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## 基于 ACAT1/ABCA1 信号分子探讨牛奶对 金黄地鼠皮脂分泌的影响

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨牛奶对金黄地鼠皮脂分泌的影响及其作用机制。**方法** 将 18 只金黄地鼠随机分为空白组、全脂牛奶组、脱脂牛奶组,每组 6 只。空白组不予任何干预措施,全脂牛奶组予全脂牛奶灌胃,脱脂牛奶组予脱脂牛奶灌胃,2.5 mL/次,2 次/d。于干预后第 0、7、14、21、28 天测量金黄地鼠双侧皮脂腺斑面积及厚度;并采用免疫组化法检测金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑 ACAT1/ABCA1 信号分子表达水平;采用 HE 染色观察皮脂腺斑病理组织学变化。**结果** 各组间皮脂腺斑面积无明显差异( $P>0.05$ );与空白组相比,全脂牛奶组及脱脂牛奶组皮脂斑厚度明显增厚,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );与空白组相比,全脂牛奶组 ACAT1 OD 值明显升高,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );各组间 ABCA1 OD 值无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。与空白组相比,全脂牛奶组及脱脂牛奶组金黄地鼠皮脂腺腺体肥大,数量较多,呈分叶状分布,排列紧密。**结论** 牛奶可能通过 ACAT1 信号分子调控皮脂脂质分泌。

**[关键词]** 牛奶;金黄地鼠;皮脂腺斑;ACAT1;ABCA1

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### Effects of Milk on Sebum Secretion in Golden Hamsters Based on ACAT1/ABCA1 Signaling Molecules

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the effect and possible mechanism of milk on sebaceous gland spot of golden hamsters. **Methods** 18 golden hamsters were randomly divided into the blank group, whole milk group, skim milk group and control group, with 6 rats in each group. The blank group was not given any intervention measures. The whole milk group was given whole milk by gavage, and the skim milk group was given skim milk by gavage, 2.5 mL/time, twice a day. The area and thickness of bilateral sebaceous glands of golden hamsters were measured at 0, 7, 14, 21 and 28 days after intervention. The expression levels of ACAT1/ABCA1 signaling molecules in the sebaceous spots of golden hamsters were detected by immunohistochemistry. The histopathological changes of sebaceous spots were observed by HE staining. **Results** The sebaceous gland spots sizes in groups didn't show great significance ( $P>0.05$ ). Compared with the blank group, the thickness of sebaceous spots in the whole milk group and skim milk group was increased significantly, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The expression of ACAT1 in whole milk group was significant higher than that in blank group, the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). There were no differences in the optical density (OD) of ABCA1 among groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Compared with the blank group, sebaceous gland spot of golden hamsters in the whole milk group and the skim milk group were hypertrophic and more numerous, with lobulated distribution and close arrangement. **Conclusion** Milk may regulate sebum lipid secretion through ACAT1 signaling molecule.

**[Keywords]** milk; golden hamsters; sebaceous gland spot; ACAT1; ABCA1

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痤疮,属于中医学“粉刺”范畴,是一种累及毛囊及皮脂腺的慢性炎症性皮肤病,好发于青少年人群颜面部等皮脂分泌旺盛的部位,其皮损轻者可出现粉刺、丘疹,重者可表现为脓疱、囊肿、结节和疤痕<sup>[1]</sup>。痤疮病性多实,病位多在肺、脾、胃,若嗜食肥甘厚腻、辛辣刺激之品,损伤脾胃,助湿化热,湿热互结上蒸头面,亦可发为痤疮<sup>[2]</sup>。现代医学认为饮食是诱导痤疮发生的重要因素之一,研究表明,低糖饮食、 $\omega$ -3和亚油酸等不饱和脂肪酸可以下调胰岛素生长因子-1(insulin-like growth factor-1, IGF-1)表达,进而改善痤疮症状<sup>[3-6]</sup>,IGF-1水平升高可活化雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合体1,促进皮脂分泌,诱导皮脂脂质代谢紊乱,加重痤疮发生<sup>[7-8]</sup>。流行病学调查研究<sup>[9-10]</sup>表明,牛奶是诱发痤疮发生的危险因素之一,Aalemi AK等<sup>[11]</sup>发现每周摄取全脂牛奶3 d或以上与中重度痤疮密切相关。研究<sup>[12-13]</sup>发现酯酰辅酶A:胆固醇酰基转移酶1(acyl-Co A:cholesterol acyltransferase1, ACAT1)在组织中广泛表达,是细胞内唯一可以催化胆固醇酯合成的酶,三磷酸腺苷结合盒转运体A1(ATP-binding cassette transporter A1, ABCA1)通过消耗ATP介导细胞内游离的胆固醇及磷脂流出,二者在维持细胞内胆固醇及磷脂的平衡中发挥重要作用。为进一步明确牛奶在痤疮发病中的作用,本课题组基于免疫组化法探究牛奶对ACAT1/ABCA1信号分子的影响,以期对痤疮患者膳食指导提供实验室依据。

