

人白细胞干扰素对 Coxsackie B-2 病毒感染培养大鼠搏动心肌细胞的作用

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提要 以 Coxsackie B-2 病毒感染培养大鼠搏动心肌细胞的模型中, 发现人白细胞干扰素能使 Coxsackie B-2 病毒感染心肌细胞后 16.5 h 所致心肌乳酸脱氢酶、谷草转氨酶释放增加, 搏动停止, 细胞变圆和团缩等细胞病变以及 ^{51}Cr 释放增加的细胞毒性作用减轻到接近正常水平。提示人白细胞干扰素的明显抗病毒和保护心肌细胞作用, 可能对病毒性心肌炎有防治的效果。

关键词 人白细胞干扰素; Coxsackie B-2 病毒; 培养大鼠搏动心肌细胞; 细胞病变

干扰素是一种抗病毒增殖剂, 目前已用于治疗某些病毒性疾患^(1,2), 但它具有一定的种属特异性。仅小鼠干扰素能影响培养小鼠搏动心肌细胞⁽³⁾。本文报道了人白细胞干扰素 (HLI) 对 Coxsackie B-2 病毒感染大鼠搏动心肌细胞的保护作用。

材 料

出生 1-3 d 的 Sprague-Dawley 大鼠心脏, 用 0.1% 胰蛋白酶溶液分次消化细胞。细胞制备基本上按 Kasten 法⁽⁴⁾稍加更改, 有关细胞

制备和 Coxsackie B-2 病毒 (American Type Culture Collection ATCC VR-29) 详见前文⁽⁵⁾, 生长液用 20% 胎牛血清 Eagle MEM 液, HLI (Lot 82301) 由美国 Edward W Sparrow 医院供给, 经 Sendi 病毒刺激人周围白细胞制备提纯, 其效价在人纤维细胞 (T_{21} 细胞株) 中用 vesicular stomatitis 病毒攻击滴定, 以 NIH 标准的干扰素标定。

方 法 及 指 标

心肌细胞酶测定、搏动率及细胞病变 (CPE) 在二瓶细胞悬液内, 一瓶加 0.7 倍细胞悬液的生长液, 另一瓶加同量含 200 个 Coxsackie B-2 病毒感染 50% 组织细胞量 (TCID-50) 的生长液, 置 37°C 孵育 1 h 后, 将非感染及感染瓶细胞悬液各分装 30 小瓶, 每瓶含 5×10^6 细胞并加生长液达每瓶总量 10 ml。非感染组和感染组各 15 瓶作空白对照。另各 15 瓶均加 1×10^5 UHLI (2×10^6 U/ml) 作为 HLI 对照组和感染 + HLI 接受组。经孵育 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 24, 28, 42, 48, 66, 72, 96 及 120 h 后, 4 组各取 1 瓶, 每瓶取 2 ml 培养液作乳酸脱氢酶 (LDH)、谷草转氨酶 (SGOT) 测

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Tab 1. Protective effect of human leucocyte interferon on lactic acid dehydrogenase (LDH), glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), beating % and cytopathic effect (CPE) in coxsackie B-2 virus infected rat heart cells in culture after 48-120 h. Group A-Uninfected; Group B-Infected; Group C-HLI Control; Group D -Infected + HLI-treated. $\bar{x} \pm SD$. 1+ 25% CPE, 2+ 50% CPE, 3+75% CPE, 4+ nearly 100% CPE

Parameter	Group	48 h	66 h	72 h	96 h	120 h
LDH(U/L)	A	44 ± 10	44 ± 8	46 ± 9	50 ± 8	47 ± 10
	B	56 ± 9 ^a	76 ± 13 ^b	86 ± 15 ^c	102 ± 21 ^c	116 ± 25 ^c
	C	48 ± 11 ^d	48 ± 12 ^d	48 ± 11 ^d	50 ± 11 ^d	40 ± 13 ^d
	D	48 ± 5	48 ± 3	49 ± 4	50 ± 9	54 ± 8
SGOT (U/L)	A	56 ± 11	53 ± 12	56 ± 13	58 ± 8	67 ± 13
	B	62 ± 10	75 ± 12 ^e	82 ± 12 ^e	91 ± 15 ^e	104 ± 20 ^e
	C	52 ± 11 ^d	52 ± 17 ^d	53 ± 18 ^d	57 ± 16 ^d	68 ± 7 ^d
	D	50 ± 9	55 ± 8	59 ± 11	60 ± 11	68 ± 8
Beating (%)	A	100	100	100	100	100
	B	95 ± 5	44 ± 18	21 ± 15	0	0
	C	100	100	100	100	100
	D	100	100	100	100	100
CPE	A	-	-	-	-	-
	B	1+	2+—3+	3+	4+	4+
	C	-	-	-	-	-
	D	-	-	-	-	-

