

LINC00612靶向miR-30d对心肌细胞缺氧/复氧损伤的影响

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摘要 为探讨长基因间非编码RNA 00612(LINC00612)靶向微小RNA(miR)-30d对心肌细胞缺氧/复氧损伤的影响, 该研究采用实时定量PCR检测心肌梗死患者血浆中LINC00612、miR-30d的相对水平。建立大鼠心肌细胞H9C2缺氧/复氧损伤模型。将空载体质粒(pcDNA)、LINC00612过表达载体(pcDNA-LINC00612)、miRNA抑制物阴性对照(anti-miR-NC)、miR-30d抑制物(anti-miR-30d)、pcDNA-LINC00612+miR-30d模拟物分别转染至H9C2细胞, 缺氧/复氧处理后, 采用CCK-8法检测细胞活力, 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡, 商品试剂盒检测细胞中超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性以及细胞培养液中肌酸激酶(CK)和乳酸盐脱氢酶(LDH)水平。该研究得出与健康对照者比较, 心肌梗死患者血浆中LINC00612的相对水平显著降低($P<0.05$), miR-30d的相对水平显著升高($P<0.05$)。缺氧/复氧显著下调LINC00612的表达($P<0.05$), 上调miR-30d的表达($P<0.05$), 降低细胞活力、SOD活性($P<0.05$), 并增加凋亡率以及细胞培养液中CK、LDH的水平($P<0.05$)。过表达LINC00612或抑制miR-30d显著增加细胞活力、SOD活性($P<0.05$), 并降低凋亡率以及细胞培养液中CK、LDH水平($P<0.05$)。过表达miR-30d显著降低细胞活力、SOD活性($P<0.05$), 并增加凋亡率以及细胞培养液中CK、LDH水平($P<0.05$)。过表达miR-30d可明显减弱LINC00612过表达对缺氧/复氧心肌细胞活力、凋亡、氧化损伤的影响($P<0.05$)。总之, LINC00612靶向miR-30d可减轻缺氧/复氧诱导的心肌细胞凋亡和氧化应激损伤。

关键词 LINC00612; miR-30d; 心肌细胞; 缺氧/复氧; 凋亡; 损伤

Effect of LINC00612 on Hypoxia/Reoxygenation Induced Cardiomyocytes Injury by Targeting miR-30d

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Abstract In order to investigate the effect of LINC00612 (long intergenic non-coding RNA 00612) targeting miR (microRNA)-30d on hypoxia/reoxygenation injury of cardiomyocytes, the relative levels of LINC00612 and miR-30d in the plasma of patients with myocardial infarction were detected by real-time quantitative PCR. Meanwhile, a rat cardiomyocyte H9C2 hypoxia/reoxygenation injury model was established. The pcDNA (empty

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vector plasmid), pcDNA-LINC00612 (LINC00612 overexpression vector), anti-miR-NC (miRNA inhibitor negative control), anti-miR-30d (miR-30d inhibitor), pcDNA-LINC00612+miR-30d minics were transfected into H9C2 cells, respectively. After hypoxia/reoxygenation treatment, CCK-8 was used to detect cell viability. Flow cytometry was applied to detect cell apoptosis, and commercial kits were employed to detect activity of SOD (superoxide dismutation) in cells and the levels of CK (creatine kinase), LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) in cell culture fluid. In this study, compared with healthy controls, the relative level of LINC00612 in the plasma of patients with myocardial infarction was significantly reduced ($P<0.05$), and the relative level of miR-30d was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). Hypoxia/reoxygenation treatment significantly down-regulated LINC00612 expression ($P<0.05$), up-regulated miR-30d expression ($P<0.05$), decreased cell viability and SOD activity ($P<0.05$) and increased apoptosis rate of H9C2 cells, as well as increased the levels of CK and LDH in cell culture medium ($P<0.05$). LINC00612 overexpression or miR-30d inhibition significantly increased cell viability and SOD activity ($P<0.05$), and reduced the apoptosis rate and the levels of CK and LDH in cell culture ($P<0.05$). miR-30d overexpression significantly reduced cell viability and SOD activity ($P<0.05$), and increased apoptosis rate, as well as increased and the levels of CK and LDH in cell culture medium ($P<0.05$). Overexpression of miR-30d could significantly reduce the effects of LINC00612 overexpression on the viability, apoptosis and oxidative injury of hypoxia/reoxygenation cardiomyocytes ($P<0.05$). In conclusion, LINC00612 can reduce hypoxia/reoxygenation induced cardiomyocyte apoptosis and oxidative stress injury by targeting miR-30d.

Keywords LINC00612; miR-30d; cardiomyocytes; hypoxia/reoxygenation; apoptosis; injury

急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)是由冠状动脉急性、持续性缺血缺氧引起的心血管疾病,具有起病急、死亡率高等特点。经皮冠状动脉介入术、冠状动脉搭桥术等是促进血供恢复的主要方法,但血液再灌注可加重缺血心肌组织的损伤,即心肌缺血/再灌注(ischemia/reperfusion, I/R)损伤。目前尚无有效的治疗心肌I/R损伤的方法。因此,探讨心肌I/R损伤病理过程的分子机制具有重要的临床意义。长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)是转录本长度超过200个核苷酸但缺乏蛋白翻译活性的一类RNA,其通过特异性结合微小RNA(microRNA, miRNA)抑制miRNA对靶基因表达的负调控从而参与心肌细胞存活、凋亡等细胞过程^[1-2]。研究发现,长基因间非编码RNA 00612(LINC00612)在慢性阻塞性肺病患者肺组织中表达下调,过表达LINC00612可抑制香烟提取物诱导的人肺微血管内皮细胞凋亡、炎症和氧化应激损伤^[3]。miR-30d在AMI患者血浆中显著上调,是AMI超急性期的诊断指标^[3]。过表达miRNA-30家族明显加重小鼠心肌细胞缺血缺氧损伤,而抑制miRNA-30家族通过上调胱硫醚-γ-裂解酶(cystathione-gamma-lyaseCSE)表达量,促进H2S生成,从而保护小鼠心肌免受缺血性损伤^[4]。靶基因预测显示,LINC00612与miRNA-30d存在结合位点。但

