

论著·基础研究 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2021.22.004

网络首发 [https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1097.R.20211029.1659.022.html\(2021-11-01\)](https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1097.R.20211029.1659.022.html(2021-11-01))

## 和厚朴酚通过上调 TRAF3 表达对类风湿关节炎滑膜细胞活化的影响\*

吕昌伟, 和晶, 张乾, 郝海涛, 强毅, 张静涛<sup>△</sup>

(西北大学附属医院/西安市第三医院骨科, 西安 710018)

**[摘要]** **目的** 研究和厚朴酚(HNK)对类风湿关节炎滑膜细胞(FLS)活化的抑制作用及其分子机制。**方法** 将肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- $\alpha$ 处理MH7A细胞建立FLS活化模型,细胞外调节激酶(ERK)抑制剂MK-8353(MK)抑制ERK激活,siRNA干扰抑制肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子3(TRAF3)表达。采用CCK-8检测细胞增殖,ELISA检测白细胞介素(IL)-6和CXC趋化因子配体10(CXCL10)分泌情况,Western blot检测基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)-2、MMP-9、TRAF3和p-ERK蛋白表达,Real-time PCR检测TRAF3 mRNA表达。**结果** TNF+HNK组细胞增殖较CON组和TNF组明显降低,且IL-6、CXCL10分泌和MMP-2、MMP-9蛋白表达较TNF组明显降低( $P<0.05$ )。与CON组和TNF组相比,TNF+HNK组TRAF3 mRNA和蛋白表达均明显升高( $P<0.05$ )。si-TRAF3组TRAF3蛋白表达较si-CON组明显降低( $P<0.05$ ),TNF+HNK+si-TRAF3组IL-6、CXCL10分泌和MMP-2、MMP-9蛋白表达较TNF+HNK组明显升高( $P<0.05$ )。与CON组和TNF组比较,TNF+HNK组p-ERK1/2蛋白表达明显升高( $P<0.05$ ),TNF+HNK+MK组p-ERK1/2、TRAF3蛋白表达明显低于TNF+HNK组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** HNK可能通过激活ERK信号通路引起TRAF3表达上调,进而抑制FLS活化。

**[关键词]** 类风湿性关节炎;滑膜细胞;和厚朴酚**[中图分类号]** R593.22**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2021)22-3797-06

## Effect of honokiol on synoviocyte activation in rheumatoid arthritis by up-regulating TRAF3 expression\*

LYU Changwei, HE Jing, ZHANG Qian, XI Haitao, QIANG Yi, ZHANG Jingtao<sup>△</sup>(Department of Orthopedics, Affiliated Hospital of Northwestern University/  
Xi'an Municipal Third Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710018, China)

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the inhibiting effect of honokiol (HNK) on fibroblast-like synoviocyte (FLS) activation and its molecular mechanism. **Methods** The MH7A cells were treated by TNF- $\alpha$  to establish the FLS activation model, the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) inhibitor MK-8353 was used to inhibit the ERK activation, and siRNA was used to inhibit TNF- $\alpha$  receptor associated factor 3 (TRAF3) expression. Then the cellular proliferation was detected by CCK-8, the secretion of interleukin (IL)-6 and CXC chemokine ligand 10 (CXCL10) was detected by ELISA, the expression of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2, MMP-9, TRAF3 and p-ERK protein was detected by Western blot, and the mRNA expression of TRAF3 was measured by real-time PCR. **Results** The cellular proliferation in the TNF+HNK group was significantly decreased compared with the group CON and TNF ( $P<0.05$ ), moreover the excretion of IL-6 and CXCL10 and expressions of MMP-2 and MMP-9 proteins were significantly decreased compared with the group TNF ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with the group CON and TNF, the TRAF3 mRNA and protein expression in the group TNF+HNK were significantly increased ( $P<0.05$ ). The TRAF3 protein expression in the group si-TRAF3 was significantly decreased compared with the group si-CON ( $P<0.05$ ), the secretion of IL-6 and CXCL10 and expressions of MMP-2 and MMP-9 proteins in the group TNF+HNK+si-TRAF3 were significantly increased

