研究论文

性激素对血红素氧化酶在大鼠前列腺腹侧叶表达的影响

田坚1、郑煜1,*、杨春2

四川大学华西基础医学与法医学院 '生理教研室、'微生物教研室, 成都 610044

摘 要: 血红素氧化酶 (heme oxygenase, HO)是产生内源性一氧化碳 (carbon monoxide, CO)的限速酶,最近发现内源性 CO 在调节平滑肌张力方面起重要作用。而人的良性前列腺增生 (benign prostates hyperplasia, BPH) 所致的膀胱出口梗阻与前列腺平滑肌张力有密切关系,但还不清楚内源性 HO/CO 系统是否介导了前列腺平滑肌的活动。为了观察性激素对大鼠前列腺腹侧叶中血红素氧化酶 -1 (heme oxygenase-1, HO-1) 和血红素氧化酶 -2 (heme oxygenase-2, HO-2) 基因表达的影响,我们采用睾丸切除术建立雄性 SD 大鼠去势模型,用 RT-PCR 方法观察 HO-1 和 HO-2 的转录水平,应用免疫组织化学结合图像分析技术,观察去势、外源性雄激素和雌激素对前列腺腹侧叶中 HO-1 和 HO-2 蛋白水平的影响。结果表明,HO-1 和 HO-2 在正常大鼠前列腺腹侧叶中都有表达,腺上皮细胞和纤维平滑肌间质呈现 HO-1 的免疫活性,HO-2 的免疫染色仅在腺上皮细胞内检测到;去势组 HO-1 的 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平显著低于正常对照组 (P < 0.01);外源性给予雄激素组和雌激素组的 HO-1 表达水平明显增高 (P < 0.01),且雌激素主要增加前列腺纤维平滑肌间质的 HO-1 表达;HO-2 在各组间的表达无明显差异 (P > 0.05)。这些结果提示,性激素对 HO-1 有诱导作用,但对 HO-2 无明显的影响,因此推测一氧化碳-血红素氧化酶 (CO-HO) 系统可能参与了性激素引起前列腺异常增殖的病理过程。HO-1 来源的 CO 对前列腺平滑肌活动的调节可能起重要的作用。

关键词: 前列腺; 血红素氧化酶; 去势; 性激素中图分类号: Q492; R335+.5; R339.2

Effect of sex hormones on heme oxygenase expression in rat ventral prostate

TIAN Jian¹, ZHENG Yu^{1,*}, YANG Chun²

¹Department of Physiology, ²Department of Microbiology, West China School of Preclinical and Forensic Medicine of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610044, China

Abstract: Heme oxygenase (HO) is a rate-limiting enzyme for endogenous carbon monoxide (CO) production. Recently it has been suggested that endogenous CO plays an important role in regulating smooth muscle tone. The development of bladder outlet obstruction in men with benign prostates hyperplasia was shown to be related to the prostates smooth muscle tone, but it was not clear whether endogenous HO/CO system mediates prostates smooth muscle activity. To investigate the influence of sex hormone on the expression of heme oxygenase (HO) gene in rat ventral prostate, we created the model of castrated male rats to test the mRNA levels of HO-1 and HO-2 by RT-PCR, and used immunohistochemical staining procedures with image analytic technical system to confirm the effects of exogenous androgen and estrogen on the expression of HO-1 and HO-2 protein in rat ventral prostate. The results showed that two isoforms of HO were present in rat ventral prostate. The epithelial cells of acini and fibromuscular stroma of the rat prostate displayed HO-1 immunoreactivity, whereas HO-2 immunostaining was only examined to be in the acinar cells. Both at protein and transcript levels, HO-1 in castrated group was markedly decreased compared with the normal control group (P<0.01). In groups of exogenous administration of androgen and estrogen HO-1 was much higher than that in the control groups (P<0.01). However, estrogen increased HO-1 protein level in prostate stroma, while the levels of HO-2 did not give any evidence of change among all groups (P>0.05). These findings suggest that expression of HO-1 gene is induced by sex hormones, in contrast, there is no change in HO-2 expression. We speculate that CO-HO system is possibly involved in the pathologic processes of prostates abnormal prolifera-

Received 2003-03-52 Accepted 2003-07-22

tion induced by sex hormones and that CO derived from HO-1 may play an important role in the regulation of smooth muscle activity in rat prostate.