LINC00612是否通过靶向miRNA-30d对心肌I/R损伤发挥保护作用仍未可知。本研究分析了AMI患者血浆LINC00612、miR-30d表达水平,并建立了心肌细胞缺氧/复氧损伤模型模拟心肌I/R损伤过程^[6],旨在阐明LINC00612靶向miR-30d对心肌I/R损伤的保护作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究选择在2018年12月至2019年12月间我院收治的35例AMI患者,年龄在48~72岁,中位年龄57岁。以同期在我院体检、且年龄性别相匹配的健康体检者(23例)作为对照组,所有健康体检者体检结果正常,心电图、超声心动图及实验室检查均正常,无心脑血管疾病迹象。AMI胸痛超过12 h患者,且接受溶栓治疗患者的心力衰竭者不纳入本研究。采集AMI患者和健康受试者静脉血样5 mL,将血液样本立即离心获得纯血浆,保存在-80 °C冰箱。本研究获得滨州医学院烟台附属医院医学伦理委员会批准。AMI患者和健康体检者均签署书面同意书。

1.2 细胞和试剂

大鼠H9C2细胞来自中国科学院上海细胞库;DMEM培养基、胎牛血清购自美国Invitrogen公司;

RNAiso Plus、PrimeScript逆转录试剂盒、SYBR Green master mix购自日本TaKaRa公司；miRNA检测试剂盒购自北京百奥莱博生物公司；空载体质粒(pcDNA)、LINC00612过表达载体(pcDNA-LINC00612)、miRNA抑制物阴性对照(anti-miR-NC)、miR-30d抑制物(anti-miR-30d)、miR-30d模拟物(mimics)、荧光素酶报告载体均购自北京六合华大基因科技有限公司；细胞计数试剂盒(CCK-8)、膜联蛋白-异硫氢酸荧光素(annexin-V-FITC)-碘化丙啶(propidium iodide, PI)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)活性检测试剂盒、肌酸激酶(creatine kinase, CK)活性检测试剂盒和乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)活性检测试剂盒购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司；兔磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH)单克隆抗体(ab181602)、兔B细胞淋巴瘤-2(B cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)多克隆抗体(ab196495)、兔Bcl相关x蛋白(Bcl associated x protein, Bax)多克隆抗体(ab53154)、山羊抗兔IgG二抗(ab205718)购自美国Abcam公司。

1.3 实时定量PCR(Real-time quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR)检测心肌梗死患者血浆中LINC00612和miR-30d相对水平

使用RNAiso Plus从健康对照者、心肌梗死患者血浆中提取总RNA。为检测LINC00612表达，采用PrimeScript逆转录试剂盒合成第一链cDNA，再用SYBR Green master mix进行RT-qPCR。为检测miR-30d表达，采用miRNA检测试剂盒进行逆转录和RT-qPCR。 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算LINC00612、miR-30d的相对水平。LINC00612上游引物序列为5'-GGC AGA GCC ATG TGT TGG ATA-3'，下游引物序列为5'-GTG CTC CCT AAT GGC TCA CA-3'；GAPDH上游引物序列为5'-TCC CAT CAC CAT CTT CCA GG-3'，下游引物序列为5'-GAT GAC CCT TTT GGC TCC C-3'；miR-30d上游引物序列为5'-GCC TGT AAA CAT CCC CGA C-3'，下游引物序列为5'-GTG CGT GTC GTG GAG TCG-3'；U6上游引物序列为5'-GCT TCG GCA GCA CAT ATA CTA AAA T-3'，下游引物序列为5'-CGC TTC ACG AAT TTG CGT GTC AT-3'。

1.4 细胞培养、建模、转染和分组

大鼠H9C2细胞接种至含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基，并置于37 °C、5% CO₂的培养箱中培养。参照陈莹莹等^[6]的实验方法利用0.5%胎牛血清、低糖

DMEM培养基在缺氧培养箱(95% N₂、5% CO₂)37 °C条件下处理21 h，然后更换为含0.5%胎牛血清的DMEM，在95%空气、5% CO₂、37 °C复氧6 h，建立缺氧/复氧(H/R)损伤模型。

取 2×10^5 个H9C2细胞接种到6孔板，当细胞生长到50%融合时，利用Lipofectamine 2000将pcDNA-pcDNA-LINC00612、anti-miR-NC、anti-miR-30d、pcDNA-LINC00612+miR-30d mimics分别转染H9C2细胞，转染48 h后收集细胞，RT-qPCR检测转染效果。

实验分组：正常培养的H9C2细胞记为对照组；缺氧21 h、复氧6 h的H9C2细胞记为H/R组；转染pcDNA、pcDNA-LINC00612、anti-miR-NC、anti-miR-30d、miR-30d mimics、pcDNA-LINC00612+miR-30d mimics的H9C2细胞进行H/R处理，依次记为H/R+pcDNA组、H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组、H/R+anti-miR-NC组、H/R+anti-miR-30d组、H/R+miR-30d组、H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612+miR-30d组。