\* 基金项目:陕西省重点研发计划项目(2019SF-194)。 作者简介:吕昌伟(1976-),副主任医师,博士,主要从事类风湿性关节炎和骨代谢性疾病研究。 <sup>△</sup> 通信作者, E-mail:84046418@qq.com。

compared with the group TNF+HNK ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the group CON and TNF, the p-ERK1/2 protein expression in the group TNF+HNK was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), the p-ERK1/2 and TRAF3 proteins expression in the group TNF+HNK+MK was significantly lower than that in the group TNF+HNK. **Conclusion** HNK causes the up-regulation of TRAF3 expression by activating ERK signal, thus inhibits the FLS activation.

[Key words] rheumatoid arthritis; synoviocyte; honokiol

类风湿性关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)是一种炎性自身免疫性疾病,病程长、预后差、致残率高,严重影响患者生活质量<sup>[1]</sup>。然而,RA的发病机制目前仍不完全清楚,尚无有效的根治方法。类风湿关节炎滑膜细胞(fibroblast-like synoviocyte, FLS)在RA的病理发展中起到了重要作用<sup>[2]</sup>。研究表明,FLS的异常增生和活化,是导致RA患者滑膜增生、滑膜炎和软骨损伤的重要原因<sup>[3-5]</sup>。活化的FLS发生过度增殖,并通过产生大量炎症因子和基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP),如肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- $\alpha$ 、白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-8、CXCL10趋化因子配体10(CXCL10)、MMP-2和MMP-9,募集和激活免疫细胞和关节细胞,触发并维持关节的慢性炎症和进行性损伤<sup>[6]</sup>。

和厚朴酚(honokiol, HNK)是木兰科植物厚朴中提取的主要药效成分之一,具有抗炎、镇痛、抗氧化、免疫调节等作用<sup>[7-8]</sup>。虽然治疗RA的中医验方中使用了厚朴<sup>[9]</sup>,但目前并无HNK对RA治疗的研究。本研究探讨HNK通过上调肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子3(TRAF3)表达对FLS活化的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 主要试剂与仪器

MH7A细胞株(日本Riken cell bank公司);1%青链霉素、CCK-8试剂盒(碧云天生物科技有限公司);人重组TNF- $\alpha$ (BBI生命科学有限公司);RNAiso Plus、PrimeScript<sup>RT</sup> Master Mix试剂盒、TB Green Premix Ex Taq II试剂盒(日本TaKaRa公司);细胞外调节激酶(ERK)抑制剂MK-8353(MK)、HNK(美国MCE公司);si-TRAF3(美国Santa Cruz公司);人IL-6、CXCL10 ELISA检测试剂盒(武汉博士德生物工程有限公司);lipofectamin 2000、opti-MEM(美国Invitrogen公司);酶标仪(瑞士Tecan公司)。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 细胞培养及分组

MH7A细胞株采用RPMI-1640培养基添加10%胎牛血清和1%青链霉素培养。对照(CON)组无处理,TNF- $\alpha$ (TNF)组采用5 ng/mL TNF- $\alpha$ 处理24 h,TNF+HNK组、TNF+HNK+MK组、TNF+

HNK+siTRAF3组分别采用5 ng/mL TNF- $\alpha$ 分别复合10  $\mu$ mol/L HNK、1  $\mu$ mol/L MK或si-TRAF3干扰处理24 h,同时设立二甲亚砜(DMSO)溶剂对照。

#### 1.2.2 siRNA转染

将si-TRAF3和si-CON同lipofectamin 2000溶解于optiMEM,室温稳定20 min制成转染液。细胞用转染液培养6 h,换回正常培养基,用于后续实验。