## 1 材料及方法

### 1.1 实验动物及分组

SPF级健康成年雄性金黄地鼠18只,体质量110~130 g,由北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司提供,每只分笼圈养,于中南大学实验动物学部饲养,动物生产许可证号:SCXK(京)2016-0011,动物实验许可证号:SYXK(湘)2015-0017。全价营养颗粒饲料饲养,自由饮水,12 h光照及12 h黑夜,饲养温度(22±2)℃,湿度59%~65%。适应性喂养1周后随机分为3组,每组6只。空白组:不施加任何干扰因素;脱脂牛奶组:予2.5 mL脱脂牛奶灌胃,2次/d;全脂牛奶组:予2.5 mL全脂牛奶灌胃,2次/d。

### 1.2 实验药品、试剂及仪器

兔ACAT1多克隆抗体试剂盒(批号:ab154396)、

鼠ABCA1单克隆抗体试剂盒(批号:ab66217)均购自英国Abcam公司;轮转石蜡切片机[型号:RM2235,徕卡显微系统(上海)贸易有限公司];生物组织摊烤片机(型号:JK-6,武汉俊杰电子有限公司);微波炉(型号:M1-L213B,广东美的集团股份有限公司);生化培养箱(型号:LRH,上海一恒科学仪器有限公司);电冰箱(型号:BCD-226SKA,青岛海尔股份有限公司);显微镜[型号:DM2000 LED,徕卡测量仪器(中国)有限公司]。

### 1.3 各组皮脂腺斑标本采集及面积测量

实验动物适应性喂养1周后,用剃毛器将金黄地鼠双侧背部的毛剃除,清晰露出皮肤表面的皮脂腺斑(位于金黄地鼠肋部,亦称肋部器官,可反应皮脂腺功能),于干预开始后第0、7、14、21、28天在强光下测量皮脂腺斑最大横径及纵径。皮脂腺斑的面积=最大纵径×最大横径,取最大面积作为测量值。末次灌胃24 h后剪下各组金黄地鼠双侧皮脂腺斑组织,4%多聚甲醛固定,乙醇脱水后,石蜡包埋。

### 1.4 免疫组化法检测各组皮脂腺斑ACAT1/ABCA1表达水平

石蜡切片脱蜡水化,加入适量内源性过氧化物酶阻滞剂,室温下孵育10 min,之后滴加适量稀释后的小鼠ACAT1/ABCA1单克隆抗体(稀释倍数均为1:200),37℃孵育2 h;PBS缓冲液冲洗3次后滴加增强酶标记的二抗山羊抗兔IgG抗体,室温下孵育30 min;PBS缓冲液冲洗后再滴加DAB显色剂,室温下孵育5 min;复染、脱水、透明、封片,测量组织中表达的信号通路平均光密度OD值,表示蛋白阳性表达的水平。

### 1.5 HE染色观察各组皮脂腺斑病理组织学变化

将上述石蜡切片脱蜡水化后进行常规HE染色,95%乙醇快速清洗,脱水透明封片后,于显微镜下观察,进行显微拍照并测量各组皮脂腺斑厚度。

### 1.6 统计方法

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料若符合正态分布采用“ $\bar{x}\pm s$ ”表示,各组间不同时间点皮脂腺斑面积大小采用重复测量方差分析;余数据如满足方差齐性,采用成组设计的单因素方差分析,若不满足方差齐性,采用KWH非参数检验;两两比较采用LSD-t检验。均以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

表1 各组金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑面积及厚度( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , mm<sup>2</sup>, n=6)