Key words: prostate; heme oxygenase; castration; sex hormones

前列腺的生长发育依赖于持续的雄激素供给。成年雄性大鼠去势后将导致前列腺的萎缩^[1,2]。雌激素可促进前列腺间质中纤维和平滑肌的增殖,血中雌激素/雄激素比值升高,将导致良性前列腺增生 (benign prostatic hyperplasia, BPH)^[3,4]。

血红素氧化酶 (heme oxygenase, HO) 催化血红素氧化分解为胆绿素和一氧化碳 (carbon monoxide, CO)。CO发挥其生理调节作用机制与一氧化氮 (nitric oxide, NO)十分相似,都是通过刺激鸟苷酸环化酶起作用,在细胞间起信息传递作用,二者均可使平滑肌舒张。现已发现 HO 在体内有三种类型,即 HO-1, HO-2 和HO-3。许多因素可诱导 HO-1 生成。Maines 等[5]证实HO-1和HO-2均存在于人的前列腺,并且在BPH和肿瘤细胞中,HO-1 是增加的,HO-2 在前列腺的分布比较恒定。但性激素是否能影响 HO 的表达,至今仍未见报道。本研究旨在证实雄激素和雌激素对 HO-1和HO-2基因表达的作用,从而为阐明BPH的发病机制提供实验依据,为 BPH 的临床治疗提供新的思路。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 丙酸睾丸酮及苯甲酸雌二醇(上海第九制 药厂), 总 RNA 试剂盒 (E.Z.N.A.R6834-01, Omega Bio-tek), 逆转录多聚酶链式反应 (reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR) 试剂盒 (TaKaRa Biomedicals), HO-1 (M-19) 和HO-2 (C-20) 羊抗鼠多 克隆抗体 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), 兔抗羊二 抗及3,3-二氨基苯联胺(DAB)显色试剂盒(北京中 山生物技术有限公司), PCR 仪 (Perkin Elmer, USA)。 1.2 去势和性激素替代处理 选择健康成年雄性SD 大鼠40只(由四川大学华西动物实验中心提供),体 重 200~250 g, 随意喂水和大鼠饲料。所有的动物 被随机分为4组,未作手术的动物作为正常对照组, 其它3组进行去势手术,即用戊巴比妥钠 (40 mg/kg) 腹腔麻醉后, 经阴囊皮肤切开, 切除双侧睾丸、附 睾及脂肪垫。雄激素替代组 (Castrated+Testosterone Propionate, CTP): 动物去势后连续7d每日皮下注射 丙酸睾丸酮 2 mg/rat。雌激素替代组(Castrated+ Estradiol Benzoate, CEB): 动物去势后连续7d每日 皮下注射苯甲酸雌二醇 0.5 mg/rat。8 d 后, 断头处死, 摘取前列腺腹侧叶并置于液氮中备用。

1.3 免疫组织化学检测 用 HO 羊抗鼠多克隆抗体 确定 HO-1 和 HO-2 在大鼠前列腺腹侧叶中的定位。 免疫组织化学采用 ABC法 (avidin-biotin complex)。前列腺腹侧叶做冰冻切片,厚度 6 μm,干燥 30 min、冰甲醇和丙酮固定各 3 min及 PBS 缓冲液冲洗 3 次,用 3%过氧化氢 (H₂O₂)孵育 15 min 以去掉内源性过氧化物酶的活性,加 5%正常兔血清封闭以阻断非特异性结合,置 37℃ 20 min 后,滴加一抗(1:200),4℃过夜,加生物素标记的二抗 (1:200),孵育 40 min,用 DAB 显色,苏木素复染后,脱水透明、封片。用 PBS 代替一抗作阴性对照。使用尼康 E600 显微镜对切片观查,用 SPOT Cool CCD 摄像头进行图像采集,用 Image pro plus 4.01 版图像分析软件进行图像分析。

