

龙雯,明瑶,李茗西,等. 莼术菟丝子丸抑制 IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1 通路减少阿霉素诱导的大鼠肾性蛋白尿 [J]. 中国实验动物学报, 2022, 30(7): 909–917.

Long W, Ming Y, Li MX, et al. Effects of Ling Zhu Tusizi Pills in inhibiting the I- κ B kinase β /nuclear factor- κ B/monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 signaling pathway to reduce adriamycin-induced proteinuria in rats [J]. Acta Lab Anim Sci Sin, 2022, 30(7): 909–917.

Doi:10.3969/j.issn.1005-4847.2022.07.005

芩术菟丝子丸抑制 IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1 通路减少阿霉素诱导的大鼠肾性蛋白尿

龙雯^{1,3}, 明瑶², 李茗西¹, 沈宏春^{3*}

(1. 西南医科大学中西医结合学院, 四川 泸州 646000; 2. 西南医科大学附属中医医院内分泌科, 四川 泸州 646000;
3. 西南医科大学附属中医医院肾病科, 四川 泸州 646000)

【摘要】目的 探讨芩术菟丝子丸对阿霉素肾病蛋白尿的影响及机制。方法 将36只雄性SD大鼠纳入实验。随机分为6组(6只/组)。包括空白、模型组和PDTC(NF- κ B抑制剂)组($100\text{ mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$)，以及芩术菟丝子丸低、中、高剂量组($14, 28, 56\text{ g}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$)。除空白组外的大鼠均用阿霉素造成肾病模型。造模成功后，连续用药6周。记录一般生命体征；收集检测24 h尿蛋白，血浆白蛋白(Alb)、血肌酐(Scr)、尿素氮(BUN)和C反应蛋白(CRP)；HE、Masson、PAS染色，透射电镜观察肾病理形态变化；ELISA检测血清IL-6、TNF- α 水平；Western Blot检测IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1通路相关蛋白。结果 模型组大鼠生存状态差。Alb降低，24 h尿蛋白升高。肾小管广泛肿胀，肾小球足突融合；大量纤维沉积，基底膜增厚。血清IL-6、TNF- α 和CRP升高；肾p-IKK β 、p-NF- κ B、MCP-1表达水平，及p-IKK β /IKK β 、p-NF- κ B/NF- κ B比值升高，nephrin、podocin表达减少($P < 0.05$)。给药组除高剂量组外，大鼠一般状况良好。体重升高，24 h尿蛋白降低，Alb升高。肾小管肿胀减轻，肾小球足突融合改善。肾小管、小球纤维化减少，基底膜无增厚。血清IL-6、TNF- α 和CRP降低；肾p-IKK β 、p-NF- κ B、MCP-1表达水平，及p-IKK β /IKK β 、p-NF- κ B/NF- κ B比值减少，nephrin、podocin表达增多($P < 0.05$)。结论 蓼术菟丝子丸减少阿霉素肾病大鼠24 h尿蛋白，降低血清炎性因子，其作用机制可能与抑制IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1信号通路有关。

【关键词】 蛋白尿；芩术菟丝子丸；阿霉素肾病；NF- κ B

【中图分类号】 Q95-33 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1005-4847(2022) 07-0909-09

Effects of Ling Zhu Tusizi Pills in inhibiting the I- κ B kinase β /nuclear factor- κ B/monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 signaling pathway to reduce adriamycin-induced proteinuria in rats

LONG Wen^{1,3}, MING Yao², LI Mingxi¹, SHEN Hongchun^{3*}

(1. College of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Southwest Medical University, Luzhou 646000, China. 2. Department of Endocrinology, Affiliated Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Southwest Medical University, Luzhou 646000. 3. Department of Nephrology, Affiliated Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Southwest Medical University, Luzhou 646000)

Corresponding author: SHEN Hongchun. E-mail:shenhongchun79@163.com

[基金项目]四川省大学生创新创业训练项目(202010632057),西南医科大学科研项目(2019ZQN082)。

Funded by the Innovative Entrepreneurship Training Program for College Students in Sichuan Province (202010632057), Scientific Research Project of Southwest Medical University (2019ZQN082).