a) A vs B $p < 0.05$, b) A vs B $p < 0.001$, B vs D $p < 0.01$, c) B vs A, C, D $p < 0.001$;
d) C vs A, D $p > 0.05$, B vs A, C, D $p < 0.01$

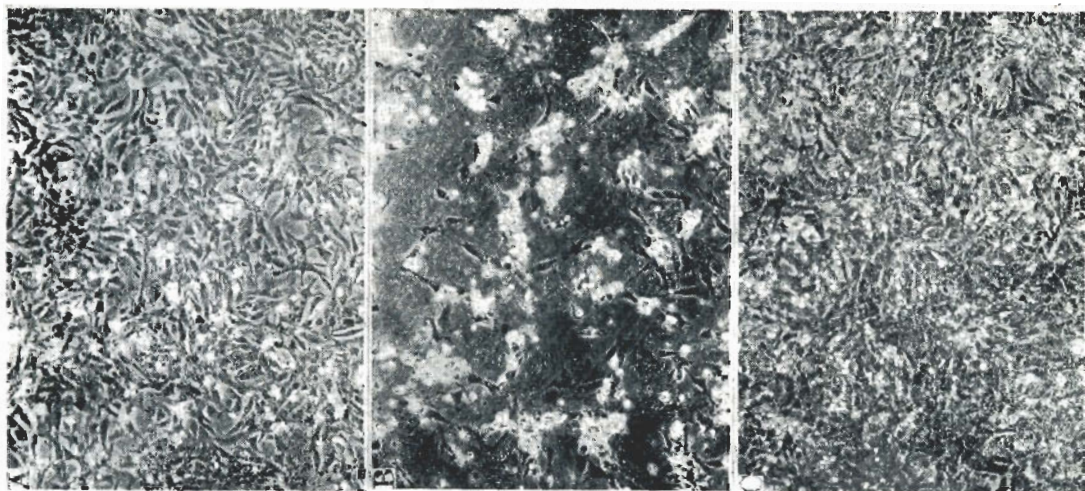


Fig 1. Cytopathic effect of rat beating heart cells in culture. $\times 100$ A) Uninfected, B) Infected with 200 TCID-50 Coxsackie B-2 virus, C) Infected, HLI-treated (phase with green filter).

定,同时记录各瓶的细胞搏动及 CPE,另外取空白培养生长液测 LDH 及 SGOT 作为基数如前文⁽⁵⁾。

细胞电导性(electroconductivity)搏动 瓶内心肌细胞的搏动用一数据显示仪(Model 680)心电示波器及一 Model 721 A 记录仪改装

后连续示波记录。在 40 \times 的目镜上装一硅光晶片,由一高调节的直流电供应光源,每天记录搏动频率及 CPE,共 7 d,每 1-2 d 换液一次。

细胞毒测定 [⁵¹Cr]细胞及测定方法同前⁽⁵⁾。除心肌细胞加生长液、1%十二烷基磺

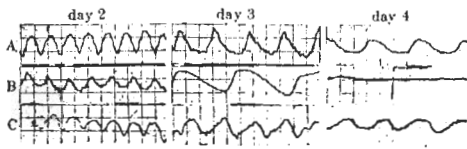


Fig 2. Protective effect of human leucocyte interferon on rat beating rates and beating % on Coxsackie B-2 virus infected rat beating heart cells in culture. A) normal cell, B) infected cell, C) infected + HLI.