1.5 双荧光素酶报告实验

DIANA数据库预测显示，miR-30d是LINC00612的潜在靶基因。构建含有miR-30d结合位点序列的LINC00612野生型(wt)、突变型(mut)荧光素酶报告载体wt-LINC00612、mut-LINC00612。将wt-LINC00612、mut-LINC00612分别与miR-30d mimics、miR-NC共转染H9C2细胞，48 h后采用双荧光素酶报告基因检测试剂盒分析相对荧光素酶活性。

1.6 CCK-8法检测细胞活力

每组取 5×10^3 个H9C2细胞接种到96孔板，培养48 h后每孔加10 μL CCK-8试剂，室温反应2 h。酶标仪检测450 nm处各孔的光密度(D)值。

1.7 流式细胞术分析细胞凋亡率

用0.25%胰蛋白酶消化各组H9C2细胞，200 × g离心10 min收集细胞，用冷磷酸盐缓冲液洗涤1次，4 °C下200 × g离心10 min。取 1×10^5 个H9C2细胞重悬于200 μL结合缓冲液中，加入10 μL的annexin-V-FITC、5 μL的PI室温避光孵育30 min，再加入300 μL结合缓冲液。采用流式细胞仪检测H9C2细胞凋亡情况，Cell Quest软件分析细胞凋亡比例。

1.8 相应试剂盒检测细胞中SOD活性以及细胞培养液中CK和LDH水平

细胞处理完毕后分别收集细胞和培养液上清至新的离心管中。采用CK、LDH活性试剂盒分别检测细胞

培养液中CK和LDH活性。向H9C2细胞中加入1 mL细胞裂解液, 超声破碎细胞, 收集细胞上清液至新的离心管, 采用SOD活性检测试剂盒检测SOD水平。

1.9 蛋白质印迹法检测Bcl-2、Bax表达水平

各组细胞中加入RIPA裂解缓冲液冰上孵育30 min, 4 °C下12 000 ×g离心15 min。BCA蛋白检测法分析蛋白浓度。取30 μg蛋白样品进行SDS-PAGE, 电压为90 V, 时间90 min。将蛋白转移到PVDF膜上, 在室温下用5%脱脂牛奶封闭1 h。然后用一抗Bcl-2抗体(1:1 000)、Bax抗体(1:800)、GAPDH抗体(1:100)4 °C孵育过夜; TBST洗膜3次, 5 min/次; 然后将膜与二抗室温孵育1 h, 采用化学发光试剂盒进行显色反应。ImageJ软件分析目的条带的灰度值, 以目的蛋白和内参GAPDH灰度值比值表示目的蛋白表达水平。

1.10 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0版本进行统计学分析。每组设置3个复孔, 独立重复3次, 实验数据满足正态性以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。两组间比较采用独立样本t检验, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析和SNK-q检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LINC00612和miR-30d在心肌梗死患者血浆中的表达情况检测

与健康对照者比较, 心肌梗死患者血浆中

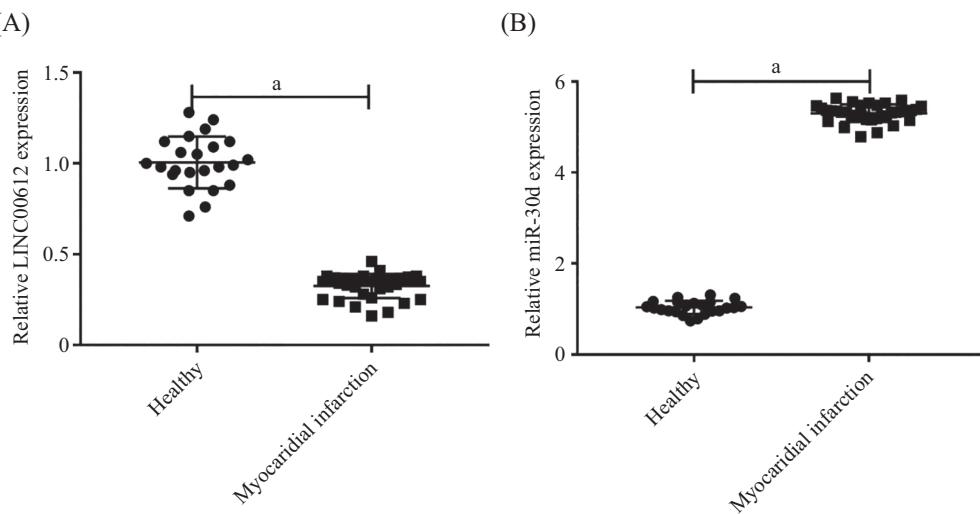
LINC00612的相对水平显著降低($P < 0.05$), miR-30d的相对水平显著升高($P < 0.05$)(图1)。

2.2 LINC00612和miR-30d在各个处理组中的表达情况

与Con组比较, pcDNA-LINC00612组H9C2细胞中LINC00612的相对水平显著升高($P < 0.05$); 与H/R组比较, H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组H9C2细胞中LINC00612的相对水平显著升高($P < 0.05$)(图2A)。与Con组比较, anti-miR-30d组H9C2细胞中miR-30d的相对水平显著降低($P < 0.05$); 与H/R组比较, H/R+anti-miR-30d组H9C2细胞中miR-30d的相对水平显著降低($P < 0.05$)(图2B)。与Con组比较, miR-30d组H9C2细胞中miR-30d的相对水平显著升高($P < 0.05$); 与H/R组比较, H/R+miR-30d组H9C2细胞中miR-30d的相对水平显著升高($P < 0.05$)(图2C)。