1.4 RNA提取和RT-PCR 用E.Z.N.A. Total RNA kit 按用法说明提取前列腺腹侧叶总 RNA, 在 260 nm 的 光吸收率定量RNA含量。采用RT-PCR反转录生成 HO的互补 DNA (cDNA)。HO-1、HO-2和3-磷酸 甘油醛脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH, 作为内参照)引物由大连宝生物有限公 司合成。根据 Shibahara 等^[6]报道的 HO-1 基因外显子, 设计 HO-1 引物,上游引物为 5'-ATGGAGCGCCCAC-AGCTC-3', 下游引物为 5'-GTGGGGCCCATACCAG-AA-3', 扩增目的片段为300 bp, HO-1和内参照GAPDH 在同一体积中,同一条件下作RT-PCR(PCR循环采 用94℃ 2 min, 94℃ 30 s, 55℃ 30 s, 72℃ 30 s, 30个循 环, 末次延伸时间 72 $\mathbb{C}10$ min)。HO-2 引物扩增的 产物为 828 bp 的 cDNA^[7],其上游引物为 5'-GGGACC-AAGGAAGCACAT-3',下游引物为5'-CTATGTAG-TACCAGGCCAAGA-3', HO-2 和内参照 GAPDH 在同 一体积中,同一条件下作RT-PCR (PCR循环采用94℃ 2 min, 94℃ 40 s, 57℃ 40 s, 72℃ 40 s, 30个循环, 末次延 伸时间 72℃ 10 min)。内参照为 571 bp 的 3- 磷酸甘 油醛脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH),其上游引物为 5'-ATTCCATGGCACCGTC-AAGGCT-3',下游引物为 5'-TCAGGTCCACCACTG-ACACGT-3'^[8]。最后用 10 μl PCR 产物在 1%凝胶上

作电泳,紫外光下摄像,存入计算机并作图像分析。 结果以HO/GAPDH的IOD比值表示。

1.5 统计学方法 实验数据以 mean \pm SD 表示, 用配对 t 检验判定差异显著性。

2 结果

2.1 HO-1 和 HO-2 的免疫组织化学定位

免疫组化结果显示: HO-1 存在于腺上皮和纤维平滑肌间质,在纤维平滑肌间质的染色强度大于腺上皮 (图 1A、C和D)。HO-2 在腺细胞有强的染色,而在纤维平滑肌间质的染色较弱 (图 2A~D)。我们发现,在雄激素和雌激素替代组,HO-1 染色增加有明显的统计学意义 (P < 0.01)(表 1); 而且雌激素主要增加间质的 HO-1 染色 (图 1D)。去势组没有发现 HO-1 的阳性染色 (图 1B)。而 HO-2 的免疫组化染色在各组间没有明显的差异 (图 2A~D)。所有免疫组织化学数据用积分光密度值作半定量分析,结果如表 1 所示。

2.2 前列腺腹侧叶 HO mRNA 表达情况

RT-PCR产物,用溴乙啶染色的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测。图 3*A*显示,在正常大鼠前列腺腹侧叶中,有300 bp的 HO-1 cDNA 扩增带;图 3*B*显示有828 bp的 HO-2 cDNA 扩增带。然而,与正常对照组相比,在雄激素和雌激素组的标本中,HO-1mRNA的表达是增加的;去势组的HO-1 mRNA的表达几乎不能检测到(图3*A*)。相反,在这些标本中,HO-2 mRNA的表达没有明显的差异(图 3*B*)。所有样品中都有恒定扩增的571 bp的 GAPDH 内参照(图 3*A* 和 *B*)。凝胶的光密度分析用 HO/GAPDH 的比值表示(图 3*C* 和 *D*)。

3 讨论

前列腺是一个复杂的附性器官,具有多样的生理特性,如:平滑肌活动、分泌功能和潜在的异常增殖和分化能力。神经系统、神经内分泌物质以及生长和调节因子可控制这些功能。但HO在前列腺的作用

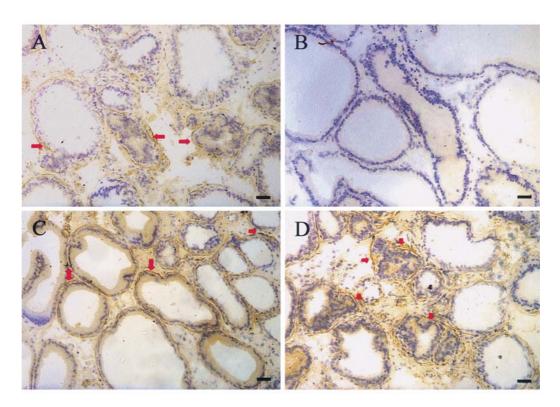


图 1. 大鼠前列腺腹侧叶 HO-1 的免疫组织化学定位

Fig 1. Immunohistochemical localization of HO-1 in the rat ventral prostate. The avidin-biotin complex (ABC) method is applied to the immunostained sections counterstained with hematoxylin. Positive immunoreaction is indicated by brown color. *A*: Immunoreative HO-1 obtained from intact rat in normal control group. *B*: Decreased expression of HO-1 obtained from castrated group. *C*: Increased expression obtained from castrated+testosterone propionate group. *D*: Increased expression and intense stroma staining obtained from castrated+estradiol benzoate group. Arrows mark typical examples. Scale bar=40 μm.