[作者简介]龙雯(1995—),女,在读硕士研究生,研究方向:中医药防治肾脏疾病基础与临床。Email:2934205892@qq.com

[通信作者]沈宏春(1979—),男,副教授,博士,研究方向:中医药防治肾脏疾病基础与临床。Email:shenhongchun79@163.com

[Abstract] **Objective** To examine the potential mechanism of Ling Zhu Tusizi Pills in a rat model of adriamycin-induced proteinuria. **Methods** Thirty-six specific-pathogen-free male SD rats were divided randomly into six groups ($n=6$ rats per group), including blank, model, low-dose Ling Zhu Tusizi (14 g/(kg·d)), medium-dose Ling Zhu Tusizi (28 g/(kg·d)), high-dose Ling Zhu Tusizi (56 g/(kg·d)), and pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate (PDTC; nuclear factor- κ B inhibitor; 100 mg/(kg·d)) groups. The last five groups also received two injections of adriamycin into the tail vein to develop the nephropathy model, with one dose of 4 mg/kg and another dose of 2 mg/kg given 1 week apart. After successful establishment of the model, Ling Zhu Tusizi Pills were administered for 6 weeks. We examined general vital signs and body weights of the rats, as well as 24 h urine protein, plasma albumin, serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, and C-reactive protein. Morphological alterations of the renal tubules and glomeruli, renal fibrosis and basement membrane thickness were observed by hematoxylin and eosin, Masson, and periodic-acid Schiff staining. Modification of the foot process in glomerular podocytes was observed by transmission electron microscopy. Serum levels of pro-inflammatory molecules including interleukin (IL)-6 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. I- κ B kinase β (IKK β)/nuclear factor (NF)- κ B/monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) pathway-related proteins and nephrin and podocin proteins were detected by Western Blot. **Results** General health was poorer in the model group compared with the control group, as evidenced by body weight loss, increased 24 h urine protein, and decreased albumin. Renal tubule enlargement, disorganized glomerular visceral cell arrangement, diffuse foot process fusion, podocyte death, extensive fiber deposition, and basement membrane thickening were also noted in the model group. Serum levels of the pro-inflammatory markers IL-6, TNF- α and CRP were increased, renal-tissue phosphorylated (p)-IKK β , p-NF- κ B and MCP-1 protein expression levels and the p-IKK β /IKK β and p-NF- κ B/NF- κ B ratios were increased, while nephrin and podocin expression levels were decreased ($P < 0.05$) in model compared with control rats. Rats in each treatment group experienced variable degrees of symptom relief compared with the model group, with medium-dose Ling Zhu Tusizi Pills having the best therapeutic effect. Rats in this group were generally healthy, with increased body weight and albumin and decreased 24 h urine protein. There were also notable reductions in fibrosis and renal tubule edema, a smooth arrangement of cells in the glomerular visceral layer, enhanced foot process fusion, and no thickening of the basement membrane. Serum levels of IL-6, TNF- α , and CRP were decreased, nephrin and podocin expression were increased, and p-IKK β , p-NF- κ B, MCP-1, p-IKK β /IKK β and p-NF- κ B/NF- κ B expression were all significantly decreased in renal tissues in this group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** Ling Zhu Tusizi Pills reduced 24 h urine protein and serum pro-inflammatory markers in rats with adriamycin-induced nephropathy, possibly via inhibition of the IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1 signaling pathway.

[Keywords] proteinuria; Ling Zhu Tusizi Pills; adriamycin nephropathy; NF- κ B

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

慢性肾病(CKD)是全球性公共卫生问题^[1]。其患病群体庞大,且在全球造成的生命损失仍在逐年增加^[2]。不但给患者带来疾病困扰,给社会造成的经济负担更加不容小觑,尤其在发展中国家^[3]。肾性蛋白尿几乎是所有类型 CKD 的共同临床表现^[4],伴随炎症反应^[5],表现为炎症因子 IL-6、TNF- α 、CRP 及 MCP-1 增多^[4,6-7],与 NF- κ B 通路激活密切相关^[4,8]。目前临床治疗 CKD 的西药疗效常常受限,因此中国医学的独特优势值得我们深入挖掘和发扬。中医认为蛋白尿的本质为“脾肾亏虚,精微不固”^[9],治当补肾固精,且此法指导临床收效明显^[10]。苓术菟丝子丸作为该法代表方。本文意在探究其对肾性蛋白尿的影响。同时基于 NF- κ B 探究其发挥作用的可能机制。以期为祖国医学补肾固精法减少 CKD 蛋白尿提供部分实验支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物

36 只 6~8 周龄 SPF 级雄性 SD 大鼠(210~240 g)。采购并饲养于西南医科大学实验动物中心【SCXK(川)2018-17】、【SYXK(川)2018-065】。水和食物充足,昼夜各半交替。环境温度 19~22℃,湿度 45%~60%。适应性饲养 1 周。实验获西南医科大学实验动物伦理中心审批(201903-210)。

1.1.2 主要试剂与仪器

盐酸阿霉素(纯度≥98%,索莱宝,D8740,中国北京);PDTC(纯度>99%,碧云天,S1809,中国北京)。苓术菟丝子丸原方组成^[11]:莲肉(四两)、盐杜仲(三两)、盐菟丝子(十两)、茯苓(四两)、白术(四两)、人参(二两)、山药(二两)、五味子(二两)、

炙甘草(五钱)。灌胃药物为免煎颗粒(四川新绿色药业科技发展有限公司,中国成都)。IL-6、TNF- α ELISA 试剂盒(Cloud-clone: SEA079Ra 中国武汉、SCA133Ra 美国)。NF- κ B 抗体(CST, 8242 T, 美国); p-NF- κ B、IKK β 、p-IKK β 、NPHS2、Nephrin、MCP-1 抗体(Abcam: ab86299、ab124957、ab59195、ab50339、ab216341、ab7202, 英国); GAPDH 抗体(Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA5-15738, 美国)。电泳、转膜仪(Bio-Rad: Mini PROTEAN[®] Tetra System, 美国);石蜡切片机(Leica: RM2245, 德国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物分组与阿霉素肾病模型构建

共分 6 组,每组 6 只。苓术菟丝子丸低、中、高剂量组(阿霉素+苓术菟丝子丸);PDTC 组(阿霉素+PDTC);空白组(蒸馏水);模型组(阿霉素+蒸馏水)。模型和药物干预组大鼠用阿霉素造模。经尾静脉先后 2 次(分别按 4 mg/kg、2 mg/kg, 间隔 1 周)注射阿霉素^[12-13]。造模后,每周监测 24 h 尿蛋白。以正常组和其余组尿蛋白定量存在差异($P < 0.05$)为造模成功的标志^[14]。本实验于第 2 次尾静脉注射后 1 周造模成功。造模及实验过程中,各组动物无死亡。

1.2.2 实验干预

造模成功后干预 6 周。大鼠给药量按人-大鼠体表面积折算系数换算。换算后免煎颗粒的 1、2、4 倍分别作为低、中、高剂量组(14、28、56 g/kg),灌胃前 30 min 用蒸馏水将免煎颗粒制成混悬液,水量按 3 mL/只计算,1 日 1 次。PDTC 组腹腔注射给药,按 100 mg/kg 计算,1 日 1 次。PDTC 组另在 2 次造模前 1 h 预给药,剂量同前。空白、模型组蒸馏水灌胃,水量和频率同前。