2.3 LINC00612和miR-30d靶向关系的验证

DIANA数据库预测到LINC00612和miR-30d之间存在互补结合位点(图3A)。荧光素酶实验(图3B)显示, 同与wt-LINC00612共转染, 转染miR-30d后H9C2细胞的相对荧光素酶活性较转染miR-NC显著降低($P < 0.05$); 同与mut-LINC00612共转染, 转染miR-30d后H9C2细胞的相对荧光素酶活性与转染miR-NC比较无统计学意义。pcDNA-LINC00612组H9C2细胞中miR-30d的相对水平与pcDNA组比较显著降低($P < 0.05$)(图3C)。



A: LINC00612在心肌梗死患者中表达的检测; B: miR-30d在心肌梗死患者中表达的检测。35例心梗患者, 23例健康对照者。 $^aP < 0.05$, 与Healthy组相比。

A: detection of LINC00612 expression in patients with myocardial infarction; B: detection of miR-30d expression in patients with myocardial infarction. 35 patients with myocardial infarction, 23 healthy controls. $^aP < 0.05$ compared with Healthy group.

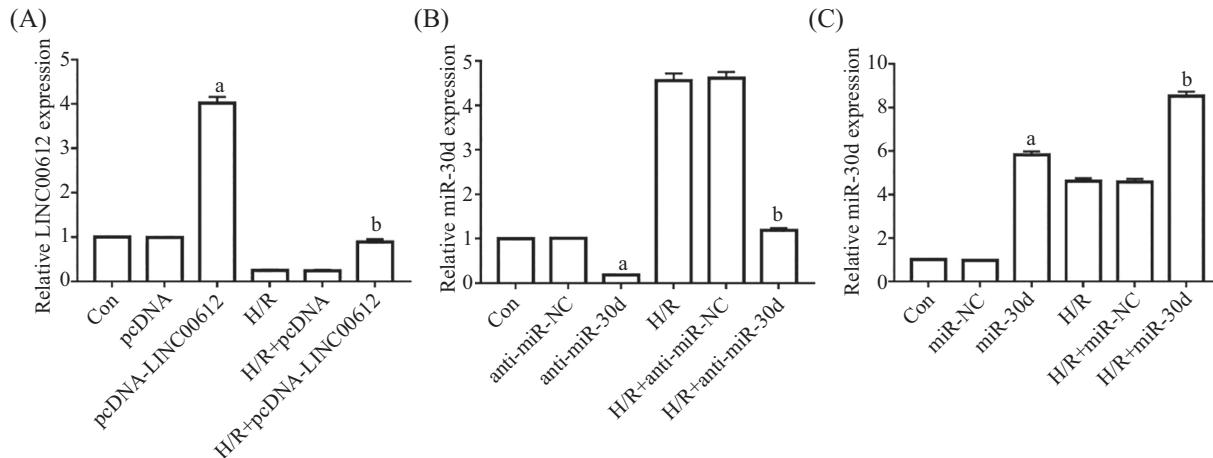
图1 LINC00612和miR-30d表达的检测

Fig.1 Detection of LINC00612 and miR-30d expression

2.4 过表达LINC00612或抑制miR-30d对缺氧/复氧心肌细胞损伤的影响

与Con组相比, H/R组H9C2细胞活力、Bcl-2蛋白表达量显著降低($P<0.05$), 凋亡率、Bax蛋白表达量显著升高($P<0.05$); 与H/R组、H/R+pcDNA组比较,

H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组H9C2细胞活力、Bcl-2蛋白表达量显著升高($P<0.05$), 凋亡率、Bax蛋白表达量显著降低($P<0.05$); 与H/R组、H/R+anti-miR-NC组比较, H/R+anti-miR-30d组H9C2细胞活力、Bcl-2蛋白表达量显著升高($P<0.05$), 凋亡率、Bax蛋白表