#### 1.2.3 CCK-8检测细胞活力

各组处理细胞结束后,采用CCK-8试剂盒检测细胞增殖。用正常培养基按照1:9体积配制CCK-8溶液,每孔加入100  $\mu$ L CCK-8溶液,37  $^{\circ}$ C孵育1 h,于酶标仪测定450 nm吸光度。

#### 1.2.4 ELISA检测IL-6、CXCL10表达

收取细胞培养上清液,采用人IL-6、CXCL10 ELISA检测试剂盒,按照产品说明书,进行操作和检测。

#### 1.2.5 Real-time PCR检测TRAF3 mRNA表达

采用RNAiso Plus提取细胞总RNA,PrimeScript<sup>RT</sup> Master Mix试剂盒将RNA逆转录为cDNA,采用TB Green Premix Ex Taq II试剂盒进行Real-time PCR检测,引物序列如下:TRAF3:forward 5'-ACA TCC GCC TAG CCG ACA TGG-3',reverse 5'-CTG CTT CCG CCG CTT GTA GTC-3';GAPDH:forward 5'-AGG TCG GTG TGA ACGGAT T-3',reverse 5'-AAT CTC CAC TTT GCC ACT GC-3',于CFX96 Real-Time System上机检测。全部操作按照使用说明书进行。

#### 1.2.6 Western blot检测TRAF3、MMP-2、MMP-9、p-ERK蛋白表达

RIPA裂解液收集细胞蛋白,BCA试剂盒测定蛋白浓度,加入4 $\times$ Laemmli缓冲液,97  $^{\circ}$ C加热10 min。10% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳,250 mA转至PVDF膜。分别孵育TRAF3一抗、MMP-2一抗、MMP-9一抗、ERK一抗、p-ERK一抗、 $\beta$ -actin一抗,4  $^{\circ}$ C过夜,室温孵育羊抗兔二抗。化学发光后,置于ChemiDoc XRS+凝胶成像系统检测。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用GraphPad Prism 8.0统计软件进行分析。

计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示, 两组比较采用 Student's *t* 检验, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 HNK 对 MH7A 细胞活化的影响

与 CON 组比较, TNF 组细胞 IL-6、CXCL10 分泌明显增加 ( $P < 0.05$ ), MMP-2 和 MMP-9 蛋白表达明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。TNF + HNK 组细胞活力较 CON 组和 TNF 组明显降低, 且 IL-6、CXCL10 分泌和 MMP-2、MMP-9 蛋白表达较 TNF 组明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见图 1。

### 2.2 HNK 对 MH7A 细胞 TRAF3 表达的影响

与 CON 组和 TNF 组比较, TNF + HNK 组

TRAF3 mRNA 和蛋白表达明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见图 2。

### 2.3 TRAF3 介导 HNK 对 MH7A 细胞活化的影响

与 si-CON 组比较, si-TRAF3 组 TRAF3 蛋白表达明显降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )。TNF + HNK + siTRAF3 组 IL-6、CXCL10 分泌和 MMP-2、MMP-9 蛋白表达较 TNF + HNK 组明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见图 3。

### 2.4 ERK 信号通路在 HNK 调控 TRAF3 表达中的作用

与 CON 组和 TNF 组比较, TNF + HNK 组 p-ERK1/2 蛋白表达明显升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ), TNF + HNK + MK 组 p-ERK1/2、TRAF3 蛋白表达明显低于 TNF + HNK 组 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见图 4。