1.2.3 记录大鼠一般状态

观察精神状态、摄食饮水情况。测量并记录体重。观察比较肢体水肿等情况。

1.2.4 标本采集与检测

大鼠 24 h 尿液收集:禁食不禁饮情况下,将其置于代谢笼 1 昼夜。血液肾标本收集:1% 戊巴比妥钠麻醉大鼠,采血针连负压管行腹主动脉采血。部分血清、肾冻存于-80°C;4% 多聚甲醛、2.5% 戊二醛固定肾。尿液及部分血液标本送西南医科大学附属中医医院检验科,测 24 h 尿蛋白、BUN、Scr、CRP 和 Alb。

1.2.5 各组大鼠肾病理学改变

多聚甲醛固定肾组织 24 h,冲水过夜。先经乙醇、二甲苯处理。然后浸蜡、包埋成石蜡块。切片、脱蜡、复水后,按文献及说明书做 HE^[15]、Masson、PAS 染色。封片后光镜观察并拍照。透射电镜标本制作参见^[16]。

1.2.6 ELISA 检测血清 IL-6、TNF- α

按说明书稀释标准品制作标准曲线,然后每孔加入 100 μ L 血清样品,按说明书进行孵育洗板显色操作。终止反应后用酶标仪测 IOD 450 的值,最后计算分析。

1.2.7 Western Blot 检测肾 IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1 通路蛋白及足细胞标志蛋白水平

先将肾组织提取的蛋白液变性备用。每梳孔加入蛋白样品电泳后转膜。将膜封闭后一抗过夜。次日孵育二抗、显影拍照。最后用 Image J 定量统计。

1.3 统计学分析

用 SPSS 23.0 进行 ANOVA 单因素方差分析,采用 LSD 方法进行组间比较,定量资料用平均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有显著性。用 GraphPad Prism 8 作图。

2 结果

2.1 苓术菟丝子丸改善阿霉素肾病大鼠一般生命体征

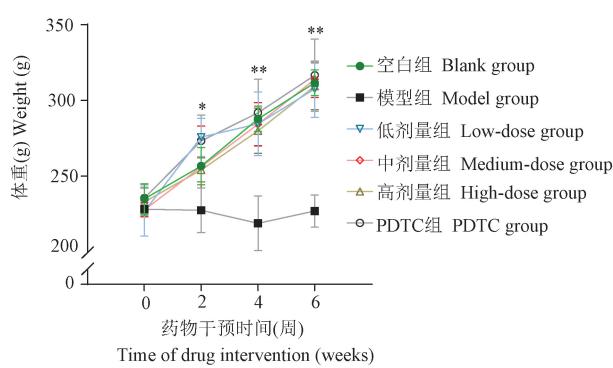
空白组大鼠体征无异常。模型组大鼠精神困倦、食少迟钝。眼眶、鼻、牙龈及消化道均有出血表现,毛发干枯脱落,腹部鼓胀、后肢水肿,日渐消瘦。给药组大鼠除高剂量组外病情缓解;状态良好,纳食可,反应迅速,无出血表现,毛发光滑浓密,腹部无鼓胀,后肢水肿减轻。大鼠体重记录见图 1。

由图 1 知,药物干预第 0 周,大鼠体重无差异。随药物干预时间延长,给药组大鼠体重持续增长。模型组无增长。第 2 周时,模型组大鼠体重轻于其他组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。第 4、6 周时体重差异明显($P < 0.01$)。表明苓术菟丝子丸改善阿霉素肾病大鼠一般生命体征,保持体重增长。

2.2 苓术菟丝子丸使阿霉素肾病大鼠尿蛋白丢失减少,血浆白蛋白升高

2.2.1 苓术菟丝子丸减少阿霉素肾病大鼠 24 h 尿蛋白

第 2 次尾静脉注射后 1 周,各组 24 h 尿蛋白较空白组显著升高($P < 0.01$),此时计为药物干预第



注:与模型组相比, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ 。(下图同)

图1 各组大鼠体重记录

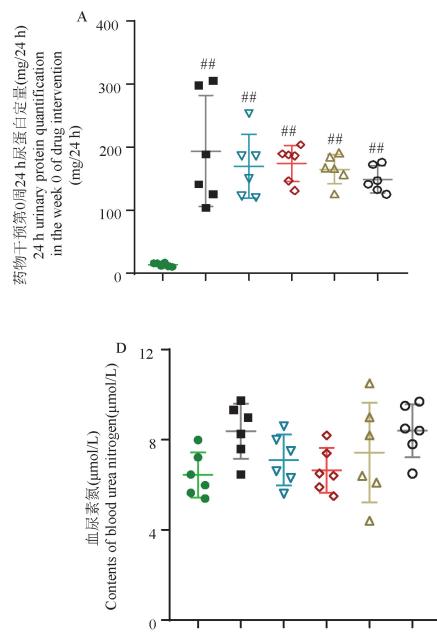
Note. Compared with the model group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$. (The same in the following figures)

Figure 1 Body weight records of rats in each group

0周(图2A)。药物干预6周后,给药组24 h尿蛋白显著降低($P < 0.01$)(图2B)。提示阿霉素肾病大鼠尿蛋白丢失被苓术菟丝子丸部分逆转。给药后,Scr、BUN(图2C,2D)较模型组降低,差异无统计学意义。

2.2.2 苓术菟丝子丸升高阿霉素肾病大鼠血浆白蛋白

图2E为血浆白蛋白。模型组显著低于正常组($P < 0.01$),药物干预后血浆白蛋白较模型组明显升高($P < 0.01$)。提示阿霉素肾病大鼠血浆白蛋白



注:与空白组相比, ** $P < 0.01$ 。(下图同)