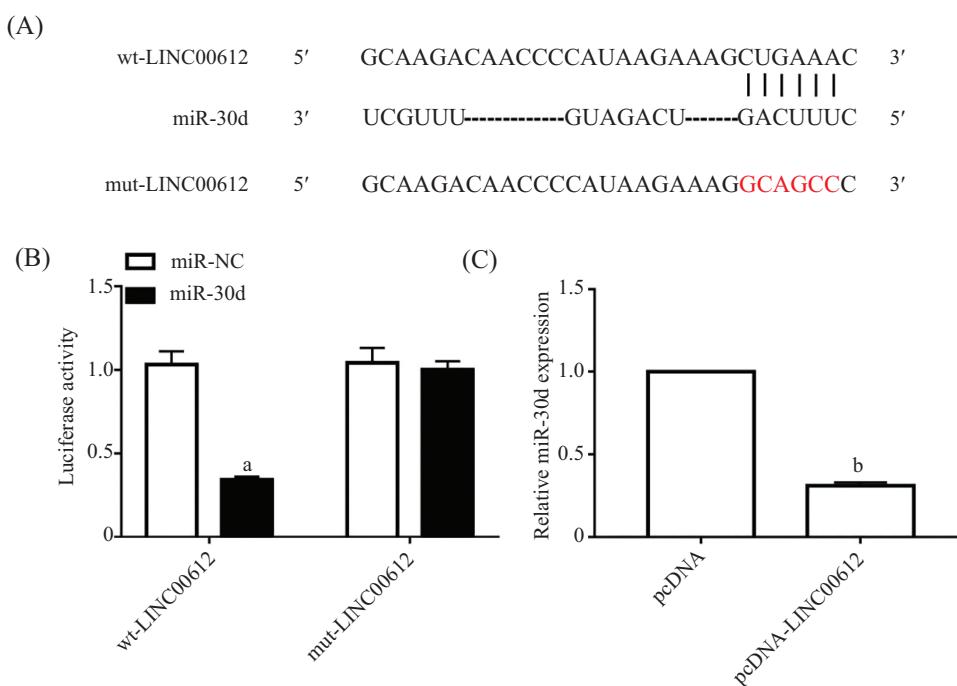


A: 转染LINC00612后LINC00612表达的检测; B: 转染anti-miR-30d后miR-30d表达的检测; C: 转染miR-30d后miR-30d表达的检测。^a $P<0.05$, 与Con组相比; ^b $P<0.05$, 与H/R组相比。

A: detection of LINC00612 expression after transfection with LINC00612; B: detection of miR-30d expression after transfection with anti-miR-30d; C: detection of miR-30d expression after miR-30d transfection. ^a $P<0.05$ compared with Con group; ^b $P<0.05$ compared with H/R group.

图2 转染后LINC00612和miR-30d表达的检测

Fig.2 Detection of LINC00612 and miR-30d expression after transfection



A: LINC00612和miR-30d的互补序列, 图中标红处为突变位点; B: 双荧光素酶报告实验; C: LINC00612调控miR-30d的表达。^a $P<0.05$, 与miR-NC组相比; ^b $P<0.05$, 与pcDNA组相比。

A: complementary sequence of LINC00612 and miR-30d, the place marked in red in the figure is the mutation site; B: dual luciferase reporter experiment; C: LINC00612 regulates the expression of miR-30d. ^a $P<0.05$ compared with miR-NC group; ^b $P<0.05$ compared with pcDNA group.

图3 LINC00612靶向调控miR-30d

Fig.3 LINC00612 targets and regulates miR-30d

达量显著降低($P<0.05$)(图4和表1)。

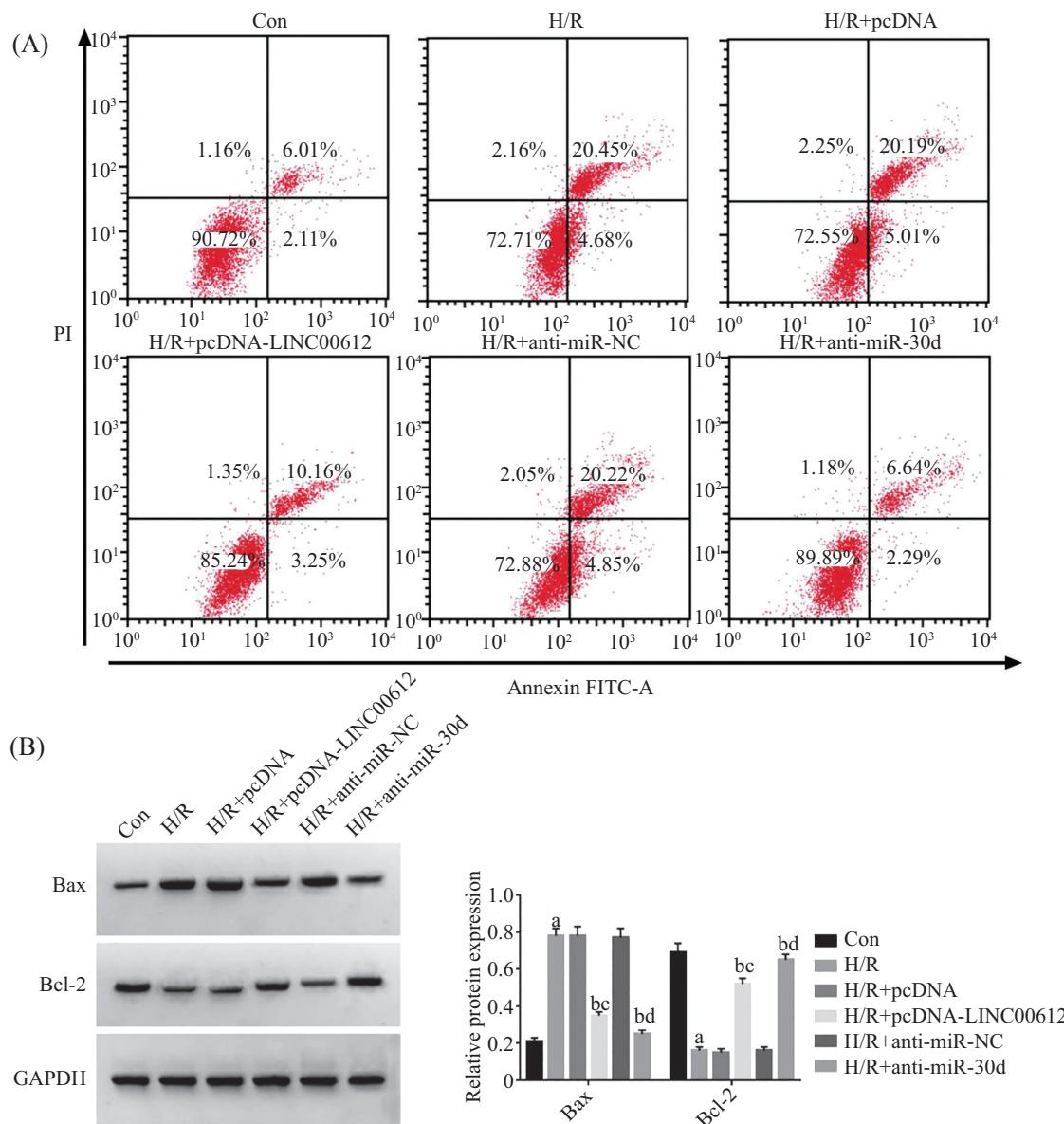
2.5 LINC00612或抑制miR-30d对缺氧/复氧心肌细胞氧化应激的影响