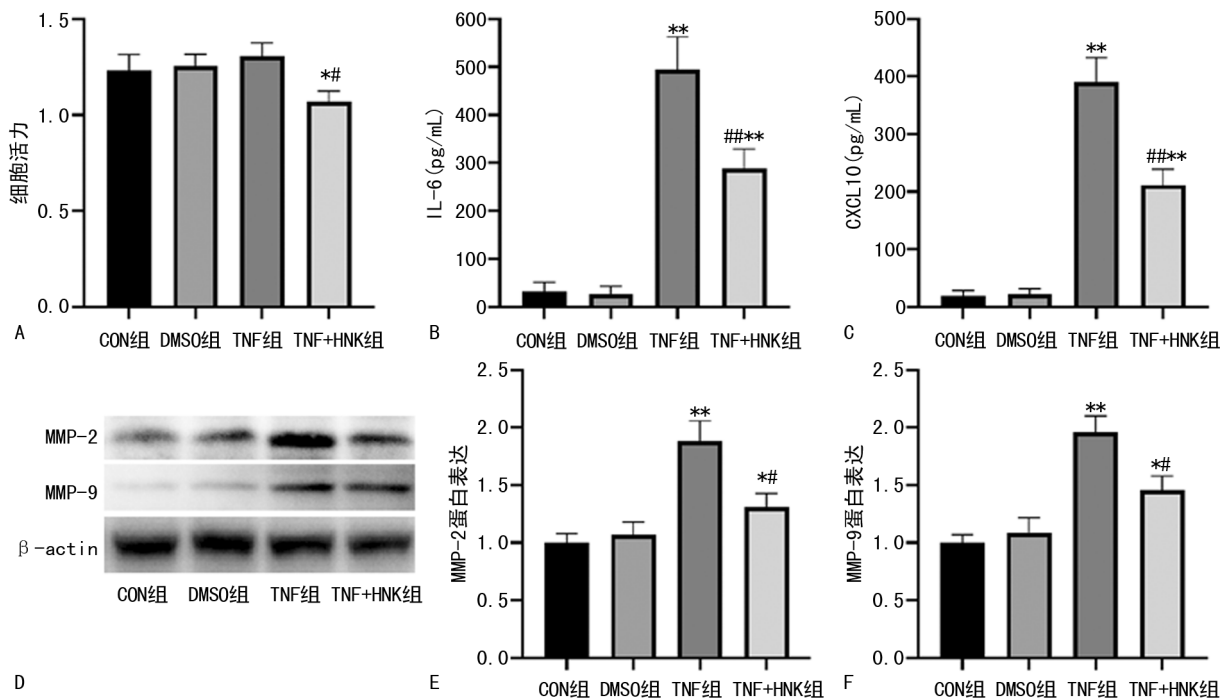


图 1 HNK 对 MH7A 细胞活化的影响

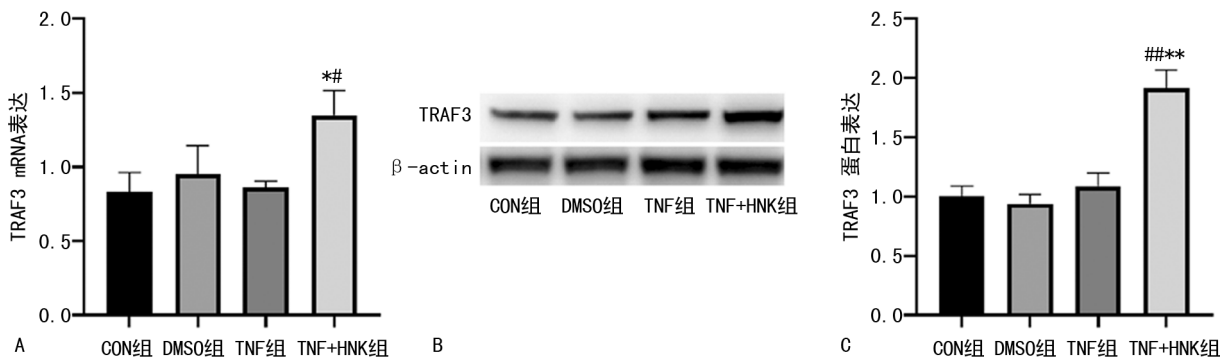
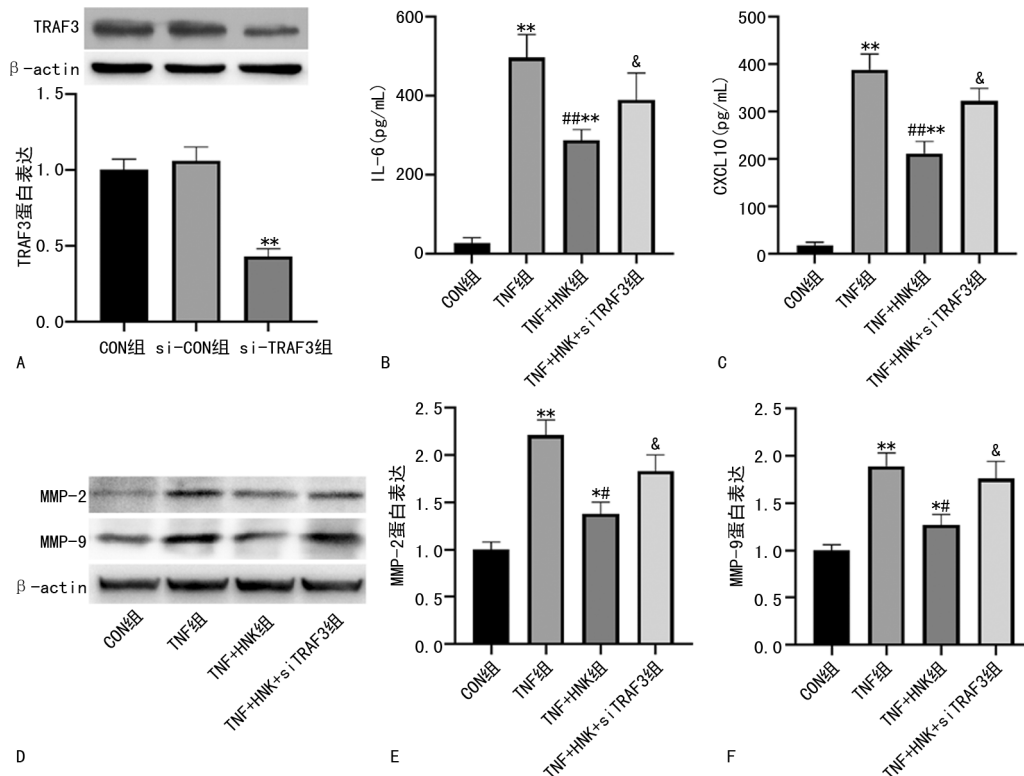
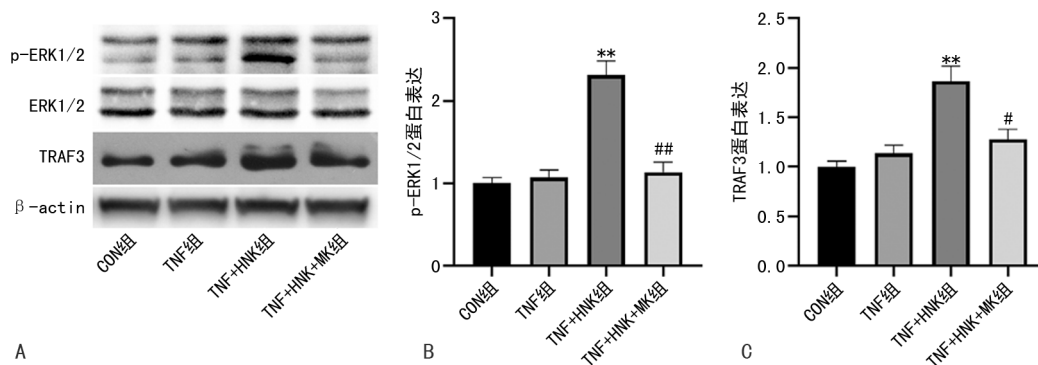


图 2 HNK 对 MH7A 细胞 TRAF3 表达的影响



A: 各组细胞 TRAF3 蛋白表达; B: 各组细胞 IL-6 水平; C: 各组细胞 CXCL10 水平; D: 各组细胞 MMP-2 和 MMP-9 蛋白印迹图; E: 各组细胞 MMP-2 蛋白表达; F: 各组细胞 MMP-9 蛋白表达; \*:  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*:  $P < 0.01$ , 与 CON 组比较; #:  $P < 0.05$ , ##:  $P < 0.01$ , 与 TNF 组比较; &:  $P < 0.05$ , 与 TNF+HNK 组比较。