图2 大鼠肾功能相关检测

Note. Compared with the blank group, ** $P < 0.01$. (The same in the following figures)

降低,可被苓术菟丝子丸缓解。

2.3 苓术菟丝子丸使阿霉素肾病大鼠肾病变减轻

2.3.1 HE染色

空白组肾未见异常改变。模型组肾小管肿胀挤压变形,边界融合界限不清,小管间质炎性细胞浸润。肾小球皱缩塌陷,球囊粘连。中剂量组和PDTC组,小管改善明显,炎性细胞浸润减少,小球结构清晰。低剂量组小管病变部分改善,少量蛋白管型。高剂量组无明显改善(图3)。

2.3.2 Masson染色

空白组未见异常。模型组肾小球肾小管均见大量纤维蓝染,且小球小管结构严重破坏。与模型组相比,低、中剂量组纤维化程度明显减轻,PDTC组纤维化部分减少。高剂量组改善不明显(图4)。

2.3.3 PAS染色

空白组未见异常。模型组血管袢紊乱增厚,基底膜明显增厚,小管间可见大量细胞外基质沉积伴炎性细胞弥漫分布。低、中剂量组和PDTC组,肾小球血管袢清晰而薄,基底膜正常,管间边界清晰协调。高剂量组基本无改善(图5)。