与Con组相比, H/R组H9C2细胞中SOD活性显著降低($P<0.05$), 细胞培养液中CK和LDH活性显著升高($P<0.05$); 与H/R组、H/R+pcDNA组比较, H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组H9C2细胞中SOD活性显著升高($P<0.05$), 细胞培养液中CK和LDH活性显著降低($P<0.05$); 与H/R组、H/R+anti-miR-NC组比较,

H/R+anti-miR-30d组H9C2细胞中SOD活性显著升高($P<0.05$), 细胞培养液中CK和LDH活性显著降低($P<0.05$)(表2)。

2.6 过表达miR-30d可逆转LINC00612过表达对缺氧/复氧心肌细胞损伤和氧化应激的影响

与H/R组比较, H/R+miR-30d组H9C2细胞活力、Bcl-2蛋白表达量、SOD活性显著降低($P<0.05$), 凋亡率、Bax蛋白表达量显著升高($P<0.05$), 细胞培养液中CK和LDH活性显著升高($P<0.05$); 与H/R组比较,



A: 过表达LINC00612或抑制miR-30d对细胞凋亡的影响; B: 过表达LINC00612或抑制miR-30d对细胞中Bax、Bcl-2蛋白表达的影响。^a $P<0.05$, 与Con组相比; ^b $P<0.05$, 与H/R组相比; ^c $P<0.05$, 与H/R+pcDNA组相比; ^d $P<0.05$, 与H/R+anti-miR-NC组相比。

A: the effect of overexpression of LINC00612 or inhibition of miR-30d on cell apoptosis; B: the effect of overexpression of LINC00612 or inhibition of miR-30d on the expression of Bax and Bcl-2 proteins in cells. ^a $P<0.05$ compared with Con group; ^b $P<0.05$ compared with H/R group; ^c $P<0.05$ compared with H/R+pcDNA group; ^d $P<0.05$ compared with H/R+anti-miR-NC group.

图4 LINC00612或抑制miR-30d对心肌细胞凋亡及Bax、Bcl-2蛋白表达的检测

Fig.4 Effects of LINC00612 or inhibition of miR-30d on apoptosis and Bax and Bcl-2 protein expression in cardiomyocytes

表1 LINC00612或抑制miR-30d对心肌细胞活性和凋亡的影响
Table 1 Effect of LINC00612 or inhibition of miR-30d on cell activity and apoptosis of cardiomyocytes

分组 Groups	D值 D value	凋亡率/% Apoptotic rate /%	Bax蛋白 Bax protein	Bcl-2蛋白 Bcl-2 protein
Con	0.85±0.03	8.12±0.38	0.21±0.02	0.69±0.05
H/R	0.34±0.01 ^a	25.13±0.97 ^a	0.78±0.04 ^a	0.16±0.02 ^a
H/R+pcDNA	0.35±0.01	25.20±1.08	0.78±0.05	0.15±0.02
H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612	0.68±0.03 ^{bc}	13.41±0.48 ^{bc}	0.35±0.02 ^{bc}	0.52±0.03 ^{bc}
H/R+anti-miR-NC	0.34±0.01	25.07±1.00	0.77±0.05	0.16±0.02
H/R+anti-miR-30d	0.75±0.05 ^{bd}	8.93±0.39 ^{bd}	0.25±0.02 ^{bd}	0.65±0.03 ^{bd}
F	215.283	349.525	182.554	221.160
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

$\bar{x} \pm s$; n=3; ^aP<0.05, 与Con组相比; ^bP<0.05, 与H/R组相比; ^cP<0.05, 与H/R+pcDNA组相比; ^dP<0.05, 与H/R+anti-miR-NC组相比。

$\bar{x} \pm s$; n=3; ^aP<0.05 compared with Con group; ^bP<0.05 compared with H/R group; ^cP<0.05 compared with H/R+pcDNA group; ^dP<0.05 compared with H/R+anti-miR-NC group.

表2 LINC00612或抑制miR-30d对心肌细胞氧化应激的影响
Table 2 Effect of LINC00612 or miR-30d inhibition on oxidative stress of cardiomyocytes

分组 Groups	超氧化物歧化酶/U·L ⁻¹ SOD /U·L ⁻¹	肌酸激酶/U·L ⁻¹ CK /U·L ⁻¹	乳酸盐脱氢酶/U·L ⁻¹ LDH /U·L ⁻¹
Con	78.34±5.94	2.43±0.07	15.97±0.25
H/R	23.65±1.30 ^a	10.58±0.42 ^a	57.98±3.18 ^a
H/R+pcDNA	24.18±1.34	10.70±0.42	58.17±3.55
H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612	57.29±0.80 ^{bc}	4.34±0.37 ^{bc}	28.19±1.36 ^{bc}
H/R+anti-miR-NC	23.96±1.35	10.75±0.48	58.26±3.56
H/R+anti-miR-30d	68.56±2.36 ^{bd}	2.72±0.10 ^{bd}	19.47±0.56 ^{bd}
F	241.816	425.189	203.344
P	0.000	0.000	0.000

$\bar{x} \pm s$; n=3; ^aP<0.05, 与Con组相比; ^bP<0.05, 与H/R组相比; ^cP<0.05, 与H/R+pcDNA组相比; ^dP<0.05, 与H/R+anti-miR-NC组相比。

$\bar{x} \pm s$; n=3; ^aP<0.05 compared with Con group; ^bP<0.05 compared with H/R group; ^cP<0.05 compared with H/R+pcDNA group; ^dP<0.05 compared with H/R+anti-miR-NC group.