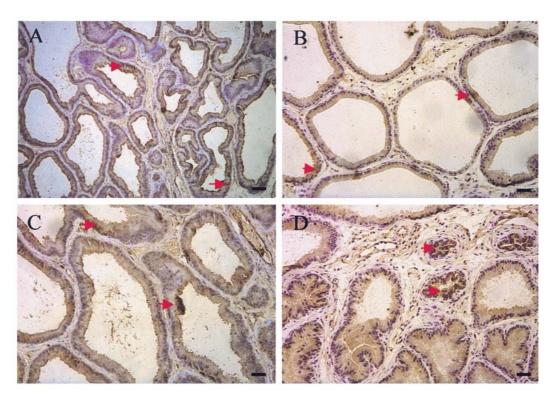


图 2. 大鼠前列腺腹侧叶 HO-2 的免疫组织化学定位

Fig. 2. Immunohistochemical localization of HO-2 in the rat ventral prostate. The avidin-biotin complex (ABC) method is applied to the immunostained sections counterstained with hematoxylin. *A:* Immunoreative HO-2 obtained from intact rat in normal control group. *B:* Expression of HO-2 obtained from castrated group. *C:* Expression obtained from CTP group. *D:* Expression of HO-2 obtained from CEB group. Positive immunoreaction is indicated by brown color. The results demonstrate that immunostaining for HO-2 had no difference among all groups. Arrows mark typical examples. Scale bar=40 μm.

表 1. 各组大鼠前列腺腹侧叶 HO-1 和 HO-2 蛋白表达水平

Table 1. Levels of HO-1 and HO-2 protein expression in rat ventral prostate

Group	n	HO-1 (IOD)	HO-2 (IOD)
Control	10	62.80 ± 32.09	105.20 ± 42.04
Castrated	10	$27.70 \pm 14.04^*$	98.36 ± 7.53
CTP	10	$163.3 \pm 6.60^{*}$	110.04 ± 5.10
CEB	10	$111.5 \pm 9.29^*$	102.30 ± 9.54

*P<0.01 vs control. CTP, castrated+testosterone propionate; CEB, castrated+estradiol benzoate; IOD, integral optical density.

还不清楚。本研究证实了两种 HO 同工酶在大鼠前列腺腹侧叶的分布: HO-1分布于前列腺腺上皮细胞和纤维平滑肌间质, 而 HO-2 主要分布于腺细胞。这就提示 HO-1/CO 系统可能参与了对前列腺平滑肌活动及分泌功能的控制, 而 HO-2/CO 系统可能与前列腺分泌

功能有关。许多资料表明, HO-1 产生的 CO 在调节血管平滑肌反应性方面起重要作用^[9,10]。CO 是否对前列腺平滑肌有类似的作用, 仍有待证明。

HO-1和HO-2是不同的基因产物。HO-1是一种 热休克蛋白 (HSP32),对许多刺激极度敏感,许多因素 能诱导其产生,但不能诱导HO-2的产生[11]。我们的 研究结果首次证明,雄激素和雌激素替代处理的大鼠 前列腺,其HO-1的mRNA转录水平和蛋白表达水平 出现有意义的上调,而其在去势的大鼠前列腺则明显 下调。相反,HO-2的mRNA转录水平和蛋白表达水 平没有明显改变。我们也发现外源性给予雌激素主 要增加前列腺纤维平滑肌间质的HO-1表达。前列腺 的生长发育及成年期的维持明显依赖性激素的供给, 但这种依赖的机制还不十分清楚。本文资料提示 HO-1/CO系统可能参与了性激素引起前列腺异常增殖 的病理过程。HO-1活性改变与前列腺结构改变的因 果关系,仍需要进一步研究。另外,有文献报道[12]