图 3 TRAF3 介导 HNK 对 MH7A 细胞活化的影响



A: 各组细胞 p-ERK1/2、ERK1/2、TRAF3 蛋白印迹图; B: 各组细胞 p-ERK1/2 蛋白表达; C: 各组细胞 TRAF3 蛋白表达; \*:  $P < 0.01$ , 与 TNF 组比较; #:  $P < 0.05$ , ##:  $P < 0.01$ , 与 TNF+HNK 组比较。

图 4 ERK 信号通路在 HNK 调控 TRAF3 表达中的作用

### 3 讨论

目前, 临床治疗 RA 的主要药物包括糖皮质激素和非甾体消炎药, 以及甲氨蝶呤等, 而这些药物往往不能实际缓解病情<sup>[10]</sup>。中药用于 RA 治疗具有悠久的历史并多能缓解病情进展<sup>[11]</sup>。中药厚朴在治疗 RA 的中药复方中亦被广泛配伍使用<sup>[9]</sup>, 其中 HNK 是厚朴中主要有效成分之一, 具有广泛的抗炎活性<sup>[12]</sup>。FLS 的异常活化在 RA 的发病中发挥了关键作用<sup>[13-14]</sup>。本研究显示, HNK 可明显抑制 FLS 的增殖, 并抑制了 TNF-α 所致的促炎因子 IL-6、CXCL10 的分泌, 以及 MMP-2 和 MMP-9 蛋白表达。提示

HNK 可有效抑制 FLS 活化, 降低 FLS 增殖、炎症反应和侵袭能力, 其具有治疗 RA 的潜在价值。

已有研究显示, HNK 可通过阻断核因子(NF)-κB 信号通路抑制炎症反应, 降低 IL-6 和 MMP-9 的表达<sup>[15]</sup>。但是, HNK 抑制 NF-κB 信号通路激活的机制并不清楚。TRAF3 作为细胞内一种重要的负性炎症调控因子, 其高表达可有效阻止 NF-κB 信号的激活<sup>[6,16]</sup>。NF-κB 信号的激活可促进 FLS 的异常活化<sup>[6]</sup>, 诱发 IL-6、MMP-2、MMP-9 和 CXCL10 表达升高<sup>[17-19]</sup>。本研究显示, HNK 可上调 TRAF3 蛋白表达。因此, HNK 可能通过上调 TRAF3 表达, 抑制

NF- $\kappa$ B 激活,进而抑制 FLS 活化。这些结果也与先前的研究一致,即 TRAF3 和 NF- $\kappa$ B 与细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和炎症反应相关<sup>[6,20-21]</sup>。

HNK 已在多个细胞内被证明可以激活 ERK1/2 信号抑制细胞迁移,并引起细胞自噬和凋亡<sup>[22-23]</sup>。但 HNK 是否能够通过激活 ERK1/2 信号,进而上调 TRAF3 表达尚不清楚。本研究结果表明,ERK1/2 信号激活介导了 HNK 对 TRAF3 表达的上调作用。前期有研究报道 miRNA-17-92 靶向干扰 TRAF3 翻译表达,引起了细胞迁移和侵袭能力的增强,并且导致了 ERK 信号的激活<sup>[24]</sup>,表明 ERK 信号和 TRAF3 之间可能存在双向作用。