组别	皮脂腺斑面积/mm <sup>2</sup>					皮脂腺斑厚度/像素
	第0天	第7天	第14天	第21天	第28天	
空白组	39.27±7.97	55.01±12.69	64.53±12.70	56.88±7.91	57.57±5.17	439.40±222.69
全脂牛奶组	40.66±10.83	42.65±10.73	60.39±11.70	53.56±7.12	51.71±6.53	711.92±240.14*
脱脂牛奶组	33.31±3.98	49.56±7.00	59.50±5.03	53.33±9.33	51.11±6.88	753.50±185.49*
F值	0.745	1.228	0.256	0.271	1.645	3.699
P值	0.520	0.338	0.779	0.769	0.246	0.049

注:与空白组相比,\* $P<0.05$

## 2 结果

### 2.1 各组金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑面积及厚度变化

在各个时间点,各组之间皮脂腺斑面积无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。与空白组相比,全脂牛奶组及脱脂牛奶组皮脂斑厚度明显增厚,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表1。

### 2.2 各组金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑 ACAT1/ABCA1 表达水平比较

空白组与脱脂牛奶组比较,ACAT1 表达差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );与空白组及脱脂牛奶组相比,全脂牛奶组 ACAT1 表达明显增加,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。各组间 ABCA1 表达水平未见明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。见表2、图1。

表2 各组金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑 ACAT1/ABCA1 OD 值

( $A, \bar{x}\pm s, n=6$ )

组别	ACAT1	ABCA1
空白组	0.36±0.03	0.33±0.02
全脂牛奶组	0.42±0.04**	0.36±0.03
脱脂牛奶组	0.36±0.05	0.36±0.03
F值	3.948	2.444
P值	0.042	0.121

注:与空白组比较,\* $P<0.05$ ;与脱脂牛奶组比较,\*\* $P<0.05$

### 2.3 各组金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑病理组织学变化

空白组皮脂腺叶无明显分叶结构,排列较为疏松,厚度较全脂牛奶组及脱脂牛奶组略薄;与空白组相比,全脂牛奶组及脱脂牛奶组皮脂腺腺体肥大,数量较多,呈分叶状分布,排列紧密。见图2。

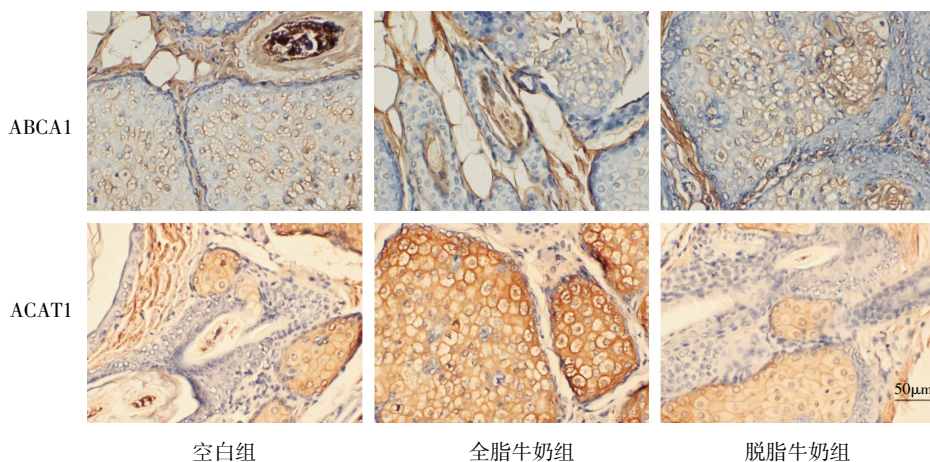


图1 各组金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑 ACAT1/ABCA1 表达水平(免疫组化,×400)

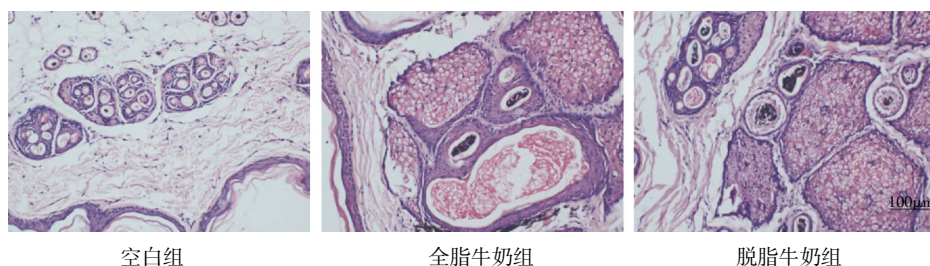


图2 各组金黄地鼠病理组织改变(HE,×200)