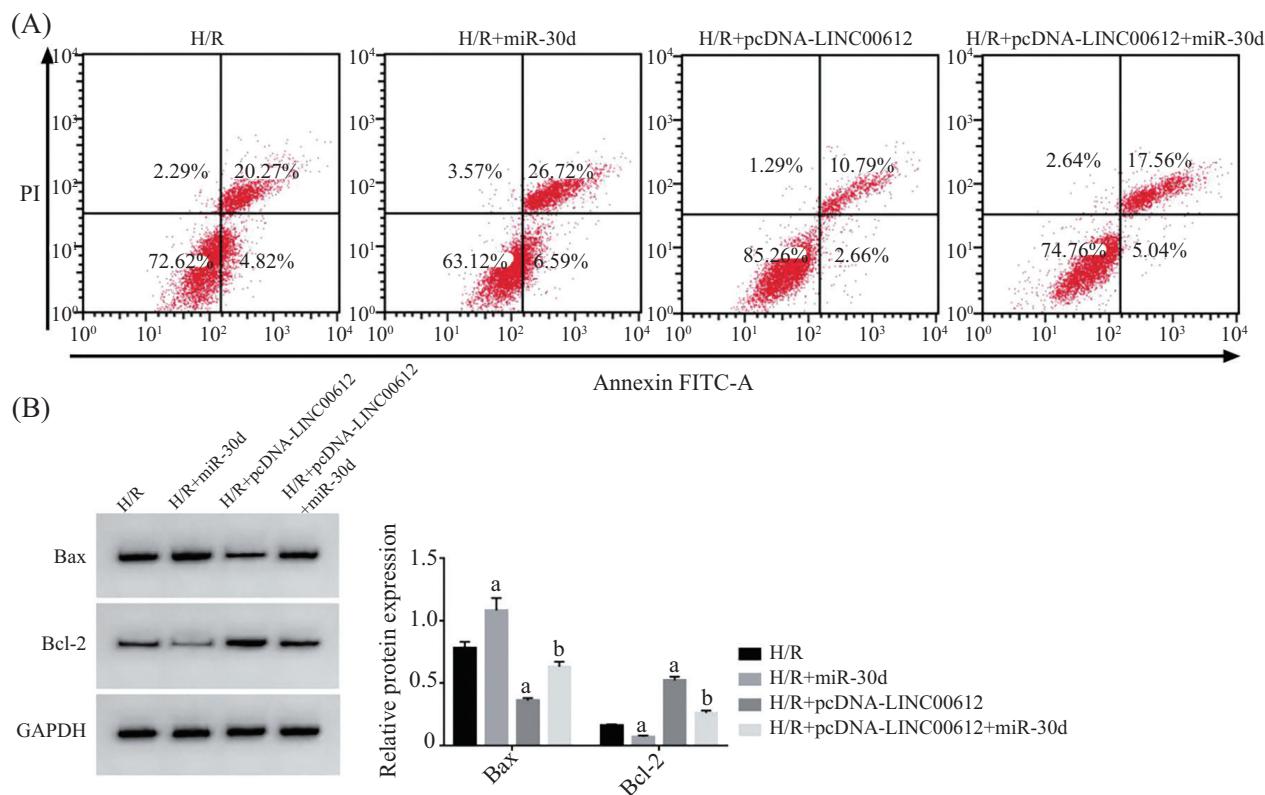
H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组 H9C2细胞活力、Bcl-2蛋白表达量、SOD活性显著升高($P<0.05$), 凋亡率、Bax蛋白表达量显著降低($P<0.05$), 细胞培养液中CK和LDH活性显著降低($P<0.05$); 与H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组比较, H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612+miR-30d组 H9C2细胞活力、Bcl-2蛋白表达量、SOD活性显著降低($P<0.05$), 凋亡率、Bax蛋白表达量显著升高($P<0.05$), 细胞培养液中CK和LDH活性显著升高($P<0.05$)(图5和表3)。

3 讨论

大量研究证实, lncRNA通过调控基因表达影响心肌细胞凋亡、自噬、氧化应激, 从而参与心肌I/R损伤的病理过程^[7-9]。YU等^[8]的研究证实, 敲减lncRNA AK139328通过上调miR-204-3p抑制糖尿病大鼠心肌细胞凋亡和自噬, 缓解缺氧/复氧损伤, 进

而减轻糖尿病大鼠心肌I/R损伤。MENG等^[9]指出lncRNA HOX转录反义RNA(HOTAIR)通过靶向下调miR-451可防止缺氧/复氧诱导的氧化应激、心肌细胞凋亡和心功能障碍, 而敲减HOTAIR则加重心肌I/R损伤。因此, lncRNA和miRNA可能是治疗心肌I/R损伤的潜在靶点。本研究发现AMI患者血浆中、缺氧/复氧模型中LINC00612表达明显降低, miR-30d明显增加, 提示LINC00612低表达、miR-30d高表达可能参与心肌I/R损伤过程。双荧光素酶报告实验显示, miR-30d是LINC00612的靶基因, 且过表达LINC00612明显降低miR-30d表达水平, 提示在H9C2细胞中可能存在LINC00612/miR-30d调控途径。

