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## *Uox* 基因敲除自发高尿酸血症对小鼠体重、血压及血液生理生化的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 明确尿酸氧化酶(urate oxidase)基因(*Uox*)敲除(*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>)自发高尿酸血症对C57BL/6 J小鼠体重、血压及血液生理生化等基础生物学指标的影响。**方法** 选取6、12周龄C57BL/6 J野生型(*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>)、尿酸氧化酶基因杂合缺失(*Uox*<sup>+/-</sup>)和尿酸氧化酶基因敲除(*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>)雌性和雄性小鼠,测量体重、血压,并检测主要血生理、生化指标。**结果** 体重结果显示,雄性和6周龄雌性*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠体重显著低于*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>对照小鼠( $P<0.05$ );雄性*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>和*Uox*<sup>+/-</sup>小鼠体重显著高于同周龄雌性小鼠( $P<0.05$ ),而不同性别*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠体重之间无统计学差异。血压结果显示,6周龄雌性*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠和12周龄雄性*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠血压显著高于同周龄*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>和*Uox*<sup>+/-</sup>小鼠( $P<0.05$ )。血液学生理指标结果显示,*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠红细胞计数(RBC)、红细胞压积(HCT)、平均红细胞体积(MCV)和血红蛋白(HGB)水平显著低于*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>小鼠( $P<0.05$ ),平均血红蛋白浓度(MCHC)和血小板压积(PCT)高于*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>小鼠( $P<0.05$ );*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠RBC、HCT和HGB水平也低于*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>小鼠( $P<0.05$ ),PCT高于*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>小鼠( $P<0.05$ )。血液生化指标结果显示,*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠白蛋白(ALB)、总胆红素(TBIL)和直接胆红素(DBIL)水平明显低于*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>小鼠( $P<0.05$ ),尿酸(UA)、肌酐(CREA)、尿素氮(BUN)、总胆固醇(CHOL)和低密度脂蛋白(LDL)水平均显著高于*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>小鼠( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 建立了*Uox*基因敲除C57BL/6 J小鼠基础生物学数据,*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>自发高尿酸血症能够引起小鼠体重、血压、肾功能及脂类代谢等变化。

**【关键词】** 尿酸氧化酶;基因敲除;高尿酸血症;血压;血生理生化指标;小鼠

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## Effects of *Uox* gene knockout-induced spontaneous hyperuricemia on body weight, blood pressure, and blood physiological and biochemical parameters of mice

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To determine the effects of urate oxidase (*Uox*) gene knockout (*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>)-induced spontaneous hyperuricemia on the body weight, blood pressure, and blood physiological and biochemical parameters of C57BL/6 J mice. **Methods** Both female and male C57BL/6 J mice at six- and twelve-week-old were contained, including

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wild-type (*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>)，urate oxidase knockout heterozygotes (*Uox*<sup>+-</sup>) and urate oxidase knockout homozygous (*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>) mice. Mice body weight, blood pressure, and major blood physiological and biochemical parameters were observed. **Results**

The average body weight of the 6-week-old female *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup> mice and all male *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup> mice was significantly lower than that of the *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> mice ( $P < 0.05$ ). The body weight of the male *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Uox*<sup>+-</sup> mice was significantly higher than that of the female mice of the same genotype and age ( $P < 0.05$ )，but the body weight showed no statistical differences between the *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup> mice of different sex. Compared with *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> and *Uox*<sup>+-</sup> mice of the same age, 6-week-old female *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup> mice and 12-week-old male *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup> mice had significantly higher blood pressure ( $P < 0.05$ ). Blood physiological parameters showed that the red blood cell (RBC), hematocrit (HCT), mean corpuscular volume (MCV), and hemoglobin (HGB) of the *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup> mice were significantly lower than those of the *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> mice ( $P < 0.05$ )，and their mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and plateletcrit (PCT) were higher than those of the *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> mice ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> mice, RBC, HCT and HGB of the *Uox*<sup>+-</sup> mice were significantly decreased ( $P < 0.05$ )，while PCT was significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). The blood biochemical parameters showed that albumin (ALB), total bilirubin (TBIL), and direct bilirubin (DBIL) of the *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup> mice were lower than those of the *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> mice ( $P < 0.05$ )，and their uric acid (UA), creatinine (CREA), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), cholesterol (CHOL), and low density lipoprotein (LDL) were significantly higher than those of the *Uox*<sup>+/+</sup> mice ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions** The basic biological data of C57BL/6 J mice with the urate oxidase gene knockout were established. *Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>-induced spontaneous hyperuricemia could cause abnormal changes in body weight, blood pressure, kidney function, and lipid metabolism of mice.