目前,RA 的临床治疗仍面临诸多问题。本研究提示了中药厚朴成分 HNK 对 RA 的潜在治疗价值,对降低目前临床药物用量,减少并发症提供了一种可能途径。

#### 参考文献

- [1] LO J, CHAN L, FLYNN S. A systematic review of the incidence, prevalence, costs, and activity and work limitations of amputation, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, back pain, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injury, stroke, and traumatic brain injury in the United States: a 2019 update[J]. Arch Phys Med Rehabil, 2021, 102(1):115-131.
- [2] MENG Q, QIU B. Exosomal microRNA-320a derived from mesenchymal stem cells regulates rheumatoid arthritis fibroblast-like synoviocyte activation by suppressing CXCL9 expression [J]. Front Physiol, 2020, 11:441.
- [3] YANG R, ZHANG Y, WANG L, et al. Increased autophagy in fibroblast-like synoviocytes leads to immune enhancement potential in rheumatoid arthritis[J]. Oncotarget, 2017, 8(9):15420-15430.
- [4] WEI X, LI X, LU J, et al. MiR-20a regulates fibroblast-like synoviocyte proliferation and apoptosis in rheumatoid arthritis [J]. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci, 2020, 24(14):7578.
- [5] NYGAARD G, FIRESTEIN G S. Restoring synovial homeostasis in rheumatoid arthritis by targeting fibroblast-like synoviocytes[J]. Nat Rev Rheumatol, 2020, 16(6):316-333.
- [6] ZHANG L, ZHOU J, LUO C. CYLD suppression enhances the pro-inflammatory effects and hyperproliferation of rheumatoid arthritis fibroblast-like synoviocytes by enhancing NF-kappaB activation [J]. Arthritis Res Ther, 2018, 20(1):219.
- [7] ZHAN L, PENG X, LIN J, et al. Honokiol reduces fungal load, toll-like receptor-2, and Inflammatory cytokines in aspergillus fumigatus keratitis[J]. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci, 2020, 61(4):48.
- [8] PARK C, CHOI S H, JEONG J W, et al. Honokiol ameliorates oxidative stress-induced DNA damage and apoptosis of c2c12 myoblasts by ROS generation and mitochondrial pathway [J]. Anim Cells Syst (Seoul), 2019, 24(1):60-68.
- [9] 谢志忠. 三妙散联合西药治疗类风湿关节炎(湿热痹阻)随机平行对照研究[J]. 实用中医内科杂志, 2018, 32(10):64-67.
- [10] ABBASI M, MOUSAVI M, JAMALZEHI S, et al. Strategies toward rheumatoid arthritis therapy: the old and the new [J]. J Cell Physiol, 2018, 243(7):10018-10031.
- [11] LU M, LIVNEH H, CHIU L, et al. A survey of traditional Chinese medicine use among rheumatoid arthritis patients: a claims data-based cohort study[J]. Clin Rheumatol, 2019, 38(5):1393-1400.
- [12] XIA S, LIN H, LIU H, et al. Honokiol attenuates sepsis-associated acute kidney injury via the inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation[J]. Inflammation, 2019, 42(3):826-834.
- [13] TU J, HONG W, ZHANG P, et al. Ontology and function of fibroblast-like and macrophage-like synoviocytes: how do they talk to each other and can they be targeted for rheumatoid arthritis therapy[J]. Front Immunol, 2018, 9:1467.
- [14] ZHANG Y, JI T, MA S, et al. MLL1 promotes migration and invasion of fibroblast-like synoviocytes in rheumatoid arthritis by activating the TRIF/NF-kappaB signaling pathway via H3K4me3 enrichment in the TLR4 promoter region [J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2020, 82:106220.
- [15] WU H, YIN Z, WANG L, et al. Honokiol improved chondrogenesis and suppressed inflam-

mation in human umbilical cord derived mesenchymal stem cells via blocking nuclear factor-kappaB pathway[J]. *BMC Cell Biol*, 2017, 18(1):29.

