 330006, Jiangxi Province, China; The Affiliated Ophthalmology Hospital of Nanchang University (LIAO Hong-Fei), Nanchang 330006, Jiangxi Province, China

Priming mechanism for the apoptosis of corneal endothelial cells induced by high pressure

LIANG Ling-Ling, YUAN Jin, XING Zheng-Mao, LIAO Hong-Fei

【Key words】 anti-Caspase 9; high pressure; corneal endothelial cells; apoptosis

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the initiation pathway of corneal endothelial cell apoptosis induced by high-pressure. **Methods** Primary rabbit corneal endothelial cells were identified by immunohistochemistry and cultured under high pressure 50 mmHg (1 kPa = 7.5 mmHg) for 1 h, 2 h, 24 h, respectively, while cells cultured under the normal pressure 15 mmHg served as the normal pressure group. In addition, the first generation of rabbits corneal endothelial cells with 70% to 80% fusion were pretreated with 10^{-6} mol · L⁻¹ anti-Caspase 8 and anti-Caspase 9 for 1h, followed by 50 mmHg pressure for the treatment of the cells; while cells cultured with no inhibitor in the same pressure served as the control group. Then the expression of P53 and Bcl-2 protein was detected by Western blot, and cytochrome C in rabbit corneal endothelial cells was determined by immunofluorescence staining in all groups. **Results** The expression levels of P53 in the 50 mmHg group were 0.651 ± 0.007 , 0.805 ± 0.006 and 0.839 ± 0.011 after 1 h, 2 h, 24 h high-pressure respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the normal pressure group (0.033 ± 0.004), and the difference approached statistical significance (all $P < 0.01$). The expression of P53 protein in corneal endothelial cells gradually increased as time went on, and the difference was statistically significant between each two time-points (all $P < 0.01$). Moreover, the expression of Bcl-2 in the 50 mmHg pressure group was 0.590 ± 0.009 , 0.724 ± 0.005 and 0.34 ± 0.016 , respectively, which was higher than that in the normal pressure group (0.081 ± 0.013), with significant difference (all $P < 0.01$), and the difference approached statistical significance between each two time points in this group (all $P < 0.01$). The expression level of P53 in anti-Caspase 9 and anti-Caspase 8 group was 0.535 ± 0.007 and 0.703 ± 0.010 , respectively, which was significantly lower than that in the control group (0.727 ± 0.021), and the difference was statistically significant (all $P < 0.01$). The expression of Bcl2 was 0.312 ± 0.003 and 0.442 ± 0.011 , respectively, which were significantly lower than that in the control group (0.501 ± 0.011), with statistical difference ($P < 0.01$). Finally, the expression of P53 and Bcl-2 in anti-Caspase 9 group was lower than that of anti-Caspase 8 group ($P < 0.01$), indicating that anti-Caspase 9 had more enhanced inhibitory effect on the apoptosis of corneal endothelial cells than anti-Caspase 8. **Conclusion** Anti-Caspase 9 inhibitor could effectively block the corneal endothelial cell apoptosis induced by high pressure. And the damage from high pressure on corneal endothelial cells mainly triggers the release of cytochrome C from chondriosome to activate the endogenous en-

[14] NAKAJIMA T, SHEARER TR, AZUMA M. Loss of calpastatin leads to activation of calpain in human lens epithelial cells [J]. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*, 2014, 55(8): 5278-5283.

[15] WANG D, GUO D, BI H, WU Q, TIAN Q, DU Y. Zinc oxide nanoparticles inhibit Ca²⁺-ATPase expression in human lens epithelial cells under UVB irradiation [J]. *Toxicol In Vitro*, 2013, 27(8): 2117-2126.

[16] 姚刚, 谭少健. 维拉帕米对人晶状体上皮细胞整合素表达的抑制作用[J]. 中华实验眼科杂志, 2009, 27(6): 499-501.
YAO G, TAN SJ. Inhibition of expression of integrins in cultured human lens epithelial cells by verapamil [J]. *Chin J Exp Ophthalmol*, 2009, 27(6): 499-501.

[17] TSURUSAKI Y, YAMAGUCHI M. Suppressive role of endoge-

nous regucalcin in the enhancement of deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis activity in the nucleus of regenerating rat liver [J]. *J Cell Biochem*, 2002, 85(3): 516-522.

[18] GUO D, BI H, WANG D, WU Q. Zinc oxide nanoparticles decrease the expression and activity of plasma membrane calcium ATPase, disrupt the intracellular calcium homeostasis in rat retinal ganglion cells [J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2013, 45(8): 1849-1859.

[19] OU Y, GENG P, LIAO GY, ZHOU Z, WU WT. Intracellular GSH and ROS levels may be related to galactose-mediated human lens epithelial cell apoptosis: role of recombinant hirudin variant III [J]. *Chem Biol Interact*, 2009, 179(2): 103-109.