**【Keywords】** urate oxidase; gene knockout; hyperuricemia; blood pressure; blood physiological and biochemical parameters; mouse

高尿酸血症(hyperuricemia, HUA)是由尿酸合成增加和(或)排泄减少引起的代谢性疾病,其定义为在正常嘌呤饮食状态下,非同日两次空腹血尿酸水平男性高于420 μmol/L,女性高于360 μmol/L<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来,随着生活水平的提高和高嘌呤食物摄入的增加,HUA的患病率逐年上升,并呈现年轻化趋势<sup>[2]</sup>。大量研究证实,HUA与肥胖、高血压、慢性肾脏病、2型糖尿病、痛风等疾病的发生发展密切相关,严重危害人类健康<sup>[3-7]</sup>。随着对HUA研究的深入,构建合适的高尿酸血症动物模型成为揭示其发病机制与研发治疗药物亟需解决的问题。课题组前期使用类转录激活因子效应物核酸酶敲除目的小鼠的尿酸氧化酶(urate oxidase, *Uox*)基因,基于C57BL/6 J遗传背景成功构建了*Uox*敲除(*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>)小鼠模型。该模型血尿酸水平长期>420 μmol/L,自发高尿酸血症,在62周内存活率约为40%,同时伴随肾功能损害、脂质代谢障碍、胰岛素分泌受损等代谢紊乱的特征<sup>[8]</sup>,类似于人类高尿酸血症患者,为HUA发病机制研究及新药研发提供了较为理想的动物模型。

为明确*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>自发高尿酸血症对C57BL/6 J小鼠体重、血压及血液生理生化指标的影响,本研究对三种不同尿酸酶基因的小鼠上述指标进行检测和分析,为利用该小鼠进行生命科学的研究和生物医药研发提供参考依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 实验动物

取同窝出生的6、12周龄C57BL/6 J尿酸氧化酶基因敲除(*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>)、尿酸氧化酶基因杂合缺失(*Uox*<sup>+-</sup>)及野生型(*Uox*<sup>+/+</sup>)对照小鼠,每组12只,雌雄各半。野生型C57BL/6J小鼠购自上海南方模式生物科技股份有限公司[SCXK(沪)2014-0002]。*Uox*<sup>-/-</sup>小鼠由作者所在实验室构建<sup>[8]</sup>,具体方法如下:选择*Uox*两端DNA序列,体外转录,得到两段mRNA序列,分别标记为TALEN-L1 mRNA和TALEN-R1 mRNA。该序列可将尿酸氧化酶基因原序列中的T替换为U,产生终止密码子,使尿酸氧化酶基因变为哑基因不表达。将这两个序列注射到C57BL/6 J小鼠的受精卵胞质中,得到F0代嵌合体小鼠;F0代小鼠与野生型小鼠进行杂交,获得F1代杂合体小鼠;杂合体小鼠自交后获得尿酸氧化酶基因敲除的纯合体小鼠,即为自发高尿酸血症小鼠模型。所有小鼠均按照SPF级标准饲养于青岛大学附属医院实验动物中心[SYXK(鲁)2015-0003]IVC无菌通风笼中,自由饮水、摄食,12 h昼夜循环,室温(22±2)℃,湿度(75±5)%。实验过程中,在不影响实验要求和实验结果的基础上,严格按实验动物使用的3R原则关注实验动物福利。

### 1.2 主要试剂与仪器

美国肯特CODA Monitor多动物多通道尾袖套









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