- [16] ZHOU Y, TAO T, LIU G, et al. TRAF3 mediates neuronal apoptosis in early brain injury following subarachnoid hemorrhage via targeting TAK1-dependent MAPKs and NF- $\kappa$ B pathways[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2021, 12(1):10.
- [17] DING H, GAO G, ZHANG L, et al. The protective effects of curculigoside A on adjuvant-induced arthritis by inhibiting NF- $\kappa$ B/NLRP3 activation in rats[J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2016, 30:43-49.
- [18] EID R A, ALHARBI S A, EL-KOTT A F, et al. Exendin-4 ameliorates cardiac remodeling in experimentally induced myocardial infarction in rats by inhibiting PARP1/NF- $\kappa$ B axis in a sirt1-dependent mechanism [J]. *Cardiovasc Toxicol*, 2020, 20(4):401-418.
- [19] ZHANG L, LUO J, WEN H, et al. MDM2 promotes rheumatoid arthritis via activation of MAPK and NF- $\kappa$ B[J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2016, 30:69-73.
- [20] DING J, QIN D, ZHANG Y, et al. SMAC mi-

metic birinapant inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma growth by activating the cIAP1/TRAF3 signaling pathway[J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2020, 21(3):1251-1257.

- [21] YANG F, LI S, CHENG Y, et al. Karyopherin alpha 2 promotes proliferation, migration and invasion through activating NF-kappaB/p53 signaling pathways in melanoma cells[J]. *Life Sci*, 2020, 252:117611.
- [22] HUANG K, CHEN Y, ZHANG R, et al. Honokiol induces apoptosis and autophagy via the ROS/ERK1/2 signaling pathway in human osteosarcoma cells in vitro and in vivo[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2018, 9(2):157.
- [23] WU F, YAO H, ZHENG F, et al. Protective effects of honokiol against oxidative stress-induced apoptotic signaling in mouse podocytes treated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2018, 16(2):1278-1284.
- [24] ZHANG X, WANG K, ZHAO W, et al. TRAF3IP3 at the trans-Golgi network regulates NKT2 maturation via the MEK/ERK signaling pathway[J]. *Cell Mol Immunol*, 2020, 17(4):395-406.

(收稿日期:2021-03-18 修回日期:2021-07-26)

(上接第 3796 页)

- C C, et al. MiR-134 targets PDCD7 to reduce E-cadherin expression and enhance oral cancer progression[J]. *Int J Cancer*, 2018, 143(11):2892-2904.
- [9] SU S C, HSIEH M J, YANG W E, et al. Cancer metastasis: mechanisms of inhibition by melatonin[J]. *J Pineal Res*, 2017, 62(1):112-115.
- [10] CHAO W, DENG J S, LI P Y, et al. Inotilone from *Inonotus linteus* suppresses lung cancer metastasis in vitro and in vivo through ROS-mediated PI3K/AKT/MAPK signaling pathways[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2019, 9(1):2344-2346.
- [11] EIRO N, CARRION J F, CID S, et al. Toll-like receptor 4 and matrix met alloproteases 11 and 13 as predictors of tumor recurrence and survival in stage II colorectal cancer[J]. *Pathol Oncol Res*, 2019, 25(4):1589-1597.
- [12] ZHANG R, ZHU Z, SHEN W, et al. Golgi membrane protein 1 (GOLM1) promotes growth and

metastasis of breast cancer cells via regulating matrix metalloproteinase-13 (MMP13) [J]. *Med Sci Monit*, 2019, 25:847-855.

- [13] ZHOU Z, MA X, WANG F, et al. A matrix metalloproteinase-1 polymorphism, MMP1-1607 (1G>2G), is associated with increased cancer risk: a meta-analysis including 21,327 patients [J]. *Dis Markers*, 2018, 2018:7565834.
- [14] HUI L, YANG N, YANG H, et al. Identification of biomarkers with a tumor stage-dependent expression and exploration of the mechanism involved in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma[J]. *Oncol Rep*, 2015, 34(5):2627-2635.
- [15] ORIA V O, LOPATTA P, SCHILLING O. The pleiotropic roles of ADAM9 in the biology of solid tumors[J]. *Cell Mol Life Sci*, 2018, 75(13):2291-2301.

(收稿日期:2021-02-26 修回日期:2021-07-21)