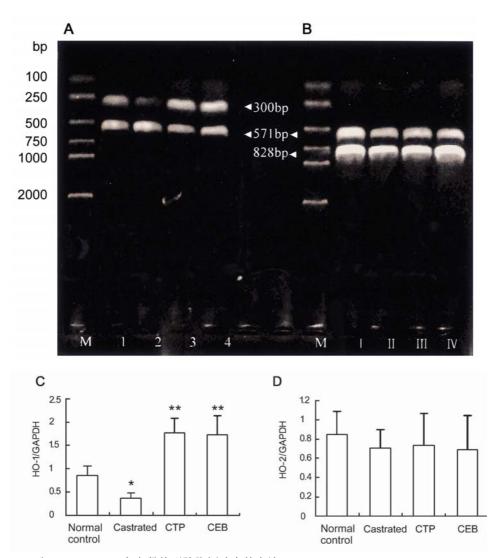


图 3. HO-1 和 HO-2 mRNA 在大鼠前列腺腹侧叶中的表达

Fig. 3. Expression of HO-1 and HO-2 mRNA in rat ventral prostate. A: Representative RT-PCR photograph of HO-1 mRNA transcription from rat ventral prostate. From left, M (lane 1): DNA marker DL2000 (2-kb ladder); 1 (lane 2): normal control group; 2 (lane 3): only castrated group; 3 (lane 4): castrated+testosterone propionate (CTP) group; 4 (lane 5): castrated+estradiol benzoate (CEB) group. B: Representative RT-PCR photograph of HO-2 mRNA transcription from rat ventral prostate. From left, M (lane 1): DNA marker DL2000 (2-kb ladder); I (lane 2): normal control group; II (lane 3): only castrated group; III (lane 4): castrated+testosterone propionate (CTP) group; IV(lane 5): castrated+estradiol benzoate (CEB) group. C and D: Densiometric analysis of gels expressed as a ratio of GAPDH for separate experiments (n=7), where **P<0.01 and *P<0.05 is shown.

许多神经递质和调质参与了前列腺平滑肌紧张性的调节。HO-1免疫组织化学定位的结果提示,HO-1/CO系统可能对前列腺平滑肌活动的控制有重要的作用。是否能通过模拟或改变CO作用的药物来解除与PBH有关的泌尿症状仍有待探讨。

REFERENCES

[1] Colombel M, Buttyan R. Hormonal control of apoptosis: the rat ventral prostate gland as a model system. Methods

Cell Biol 1995;46(1):369-385.

- [2] Shabsigh A, Chong DT, Heitjan DF, Kiss A, Olsson CA, Puchner PJ, Buttyan R. Rapid reduction in blood flow to the rat ventral prostate gland after castration: preliminary evidence that androgens influence prostate size by regulating blood flow to the prostate gland and prostate endothelial cell survival. Prostate 1998;36 (3):201-206.
- [3] Chang WY, Prins GS. Estrogen receptor-beta implications for the prostate gland. Prostate 1999;40(2):115-124.
- [4] Shibata Y, Ito K, Suzuki K, Nakano K, Fukabori K, Suzuki

- R, Kawabe Y, Honma S, Yamanaka H. Changes in the endocrine environment of human prostate transition zone with aging: simultaneous quantitative analysis of prostatic sex steroids and comparison with human prostatic histological composition. Prostate 2000;42(1):45-55.
- [5] Maines MD, Abrahamsson PA. Expression of heme oxygenase-1 (HSP32) in human prostate normal, hyperplastic and tumor tissue distribution. Urology 1996;47(5):727-733.
- [6] Shibahara S, Muller R, Taguchi H, Yoshida T. Cloning and expression of cDNA for rat heme oxygenase. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1985;82(23):7865-7869.
- [7] Liu H, Song D, Lee SS. Role of heme oxygenase-carbon monoxide pathway in pathogenesis of cirrhotic cardiomyopathy in the rat. Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol 2001; 280 (1):G68-G74.
- [8] Donnelly LE, Barnes PJ. Expression of heme oxygenase in human airway epithelial cells. Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol 2001; 24(3): 295-303.

- [9] Motterlini R, Gonzales A, Foresti R, Clark JE, Green CJ, Winslow RM. Heme oxygenase-1-derived carbon monoxide contributes to the suppression of acute hypertension in vivo. Circ Res 1998; 83 (5): 568-577.
- [10] Christou H, Morita T, Hsieh CM, Koike H, Arkonac B, Perrella MA, Kourembanas S. Prevention of hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension by enhancement of endogenous heme oxygenase-1 in the rat. Circ Res 2000; 86 (12): 1224-1229.
- [11] Maines MD. The heme oxygenase system: a regulator of second messenger gases. Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol 1997; 37 (2): 517-554.
- [12] Pennefather JN, Lau WA, Mitchelson F, Ventura S. The autonomic and sensory innervation of the smooth muscle of the prostate gland: a review of pharmacological and histological studies. J Auton Pharmacol 2000; 20 (4):193-206.