2.3.4 透射电镜

空白组无异常。模型组呈典型微绒毛改变,足细胞足突融合。伴足细胞剥落,足细胞数量减少。PDTC组足突未见明显融合。低剂量组毛细血管襻

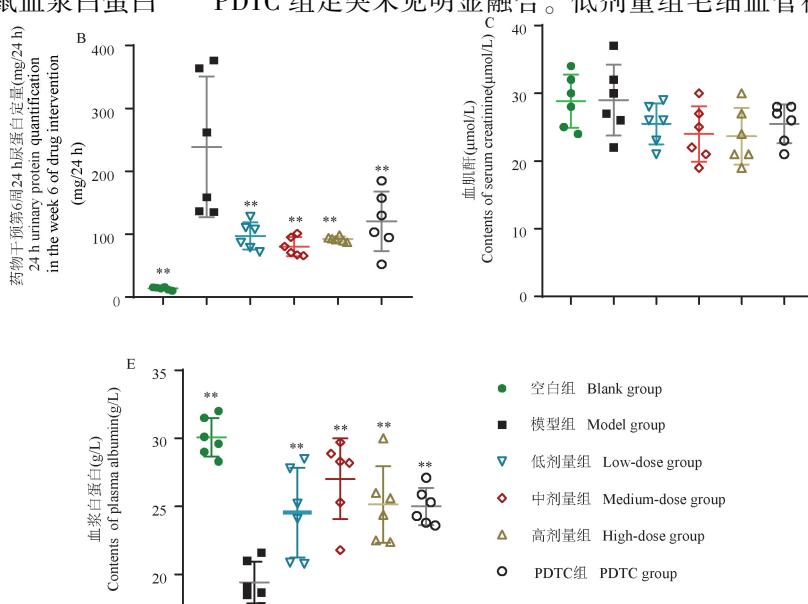


Figure 2 Detection of renal function in rats

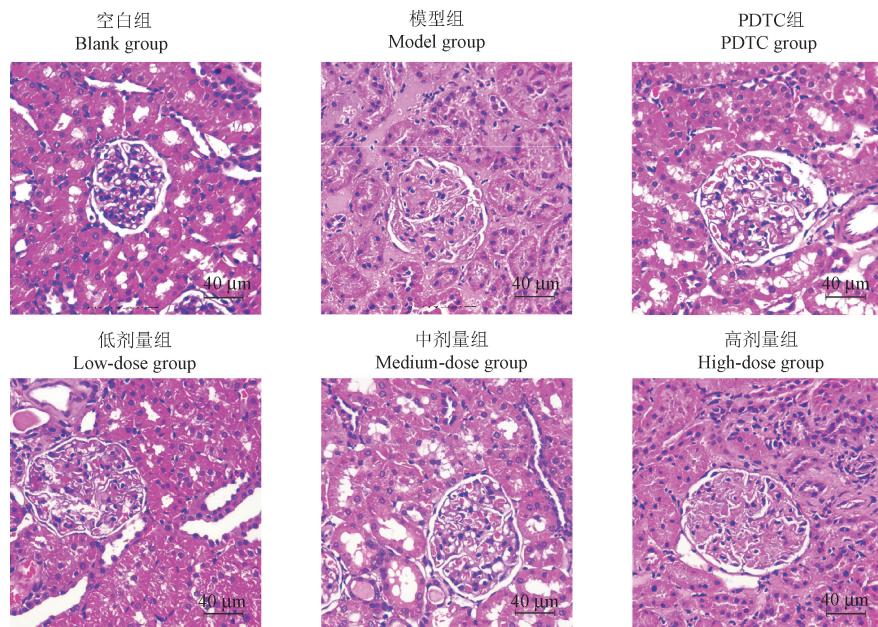


图 3 大鼠肾 HE 染色

Figure 3 HE staining of kidneys in rats

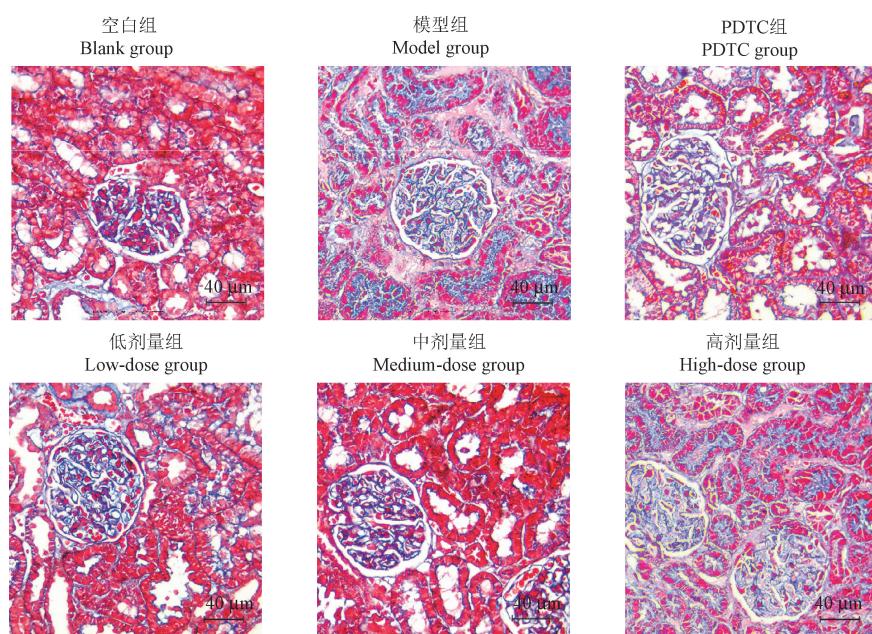


图 4 大鼠肾 Masson 染色

Figure 4 Masson staining of kidneys in rats

开放,足突部分融合。中剂量组,足突清晰可见,少量融合。高剂量组足突融合无改善(图 6)。

2.4 苓术菟丝子丸使循环炎症因子减少

模型组炎症因子普遍升高($P < 0.01$)。给药后 TNF- α 有所下降(图 7A)。其中,中剂量组和 PDTC 组显著减少($P < 0.01$);低剂量组减少($P < 0.05$)有统计学意义;高剂量组无统计学意义。给药后各组 IL-6 均显著减少($P <$

0.01),有统计学意义(图 7B)。中剂量组 CRP 减少($P < 0.05$),PDTC 组 CRP 显著减少($P < 0.01$),有统计学意义(图 7C);其余组无统计学意义。

2.5 苓术菟丝子丸抑制阿霉素肾病大鼠 IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1 通路并上调足细胞标志蛋白