### 3 讨论

痤疮发病机制复杂多样,遗传背景下激素诱导的皮脂腺过度分泌脂质、毛囊皮脂腺导管角化异常、痤疮丙酸杆菌等毛囊微生物增殖及炎症和免疫反应等与之相关,其中皮脂腺过度分泌脂质被认为是痤疮发生的前提条件,皮脂过分泌在痤疮中发挥重要作用<sup>[4]</sup>。本课题组前期对长沙市区内在校青少年乳制品消费与痤疮患病情况开展流行病学调查,结果表明全脂牛奶、低脂牛奶和脱脂牛奶摄入的人群患痤疮的风险均高于不喝牛奶的人群,OR值(95%CI)分别为3.46(1.18–10.11)、3.50(1.18–10.40)和46.28(5.02–427.00)<sup>[15]</sup>,基于此,本课题从皮脂角度进一步探究牛奶在痤疮发病中的作用,以期为患者提供饮食指导。

在高脂血症或高胆固醇血症条件作用下,游离胆固醇可在内质网通过ACAT1作用被酯化,导致胆固醇酯化,形成泡沫状巨噬细胞<sup>[16–18]</sup>;而上调ABCA1表达则可促进巨噬细胞内胆固醇及磷脂流出,抑制巨噬细胞泡沫化,改善动脉粥样硬化<sup>[19–21]</sup>。除了动脉粥样硬化,研究<sup>[16,22–25]</sup>表明,阿尔茨海默病、糖尿病、鞘磷脂沉积病等多种脂质代谢紊乱疾病与ACTA1/ABCA1信号分子功能失调密切相关。近年研究表明,脂质代谢紊乱参与诱导痤疮发生发展,Melnik等<sup>[26–27]</sup>更提出痤疮是一种发生于毛囊皮脂腺的代谢综合征。Zhou M等<sup>[28]</sup>检测了59名婴儿痤疮患者皮脂成分及含量,结果表明,相比正常对照组,痤疮患儿表面脂质成分明显改变,脂肪酰基、甘油磷脂、鞘磷脂、甾醇脂质、糖脂类明显上升,孕烯醇酮脂类则明显下降;并重点检测了甘油三酯、甘油二酯、神经酰胺类脂质游离脂肪酸、磷脂质,发现患儿表面皮脂甘油三酯、游离脂肪酸含量明显上升,甘油二酯含量与甘油三酯含量成比例关系,磷脂质平均链长明显减低导致患儿皮肤屏障功能下降。Zhou M等<sup>[29]</sup>研究表明,在青少年痤疮患者皮脂中甘油磷脂、不饱和和游离脂肪酸、甾醇类脂质含量明显上升,孕烯醇酮脂类、糖脂类含量明显下降,甘油酯类、鞘磷脂含量相比对照组无明显改变。以上研究表明皮脂代

谢紊乱在痤疮发生发展中发挥重要作用,基于此,本研究从皮脂代谢紊乱角度进一步探究牛奶在痤疮中的作用。

本研究发现与空白组相比,全脂牛奶组及脱脂牛奶组皮脂腺斑厚度明显增厚( $P<0.05$ ),然而各组皮脂腺斑面积无明显差异,不排除由于测量误差及喂养时间较短等因素造成影响。与空白组相比,全脂牛奶组ACTA1表达上调( $P<0.05$ ),这表明牛奶可能通过上调ACAT1表达影响皮脂胆固醇代谢,进而诱导皮脂脂质代谢紊乱,加重痤疮发生,然而各组间ABCA1表达无明显差异,不排除由于实验动物数量较少及喂养时间较短等各方面原因造成的假阴性,仍需进一步实验验证;同时本研究采用金黄地鼠皮脂腺斑面积大小作为其皮脂分泌改变指标,方法简便直观,然尚欠缺一定精准性,故本实验存在一定局限性,仍有待进一步实验证实。

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