酸钠(SDS)或加Coxsackie B-2病毒分别作为自发性同位素释放组、 $[^{51}\text{Cr}]$ 同位素释放组及感染组外,将细胞先与以 1×10^4 U HLI/孔孵育18 h后再接种及不接种Coxsackie B-2病毒分别作为感染+HLI接受组及HLI对照组。

结 果

心肌细胞酶、搏动及CPE改变在孵育

2-42 h, 4组LDH均在28-46 U/L, SGOT均在28-56 U/L, 无明显差异。在2-120 h内细胞对照、HLI对照、感染+HLI组间心肌细胞酶测定亦无明显差异, 66 h后感染组LDH显著高于其他各组($p < 0.01$), 在72-120 h内均显著高于其他各组($p < 0.001$)。在42 h后感染组心肌细胞搏动(%)开始下降, 自66-96 h后明显下降到0。同时CPE很快自±至4+, 表现为心肌细胞停止跳动, 变暗成堆, 有折光皱缩, 同时类上皮细胞也停止生长, 但无明显细胞异常。其他3组在同时期内细胞成片呈同步、规则地搏动, 且不显示CPE。见表1和图1, 2。

HLI对Coxsackie B-2病毒感染心肌细胞的作用 培养液中细胞在孵育后d 2, 心率最快, 此后逐渐减慢, 不论换液或不换液均然

Tab 2. Protective effect of human leucocyte interferon on rat heart cells in culture intervals from 18 h before to 48 h after challenge. (number of experiments) $\bar{x} \pm \text{SD}$

Time of incubation (day)	Parameter	Uninfected control (n=10)	Infected control (n=10)	HLI control (1-48 h) (n=4-8)	-18 h (n=2) 16.5 h (n=4)	18 h (n=8)	24 h (n=8)	48 h (n=4)
2	Beats/min	171±41	0-77	146±24 198±31	156±22 183±60	151±35	0-180	0-170
	Beating %	100	93±10	100	100	100	99±1	93±8
	CPE	-	-- ±	-	-	-	-- ±	-
3	Beats/min	150±45	0-150	111±28 165±56	108±28 151±17	0-177	0-136	0-100
	Beating %	100	19±19	100	100	90±2	81±27	46±26
	CPE	-	2+ -3+	-	-	-- ±	± -2+	2+
4	Beats/min	104±33	0	88±37 132±45	96±50 134±25	0-164	0-125	0
	Beating %	100	0	100	100	98±4	60±43	0
	CPE	-	3+ -4+	-	-	-- ±	± -3+	3+
5	Beats/min	88±19	0	64±18 92±19	65±14 127±19	0-73	0-129	0
	Beating %	100	0	100	100	99±2	64±45	0
	CPE	-	4+	-	-	-- ±	± -3+	4+
6	Beats/min	84±21	0	44±11 83±11	46±10 81±16	0-145	0-98	0
	Beating %	100	0	100	100	99±1	66±46	0
	CPE	-	4+	-	-	-- ±	-- 3+	4+
7	Beats/min	78±23	0	52±21 84±21	50±9 91±9	0-168	0-117	0
	Beating %	100	0	100	100	99±1	70±42	0
	CPE	-	4+	-	-	-- ±	-- 3+	4+

Tab 3. Protective effect of human leucocyte interferon (HLI) on cytotoxicity, beating %, and cytopathic effect (CPE) in Coxsackie B-2 virus infected rat heart cells in culture. Group A: HLI control, Group B: Infected, HLI-treated, Group C: Infected, Group D: Uninfected. $\bar{x} \pm SD$

Time after virus	Group	Cytotoxicity (%)	Beating (%)	CPE
12 h	A	2.1 ± 2.7	100	-
	B	1.9 ± 1.9	100	-
	C	1.7 ± 1.2	100	-
	D*	0	100	-
24 h	A	3.5 ± 3.0	100	-
	B	4.2 ± 4.2	100	-
	C	-0.1 ± 1	100	-
	D	0	100	-
48 h	A	5 ± 6	100	-
	B	6 ± 5	100	-
	C	8 ± 3	66 ± 21	1 ± -2 +
	D	0	100	-
72 h	A	6 ± 8	100	-
	B	16 ± 6	100	-
	C	45 ± 15**	2 ± 5	3 ± -4 +
	D	0	100	-

* as spontaneous isotope release. ** C vs B $p < 0.01$

(表2)。在接种病毒前 18 h 到接种后 16.5 h 给予 HLI 均有明显抗病毒作用。在接种后 18-24 h 给予 HLI 则抗病毒作用不完全,而在接种后 48 h 给予 HLI 则无抗病毒作用。但不论在接种病毒后 18 或 24 h 给予 HLI, HLI 的作用在 d 6-7 较 d 4-5 明显,表示少数病毒感染的细胞能有所恢复。