IKK β 、NF- κ B 总体表达水平组间无统计学意义(图 8)。与空白组相比,模型组 p-IKK β 、p-NF- κ B、

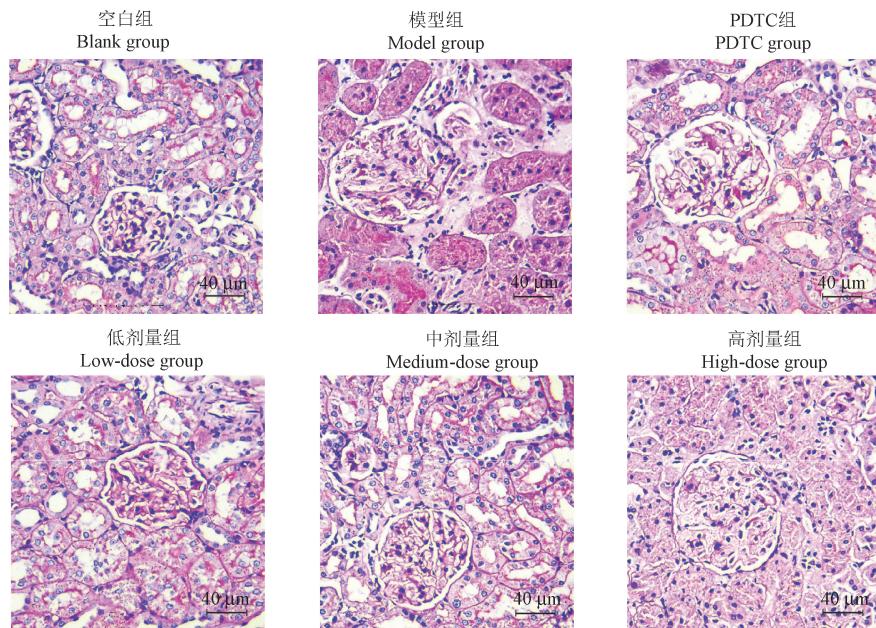


图 5 大鼠肾 PAS 染色
Figure 5 PAS staining of kidneys in rats

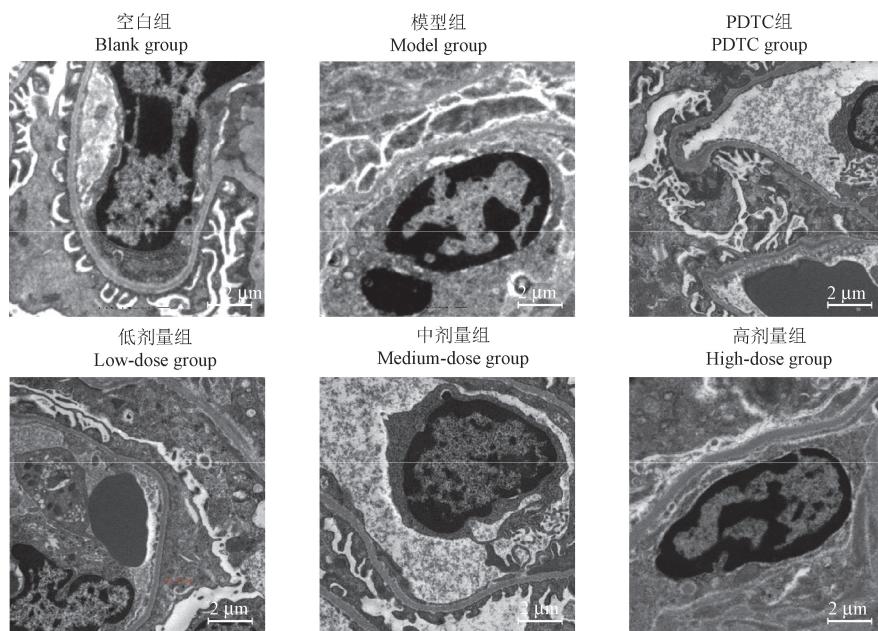


图 6 大鼠肾电镜图
Figure 6 Electron microscopic pictures of kidneys in rats

MCP-1 表达增多 ($P < 0.01$) ; p-IKK β /IKK β 、p-NF- κ B/NF- κ B 比值上升 ($P < 0.01$) ; nephrin、podocin 表达减少 ($P < 0.01$) , 有统计学意义。与模型组相比, 苓术菟丝子丸低剂量组, pNF- κ B/NF- κ B 比值、MCP-1 表达水平降低 ($P < 0.05$) ; nephrin、podocin 表达增多 ($P < 0.05$) , 有统计学意义; p-IKK β /IKK β 比值降低, 无统计学意义。苓术菟丝子丸中剂量组, pNF- κ B/NF- κ B 比值、p-IKK β /IKK β 比值、MCP-1 表

达均显著降低 ($P < 0.01$) ; nephrin、podocin 表达显著增多 ($P < 0.01$) , 有统计学意义。PDTC 组, p-NF- κ B/NF- κ B 比值及 MCP-1 表达显著减少 ($P < 0.01$) ; p-IKK β /IKK β 比值降低 ($P < 0.05$) ; nephrin、podocin 表达增多 ($P < 0.05$) , 有统计学意义。苓术菟丝子丸高剂量组, pNF- κ B/NF- κ B 比值减少 ($P < 0.05$) , 有统计学意义, 其余指标无明显改善。

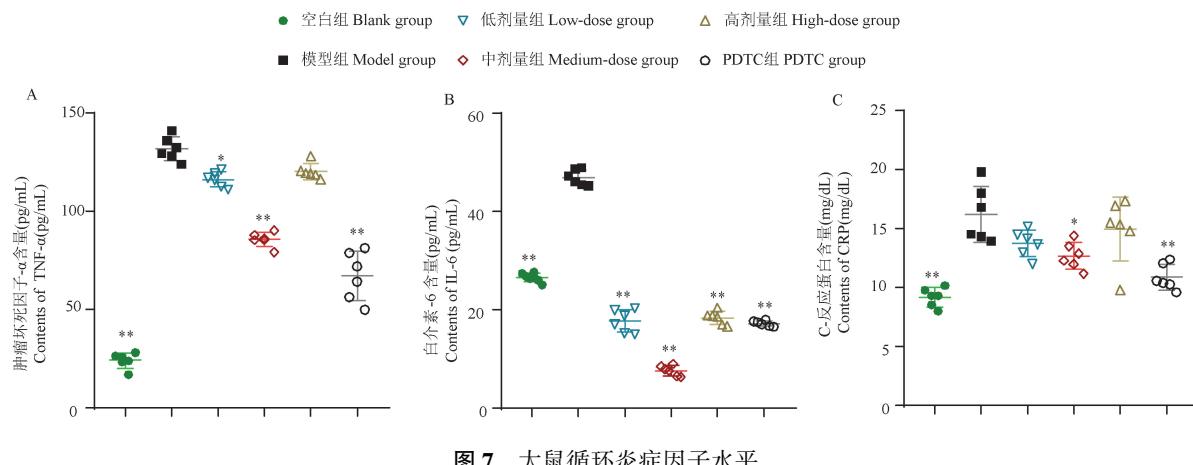
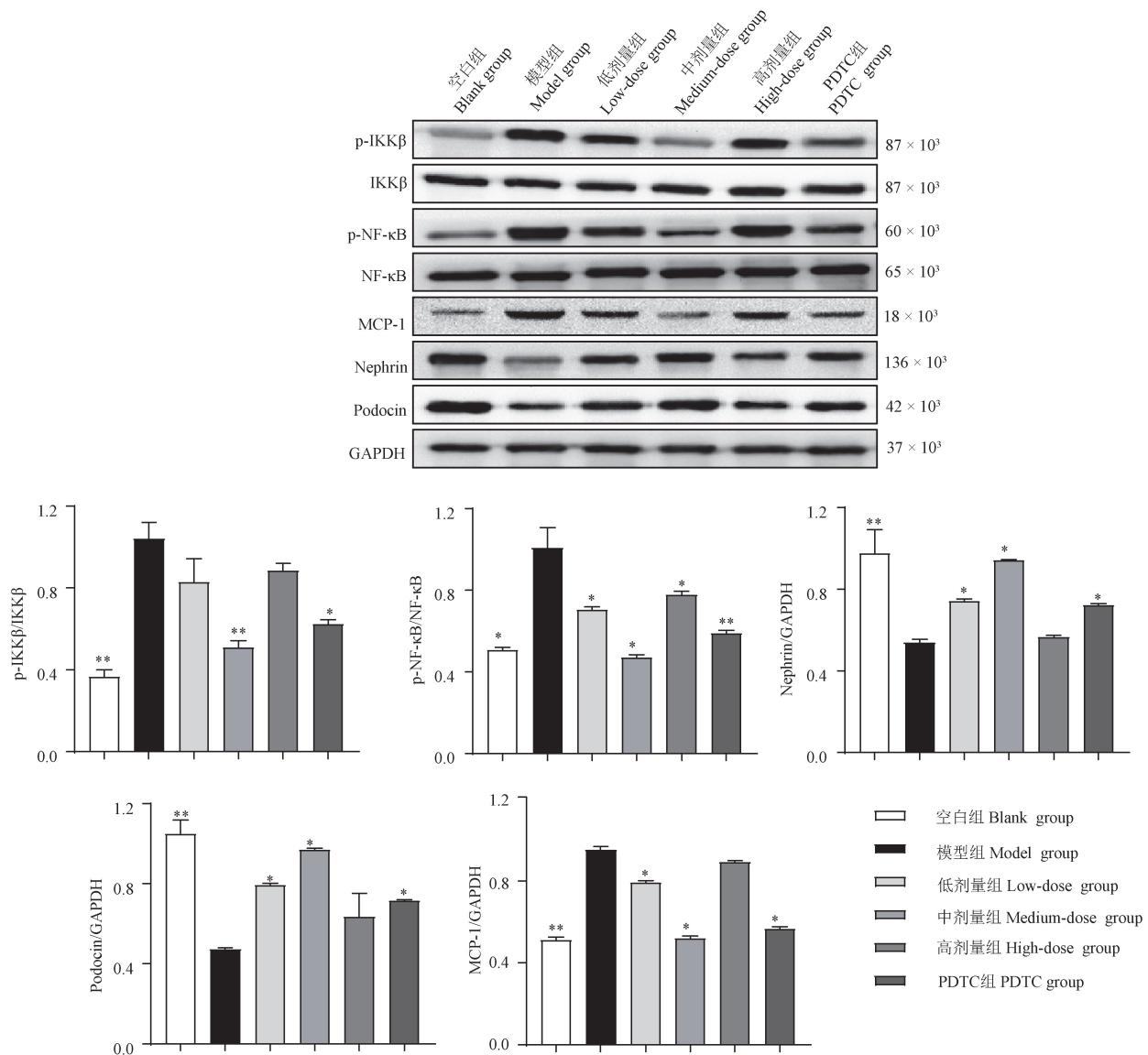