氧化应激和随后的心肌细胞凋亡在心肌I/R损伤的起始和进展中起着核心作用^[10-11]。本研究结果表明, 转染pcDNA-LINC00612过表达LINC00612显



A: 过表达miR-30d可逆转LINC00612过表达对细胞凋亡的影响; B: 过表达miR-30d可逆转LINC00612过表达对心肌细胞中Bax和Bcl-2蛋白表达的影响。^aP<0.05, 与H/R组相比; ^bP<0.05, 与H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组相比。

A: overexpression of miR-30d can reverse the effect of LINC00612 overexpression on cell apoptosis; B: overexpression of miR-30d can reverse the effect of LINC00612 overexpression on Bax and Bcl-2 protein expression in cardiomyocytes. ^aP<0.05 compared with H/R group; ^bP<0.05 compared with H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612 group.

图5 miR-30d可逆转LINC00612对心肌细胞凋亡及Bax、Bcl-2蛋白表达的检测

Fig.5 miR-30d can reverse the effects of LINC00612 on cardiomyocyte apoptosis and the expression of Bax and Bcl-2 protein

表3 miR-30d可逆转LINC00612对心肌细胞损伤和氧化应激的作用

Table 3 miR-30d can reverse the effects of LINC00612 on cardiomyocyte injury and oxidative stress

分组 Groups	D值 D value	凋亡率/% Apoptosis rate /%	Bax蛋白 Bax protein	Bcl-2蛋白 Bcl-2 protein	超氧化物歧化酶 /U·L ⁻¹ SOD /U·L ⁻¹	肌酸激酶 /U·L ⁻¹ CK /U·L ⁻¹	乳酸盐脱氢酶 /U·L ⁻¹ LDH /U·L ⁻¹
H/R	0.33±0.02	25.09±1.21	0.78±0.05	0.16±0.01	23.72±1.30	10.59±0.65	58.17±3.23
H/R+miR-30d	0.20±0.01 ^a	33.31±1.71 ^a	1.08±0.10 ^a	0.07±0.01 ^a	10.96±0.64 ^a	16.72±0.71 ^a	83.26±2.67 ^a
H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612	0.68±0.03 ^a	13.45±0.58 ^a	0.36±0.02 ^a	0.52±0.03 ^a	57.53±0.97 ^a	4.45±0.31 ^a	27.72±1.68 ^a
H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612+miR-30d	0.41±0.02 ^b	22.60±1.10 ^b	0.63±0.04 ^b	0.26±0.02 ^b	33.13±2.25 ^b	8.12±0.22 ^b	48.03±2.23 ^b
F	274.000	135.157	74.669	302.600	573.876	298.160	252.311
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

$\bar{x}\pm s$; n=3; ^aP<0.05, 与H/R组相比; ^bP<0.05, 与H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612组相比。

$\bar{x}\pm s$; n=3; ^aP<0.05 compared with H/R group; ^bP<0.05 compared with H/R+pcDNA-LINC00612 group.

著降低缺氧/复氧诱导的H9C2细胞凋亡, 提高细胞活力。Bax和Bcl-2是细胞凋亡的关键调节因子, 在凋亡刺激下Bax易位至线粒体诱导细胞色素c的释放, 促进下游半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶9(caspase-9)

及其效应蛋白caspase-3的激活, 从而诱导细胞凋亡发生^[12]。本研究中过表达LINC00612在缺氧/复氧条件下明显上调Bcl-2蛋白表达, 下调Bax蛋白表达, 这与过表达LINC00612的抗凋亡作用吻合。LDH和

CK是常见的心肌损伤标志物,通过检测细胞培养液LDH、CK泄漏水平可有效反映细胞损伤程度^[13-14]。本研究中,过表达LINC00612在缺氧/复氧条件下显著增加抗氧化酶SOD活性,降低细胞培养液中LDH、CK水平。以上研究表明,过表达LINC00612可抑制缺氧/复氧诱导的心肌细胞凋亡和氧化应激损伤,这与LINC00612在人肺微血管内皮细胞中的抗凋亡和抗氧化应激的保护作用一致。

miR-30d表达改变已被证实与多种细胞模型损伤相关。据报道,尿液中miR-30d的水平与肾I/R或链脲佐菌素糖尿病引起的肾脏损伤程度呈正相关^[15]。miR-30d表达下调参与转化生长因子-β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β)诱导的足细胞损伤^[16]。抑制miR-30d表达可减轻糖氧剥夺诱导的胶质细胞凋亡^[17]。本研究中转染anti-miR-30d抑制miR-30d表达显著抑制缺氧/复氧诱导的H9C2细胞凋亡,提高H9C2细胞活力、SOD活性,降低细胞培养液中LDH、CK水平,这与过表达LINC00612对H9C2细胞缺氧/复氧损伤的保护作用类似。然而,转染miR-30d mimics过表达miR-30d则加剧H/R诱导的H9C2细胞凋亡,降低H9C2细胞活力、SOD活性,增加细胞培养液中LDH、CK水平,并逆转过表达LINC00612对缺氧/复氧条件下H9C2细胞活力、凋亡、氧化应激的影响,这进一步证实,LINC00612靶向miR-30d对心肌细胞H/R损伤具有保护作用。

总之,本研究证实LINC00612靶向miR-30d可减轻缺氧/复氧诱导的心肌细胞凋亡和氧化应激损伤,这揭示了心肌I/R损伤的可能分子机制,提示了LINC00612/miR-30d途径是心肌I/R损伤的潜在治疗靶点。

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