HLI 对细胞毒的作用 结果见表 3。在病毒接种后 72 h 接受 HLI 的 ^{51}Cr 细胞的细胞毒性明显低于不接受 HLI 组 ($p < 0.01$)。

讨 论

在小鼠感染 Coxsackie B-2 病毒后,不论在接种病毒前 12-48 h 或接种后 24 h 腹腔内注射单剂 Poly I:C 对心肌炎的产生都有明显保护作用。如在病毒感染后 48 h 给予,则无保护作用⁽⁶⁾。本文结果与之稍有不同。此外,如减少 HLI 量由 1×10^5 到 $1 \times 10^3\text{U} / 5 \times 10^6$ 细胞,则保护作用不完全、很可能干扰素的保护作用与病毒滴度及干扰素浓度有关,如有人报

道⁽⁷⁾高浓度干扰素对细胞的抗病毒作用较低浓度干扰素迅速。

洗去鸡细胞培养中的干扰素后,抗病毒状态很快消退,在 72 h 内完全消失⁽⁸⁾。在细胞外液保持干扰素浓度时则细胞能保留抗病毒状态,一旦培养液中去除干扰素则细胞恢复对病毒的敏感状态⁽⁹⁾。本文结果显示洗涤 18 h 前给予 HLI 的鼠心肌细胞后 3 d (微量板法) 及心肌细胞感染 Coxsackie B-2 病毒后 1 h 给予 HLI (培养瓶法),每 1-2 d 换液一次共 7 d,其抗病毒状态仍持续存在,可能干扰素抗病毒作用的消退与加入培养中干扰素的浓度、细胞代谢及病毒类型有关⁽⁹⁾。

一般认为干扰素对异种细胞作用较小⁽¹⁰⁾, *Macaca mulatta* (恒河猴) 干扰素在牛、人、恒河猴或 *Macaca fascicularis* 细胞中有某些抗病毒作用。相反,人干扰素有很大种属特异性⁽¹¹⁾,当小鼠心肌细胞与人羊膜细胞同时培养,给予人干扰素有抗病毒作用而人干扰素对单纯小鼠心肌细胞则无抗病毒作用^(3,12)。本文结果与上

述报道迥异而显示人干扰素对感染 Coxsackie B-2 病毒的大鼠搏动心肌细胞有保护作用, 提示人干扰素可能对早期急性病毒性心肌炎患者有某些防治作用。

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EFFECT OF HUMAN LEUKOCYTE INTERFERON ON COXSACKIE B-2 VIRUS-INFECTED RAT BEATING HEART CELLS IN CULTURE

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ABSTRACT The protective effect of leukocyte interferon (HLI) on cardiac enzymes-lactic acid dehydrogenase (LDH) and glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), beating %, cytopathic effect (CPE), and cytotoxicity as measured by release of ^{51}Cr in Coxsackie B-2 virus-infected newborn rat heart cell cultures was observed. The heart cell cultures treated with HLI at various intervals against Coxsackie B-2 virus were also studied by electroconductivity. The LDH, SGOT, beating %, CPE were of no significant differences among uninfected, infected, infected-HLI treated, and HLI control groups at intervals from 2 to 42 h. The LDH in infected group was higher than other 3 groups at 66 h ($p < 0.01$) and at 72 to 120 h ($p < 0.001$). The SGOT was also elevated ($p < 0.01$) in infected group than other 3 groups at intervals from 66 to 120 h after incubation. The beating % began to decrease in infected group at 42 h, and a marked decrease was presented at intervals from 66 to 96 h. The CPE ap-

peared rapidly from \pm to 4+ at the same intervals. In contrast, the beating % was 100 % and no CPE was shown in other 3 groups throughout. The cytotoxicity of ^{51}Cr -labelled heart cells treated with HLI before virus challenge was lower ($p < 0.01$) than that of infected but untreated cultures at 72 h after virus inoculation.

A significant protective effect was provided when HLI was treated between 18 h before to 16.5 h after virus challenge. The protection was incomplete if HLI was treated 18 to 24 h after challenge, and no protection was seen if treated with HLI 48 h after challenge. It is interesting that human interferon protected the rat heart cells against viral infection since mouse interferon has only been known to exert important effect on mouse heart cell cultures.

This study indicates that interferon may exert some protective effect on early stage of acute viral heart disease.

KEY WORDS human leukocyte interferon; Coxsackie B-2 virus; rat heart cell culture; viral cytopathogenic effect

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