图 7 大鼠循环炎症因子水平

Figure 7 Levels of circulating inflammatory cytokines in rats

图 8 大鼠肾组织 IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1 通路相关蛋白表达水平Figure 8 Protein expression level of IKK β /NF- κ B/MCP-1 signaling pathway related in kidney tissue of rats

2 讨论

NF-κB 作为 CKD 的潜在药物靶点和生物标志物,IKKβ 是其经典上游^[17]。一项阿霉素损伤足细胞的体外实验表明,NF-κB/MCP-1 信号通路与之相关^[4]。足细胞受损时 MCP-1 增多^[18],足细胞损伤缓解时 MCP-1 减少^[19]。蛋白尿的主要原因是足细胞损伤^[4]。由此可知,IKKβ/NF-κB/MCP-1 通路与 CKD 蛋白尿息息相关。

苓术菟丝子丸出自《景岳全书》^[11]。治脾肾虚损之滑脱。“气虚神倦,不能收摄,加人参三四两。”脾肾亏虚,化源与固摄失度,则精失且无以为继。方中菟丝子补益肝肾而固精。白术、茯苓补脾气而助健运。加入参大补元气,增益气之固涩之功。携诸药行脾肾双补固精填髓之效。体现了开源节流、标本兼治的治法。

尿蛋白作为肾损伤的标志物,对肾小管间质损伤有直接毒性作用,可加强肾局部微炎症,降低尿蛋白是缓解 CKD 的有效措施^[5]。NF-κB 是足细胞损伤产生蛋白尿的关键介质^[20]。Nephrin、podocin 均为足细胞标志蛋白,对维持肾滤过功能至关重要^[21]。抗 MCP-1 治疗可减轻肾小管间质炎症^[5]。Boels 等^[22]发现,在糖尿病持续损伤的情况下,抑制 MCP-1 可以恢复肾小球内皮细胞糖基化和屏障功能,并减少组织炎症。一定程度抑制 NF-κB 对足细胞有保护作用,但 NF-κB 过度抑制会导致足细胞死亡^[4]。因而苓术菟丝子丸高剂量组肾病理表现出肾小球结构无改善、足突融合成片的现象,可考虑该组药物剂量过大,对 NF-κB 产生了过度抑制,导致足细胞死亡。加快了疾病进程,使肾小球几近失去滤过功能,提前进入肾衰竭少尿期,尿液减少,故该组 24 h 尿蛋白减少,血浆白蛋白升高。这与临床急性肾衰竭少尿期病人的表现相符合。

本实验结果表明,阿霉素肾病大鼠体重减轻。24 h 尿蛋白升高,炎症因子 IL-6、TNF-α、CRP 增多。肾组织中 IKKβ/NF-κB/MCP-1 通路激活,足细胞受损,足突成片融合呈绒毛样改变。Nephrin、podocin 表达减少。除高剂量组外,低、中剂量给药组大鼠肾 p-IKKβ、p-NF-κB、MCP-1 蛋白表达减少,下游炎性因子降低。Nephrin、podocin 蛋白表达增多。足突融合改善,24 h 尿蛋白减少。表明阿霉素肾病蛋白尿和炎症因子增多可被苓术菟丝子丸部分逆转。可能与 IKKβ/NF-κB/MCP-1 信号通路的抑制,和保护足细胞有关。

在适宜的剂量下,祖国医学补肾固精法改善肾

性蛋白尿疗效显著由此可见一斑。CKD 治疗周期长费用高,特别是低收入国家的肾衰患者常因无法获得肾替代疗法而过早死亡^[3]。祖国医学的适当应用可延缓病情。也在一定程度上减轻患者医疗负担。本研究没有连续检测药物干预期间的 24 h 尿蛋白定量,因此不能就药物对 24 h 尿蛋白的影响做动态评估。此外本研究的总时长为 8 周,故而未能对长期的药效走向进行把控。

参 考 文 献(References)

- [1] Glasscock RJ, Warnock DG, Delanaye P. The global burden of chronic kidney disease: estimates, variability and pitfalls [J]. Nat Rev Nephrol, 2017, 13(2) : 104–114.
- [2] Luyckx VA, Cherney DZ, Bello AK. Preventing CKD in developed countries [J]. Kidney Int Rep, 2019, 5(3) : 263–277.
- [3] Yang G, Wang HB, Zhao XJ, et al. CKD in China: evolving spectrum and public health implications [J]. Am J Kidney Dis, 2020, 76(2) : 258–264.
- [4] Bao H, Ge Y, Peng A, et al. Fine-tuning of NF-κB by glycogen synthase kinase 3β directs the fate of glomerular podocytes upon injury [J]. Kidney Int, 2015, 87(6) : 1176–1190.
- [5] Liu D, Lv LL. New understanding on the role of proteinuria in progression of chronic kidney disease [J]. Adv Exp Med Biol, 2019, 1165: 487–500.
- [6] Amdur RL, Feldman HI, Gupta J, et al. Inflammation and progression of CKD: The CRIC study [J]. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol, 2016, 11(9) : 1546–1556.
- [7] Kaysen GA. The microinflammatory state in uremia: causes and potential consequences [J]. J Am Soc Nephrol, 2001, 12(7) : 1549–1557.
- [8] Sun HJ, Xiong SP, Cao X, et al. Polysulfide-mediated sulfhydration of SIRT1 prevents diabetic nephropathy by suppressing phosphorylation and acetylation of p65 NF-κB and STAT3 [J]. Redox Biol, 2021, 38: 101813.
- [9] 王娟, 刘蕊, 韩世盛, 等. 基于足细胞损伤探讨益气补肾固涩药对蛋白尿的作用及其机制 [J]. 亚太传统医药, 2020, 16(8) : 189–193.
- [10] Wang J, Liu R, Han SS, et al. Function and mechanism of Yiqi Bushen guse drugs on proteinuria based on study of podocyte damage [J]. Asia Pac Tradit Med, 2020, 16(8) : 189–193.
- [11] 沈翀奇. 补肾益精法治疗蛋白尿 55 例 [J]. 中西医结合心血管病电子杂志, 2019, 7(32) : 159, 161.
- [12] Shen CQ. Treatment of 55 cases of proteinuria with the method of tonifying kidney and nourishing essence [J]. Cardiovasc Dis Electron J Integr Tradit Chin West Med, 2019, 7(32) : 159, 161.
- [13] 李志庸. 张景岳医学全书 [M]. 北京: 中国中医药出版社; 2015.
- [14] Li ZY. Zhang Jingyue's complete book of medicine [M]. Beijing: China Press of Traditional Chinese Medicine; 2015.
- [15] de Fátima Pereira W, Brito-Melo GEA, de Almeida CAS, et al.

- The experimental model of nephrotic syndrome induced by Doxorubicin in rodents: an update [J]. Inflamm Res, 2015, 64(5): 287–301.
- [13] Ma HL, Wu YJ, Zhang WF, et al. The effect of mesenchymal stromal cells on doxorubicin-induced nephropathy in rats [J]. Cyotherapy, 2013, 15(6): 703–711.
- [14] 张勇, 张蓓, 宁华英, 等. 单次尾静脉注射法阿霉素大鼠肾病模型的建立 [J]. 中国实验动物学报, 2013, 21(1): 1–4, 107.
Zhang Y, Zhang B, Ning HY, et al. Establishment of a rat model of nephrosis induced by single tail vein injection of doxorubicin [J]. Acta Lab Anim Sci Sin, 2013, 21(1): 1–4, 107.
- [15] Wick MR. The hematoxylin and eosin stain in anatomic pathology—an often-neglected focus of quality assurance in the laboratory [J]. Semin Diagn Pathol, 2019, 36(5): 303–311.
- [16] Luan PP, Zhuang JH, Zou J, et al. NLRC5 deficiency ameliorates diabetic nephropathy through alleviating inflammation [J]. FASEB J, 2018, 32(2): 1070–1084.
- [17] Rangan G, Wang YP, Harris D. NF-κB signalling in chronic kidney disease [J]. Front Biosci, 2009, 14(9): 3496–3522.
- [18] Wang YH, Liu JX, Zhang QQ, et al. Human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells attenuate podocyte injury under high glucose via TLR2 and TLR4 signaling [J]. Diabetes Res Clin Pract, 2021, 173: 108702.
- [19] Son SS, Kang JS, Lee EY. Paclitaxel ameliorates palmitate-induced injury in mouse podocytes [J]. Med Sci Monit Basic Res, 2020, 26: e928265.
- [20] Ke GB, Chen XQ, Liao RY, et al. Receptor activator of NF-κB mediates podocyte injury in diabetic nephropathy [J]. Kidney Int, 2021, 100(2): 377–390.
- [21] Tung CW, Hsu YC, Shih YH, et al. Glomerular mesangial cell and podocyte injuries in diabetic nephropathy [J]. Nephrology (Carlton), 2018, 23(4): 32–37.
- [22] Boels MGS, Koudijs A, Avramut MC, et al. Systemic monocyte chemotactic protein-1 inhibition modifies renal macrophages and restores glomerular endothelial glycocalyx and barrier function in diabetic nephropathy [J]. Am J Pathol, 2017, 187(11): 2430–2440.

[收稿日期] 2022-06-06